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THIRD SESSION, FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

1872-'73.

IN TWELVE VOLUMES.

Volume 1....No. 1, part 1, Foreign Relations, parts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.
Volume 2....No. 1, part 2, War, parts 1 and 2.
Volume 3....No. 1, part 5, Interior, parts 1 and 2.
Volume 4....No. 1, parts 3, 4, 6, and 7, and No. 2.
Volume 5....No. 3 to No. 19, inclusive, except No. 5.
Volume 6....No. 5 and No. 190, with which is bound Mis. Doc. No. 44.
Volume 7....No. 20 to No. 91, inclusive.
Volume 8....No. 92 to No. 150, inclusive.
Volume 9....No. 151 to No. 210, inclusive, except Nos. 160 and 190.
Volume 10....No. 160, Commercial Relations.
Volume 11....No. 211 to No. 242, inclusive, except No. 240.
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TO

THE EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

FOR THE

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42D CONGRESS, 3d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc. 1, Part 5.

REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

BEING PART OF

THE MESSAGE AND DOCUMENTS

COMMUNICATED TO THE

TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS

AT THE

BEGINNING OF THE THIRD SESSION OF THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

VOLUME I.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1872.

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REPORT

OF

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
October 31, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this Department during the year. It has been made as concise as possible, to present an intelligent review of the work of the year, and contains, also, such suggestions and recommendations as, in my judgment, will conduce to the more successful administration of the Bureaus of the Department.

It is a source of satisfaction to be able to report substantial reforms and real progress in each and all the Bureaus during the year, and they are now, without exception, in excellent condition. The Indian-Office is working in the most satisfactory manner; the Patent-Office reports important improvements in the details of management; the Land-Office has brought up the large arrears of work which had embarrassed its operations for years; the Pension-Office has materially reduced the number of claims on file at the beginning of the year, for the first time since the close of the war; the ninth census is completed in a shorter time and in a more satisfactory manner than ever before; and the Bureau of Education is rapidly increasing its field of usefulness.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Attention is invited to the able and interesting report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, which is more than usually full of information relative to the present numbers, location, and condition of all the tribes under the administrative control of the Indian-Office.

Measured by any true standard, the present Indian policy of the Government has proved a success, inasmuch as for three years it has secured the largest and freest extension and development of our railways and frontier settlements which was possible under the circumstances, with far less of loss of life and property than would have been suffered under any other plan of dealing with the hostile and roving tribes beyond the Missouri River. In our intercourse with the Indians it must always be borne in mind that we are the more powerful party, and have uniformly regarded the Indians as the wards of the nation.

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We are assuming, and I think with propriety, that our civilization ought to take the place of their barbarous habits. We therefore claim the right to control the soil which they occupy, and we assume that it is our duty to coerce them, if necessary, into the adoption and practice of our habits and customs. In doing this, it seems to me that humanity and justice, as well as honor and dignity, demand that our conduct should be characterized, so far as practicable, by forbearance and uniform kindness of treatment.

It may be true, as the Commissioner remarks, that the only object at which practical statesmanship will aim is to reduce the evil to a minimum in degree; to circumscribe the field of its operations as closely as possible, and to forward the operation of those causes and give scope to those forces which will most speedily put an end to its duration. This much the Indian policy is effecting. The feeding system adopted with the dangerous and hostile tribes has reduced the loss of life and property to a degree which must be termed inconsiderable, when the extent of territory and the exposure of our settlements are fairly taken into account. The reservation system withdraws the great body of the Indians from the direct path of our industrial progress, and allows the work of settlement and the extension of our railways to go forward up to the full limit of the capacities of capital and immigration, with absolutely no check or diminution on account of Indian hostility, actual or apprehended. There is not a mile of railway which has authority of law for its construction, and for which the capital stands ready, which is unbuilt to-day by reason of danger from Indian attack. There is not a family at the East, or newly arrived from Europe, which is desirous of a western settlement, but can locate itself in safety on public lands at any point from Omaha to Sacramento. It follows, from these two propositions, that the peaceful progress of settlement and industrial enterprise is only limited by the resources of the country and the expansiveness of our population. The work of circumscribing and confining the evil, of which complaint is made, is, therefore, being carried forward as rapidly and effectively as in the nature of the case is possible; and the three conditions of a successful treatment of the Indian difficulty are shown to be realized in the present policy of the Government toward the hostile and semi-hostile tribes.

While the accomplishment of the objects already referred to may embrace all that practical statesmanship demands, there is still another view of the Indian question to which the Commissioner does not advert in his report, but which enters largely into the new policy, and which has unquestionably commended it to a large class of people who are seldom attracted to the discussion of political questions, or to the active participation in governmental details. I refer to the scheme of civilizing and Christianizing the Indians.

To what extent the success of the conditions above alluded to is due to the workings of the last named, I have no means of determining, and

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it is a question which each man will doubtless settle in his own way, from his own stand-point. I have no doubt, however, but that the civilizing portion of the policy has exerted a most wholesome influence upon the entire question, inasmuch as it has brought into the Indian service an entirely new element, the direct effect of which has been the great improvement in the *personnel* of the service, and, consequently, in the entire treatment of the whole Indian population.

Industrial progress and settlement have been unimpeded, probably as much on account of the more humane treatment of the Indians, as because of their confinement to a smaller area upon restricted reservations; and they have also submitted more quietly to confinement upon smaller reservations, for the same reason. Many, if not a majority, of the causes which, in years past, excited Indian hostilities, have ceased to exist. The Indians are becoming convinced of the entire good faith of the Government in its peaceful overtures, and they manifest a disposition to respond in a similar spirit of peace and good will.

That a semi-hostile condition still exists in some remote localities, as in Arizona and some portions of Texas, for example, is no doubt as property attributable to the non-extension of the policy in its entirety over those sections as to its inefficiency or failure. That it works uniformly well where it has had a thorough trial, even among tribes before regarded as almost incorrigible, is very good evidence that it will work equally well elsewhere, under similar circumstances.

In Arizona, the special commissioner, sent out by the Department, has reported improper or inefficient agents on duty and asked their removal, which is being done as rapidly as suitable persons can be found to replace them. It is but reasonable, therefore, to request the withholding of unfriendly criticism relative to the efficiency of the policy until the Department is prepared to announce that it is thoroughly inaugurated in all its parts over all the tribes under control of the Indian Office.

The military occupancy of posts adjacent to the Indian country has not been withdrawn, and should not be so long as there is the slightest danger of Indian incursions upon the settlements, or attempts to prevent the extension of new settlements in all legitimate directions. A show of strength will be needed for some time to enforce the new policy.

The policy of confining the wild tribes to smaller reservations is regarded as of the utmost importance; and carried forward to its full extent, will result in restricting them to an area of sufficient extent to furnish them farms for cultivation, and no more. The rapid disappearance of game from the former hunting-grounds must operate largely in favor of our efforts to confine the Indians to smaller areas, and compel them to abandon their nomadic customs, and establish themselves in permanent homes. So long as the game existed in abundance there was little disposition manifested to abandon the chase, even though Government bounty was dispensed in great abundance, affording them

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ample means of support. When the game shall have disappeared, we shall be well forward in the work in hand.

In the country now occupied by the majority of the tribes of the Dacotah nation, bordering on the Missouri River, and by the Rees, Mandans, Gros-Ventres, River Crows, and Assiniboines, near the same river, there is but little land that is available for agriculture, on account of the great dryness of the summers and the intense cold of the winters. Without irrigation nothing can be grown there save in the narrow bottoms skirting the larger water-courses. Some of the tribes there resident are endeavoring to farm, but their efforts have little effect beyond discouraging them from all farming operations. They must have a better location for agricultural pursuits, else but little improvement can be made in their condition.

The Rees, Mandans, and other tribes at Fort Berthold, numbering about 2,500 persons, have been engaged in farming for a number of years. Their efforts have not been attended with encouraging success, for reasons above stated; but they are becoming well convinced that their only hope for the future lies in agriculture, and they are inquiring for a more favorable location for farming. I feel confident that their removal to the Indian Territory south of Kansas can be made with their cheerful assent next year. There their habits of industry, and the knowledge they already possess of agricultural pursuits, will doubtless enable them to make rapid progress in the direction of self-support and civilization.

This leads me to allude once more to the subject of a plan for the proper organization and settlement of the Indian Territory lying south of Kansas. The events of the year have seemed to confirm the opinion expressed in my last annual report, that the interests of both Indians and whites will be subserved by organizing that country under a territorial form of government, apportioning the lands into farms of proper area among the Indians now thereon, and using all proper influences to settle other tribes therein, in the same way.

It is certain that but little progress can be made in the work of civilization while the Indians are suffered to roam at large over immense reservations, hunting and fishing, and making war upon neighboring tribes. It is only as they are led into habits of industry, and learn the advantages of labor, that anything can be done to elevate them. Industry is the great civilizer; without it no race can be permanently benefited. Efforts should all tend in that direction which will most effectually cultivate those habits. This can best be done by placing them upon farms, and giving them such material aid and practical instruction as will enable them to cultivate their farms profitably. In proportion as they do this will they learn the advantage of our form of life and abandon their present habits. This must be the work of time; but I confidently believe the result will vindicate the wisdom of the policy in force.

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There is but little in the past to encourage the belief that the adult Indian of to-day can be very thoroughly civilized. We can hope for little more than to hold him in restraint, confine him to smaller reservations, and induce him to remain at peace, while we devote the energies of the Department to the improvement of the rising generation.

The policy of reducing the area of present reservations, and consolidating friendly tribes or bands, may be regarded as the first step toward the establishment of the Indians upon farms. We have now under control of the Indian-Office tribes in every stage of civilization, from the partially civilized nations in the Indian Territory, with their schools, churches, and written language, to the hostile tribes of Arizona, which know nothing of the habits of civilization. The former are, no doubt, as well fitted as they will ever become in their present mode of life for settlement upon farms of proper size. The latter can only be brought gradually to that condition, the first step toward which, as has been said, is confining them to smaller reservations than they at present occupy. This subject has been presented to the various delegations which have visited the East, and by the several commissions to the Indian tribes at their homes. It has been received with interest by all, and while the most of them are not yet sufficiently convinced of the advantage and necessity of an agricultural life to appreciate the importance of removal, those who have made some progress in farming have expressed a willingness to adopt the suggestion, if some of their leading chiefs can be allowed to visit the new Territory and examine their proposed new homes. Judicious management will, in a few years, secure the removal of a large portion of the tribes east of the Rocky Mountains to the Indian Territory.

I cannot regard the rapid disappearance of the game from its former haunts as a matter prejudicial to our management of the Indians. On the contrary, as they become convinced that they can no longer rely upon the supply of game for their support, will they turn to the more reliable source of subsistence furnished at the agencies, and endeavor to so live that that supply will be regularly dispensed. A few years of cessation from the chase will tend to unfit them for their former mode of life, and they will be the more readily led into new directions, toward industrial pursuits and peaceful habits.

In the present imperfect system of detailed reports from agents, as to the condition of the tribes in regard to their progress in industry, it is difficult to furnish any statement in figures as to the condition of all the tribes. The following statement, however, will show the progress made by twenty tribes in the southern superintendency, during the past four years, in the work of farming and stock-raising. They do not include the larger and more civilized nations, Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, and Chickasaws, occupying the Indian Territory:

In population they have increased	12 per cent.
In schools	350 per cent.

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In teachers	200 per cent.
In scholars	390 per cent.
In number of acres cultivated	300 per cent.
In number of bushels wheat raised	500 per cent.
In number of bushels corn raised	685 per cent.
In number of bushels oats raised from 0 in 1868 to	9,243 in 1872.
In number of bushels potatoes raised	900 per cent.
In number of tons hay raised	750 per cent.
In number of horses owned by	250 per cent.
In number of cattle owned by	1,000 per cent.
In number of hogs owned by	1,000 per cent.
Total value	250 per cent.

The increase in value is from $751,183 in 1868, to $1,870,285 in 1872.

It is gratifying to be able to report the general and very encouraging success of the Indian policy. There is nothing in the sporadic incursions and outrages to weaken confidence in the final success of measures now in force for the treatment of the Indian tribes. So far from any change of policy being decided upon, or being indicated as necessary by the events of the year, there is abundant reason to take all proper steps to render the policy more efficient wherever it may be found necessary, and to extend it over tribes where it has not yet been established.

The aid and co-operation of the various religious associations of the country have been of the highest value. In no case has there been the slightest misunderstanding between them and the Department, and they have, in all cases, responded promptly to my wishes and suggestions. They are, without exception, doing all in their power to render the humane and peaceful policy of the Government as efficient as possible. In every missionary society having a part in this great work the Department recognizes a most valuable assistant, thus largely increasing the working force of the Government, and without expense.

The report of the Board of Indian Commissioners for the past year not yet having been received, I am unable to state anything with regard to their operations during that time.

If the policy now in force with regard to the Indians can be maintained and perfected, until it reaches all the tribes now occupying our soil, I feel confident that it will result in the amelioration of their condition in every respect, make many of the tribes self-sustaining, elevate them morally and mentally, and greatly reduce the present expense of their maintenance. To effect this in the shortest time, it will be necessary to have the policy so clearly defined and established that it cannot be misunderstood, and to secure the completest co-operation of all the influences which have been invoked in its behalf.

The missionary authorities have done well in their portion of the work They have not only generally nominated, as agents, good men, whose hearts are in the work, but they have molded and directed a healthy public sentiment favorable to the Indian policy, without which no measure of governmental policy in this country can be entirely successful. They have done so well in their branch of the work that I am loth to

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assume the appearance of suggesting or advising any change in their methods. Yet I cannot refrain from quoting an extract from a report by the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, who made a very extensive tour of inspection among the wild tribes of the Upper Missouri River during the past summer:

"I have returned from my three months' tour among the Indians, more than ever convinced of the propriety and the feasibility of the President's policy in the conduct of Indian affairs. If time be given, it must more and more commend itself to the Christian people of the country. It is of so recent origin that it is, as yet, not fairly inaugurated in all its details. It seems to me, however, that some of the church missionary authorities have not yet fully realized the importance of the work which the President, in the establishment of his policy, invited them to perform. They were requested to select agents, and the Department expected them to name men of integrity, business experience, and capacity, sufficient to conduct the affairs of the agency honestly and efficiently This has been done in a highly satisfactory manner. But the new policy contemplates the moral and religious welfare of the Indians, to effect which the agents should be men, not only in favor of the new policy, but who will take an active part in promoting it in all its details. This can only be done properly, as I believe, by men of pronounced religious convictions. * * It is not enough that agents are willing to tolerate missionary work among their people; they should be men who can and will render efficient aid themselves in the work, and cordially acquiesce in all proper missionary appliances There are men now on duty as agents who, although good business men, have no confidence whatever in the capacity or disposition of the Indian for moral or mental improvement, nor any desire, apparently, to see the experiment tried. Such men are obstacles to the missionary branch of the present policy of the Government, whom I am well satisfied the churches which nominated them would promptly remove if their attention were invited to the subject. These same remarks apply to all Government employés at the agencies.

The success of the present policy is so encouraging that I would gladly see it perfected and carried out to its fullest extent and capacity. The religious bodies have rendered such valuable assistance in the past, and seem so heartily in accord with the Executive and the Department, that they will undoubtedly act upon the suggestion made above, and wherever it may be necessary replace unfit agents by those who will be entirely satisfactory to the Department, while at the same time carrying out, in other particulars, the details of the peace policy."

I concur in the suggestions made by the Assistant Secretary; and the Department has received evidences from a majority of the missionary societies having a part in this work that those suggestions are received in the most cordial Christian spirit, and will be acted upon wherever it may be found to be necessary.

The duty of the nation toward the original occupants of the soil, who have become the wards of the nation by the fortunes of conquest and territorial acquisition, seems to me plainly marked out. The Executive is endeavoring in good faith, and in what is deemed the most proper and efficient manner, to fulfill the nation's duty toward a helpless and benighted race. He has sought to combine influences which may effect their physical and moral elevation and improvement. The missionary authorities have an entire race placed under their control, to treat with in accordance with the teachings of our higher Christian civilization. Their work is immense, and while results may not be en-

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couraging within a very short time, they must lose faith in the power of our aggressive civilization if they refuse to accept the truth or forego their efforts in this direction until complete success is attained.

Even though the success we hope to attain may be but partial, yet the very efforts the Government is making in so righteous a cause must redound to the substantial good as well as to the honor and glory of the country by attracting public attention to so commendable a work, and educating the people into a higher conception of the duties of the nation.

PUBLIC LANDS.

During the last fiscal year public lands were disposed of as follows:

	Acres.
Cash sales	1,370,320.15
Located with military warrants	389,460.00
Taken for homesteads	4,671,332.14
Located with college-scrip	693,613.37
Grants to railroads	3,554,887.58
Grants to wagon-roads	465,347.21
Approved to States as swamp	714,255.19
Indian-scrip locations	5,760.00
Total	11,864,975.64

a quantity greater by 1,099,270.25 acres than was disposed of the previous year. The cash receipts, under various heads, amounted to $3,218,100. During the same period there were surveyed 22,016,608 acres, which, added to the quantity already surveyed, amounts to 583,364,780 acres, leaving unsurveyed an area of 1,251,633,620 acres.

The Commissioner's report is accompanied with the usual papers and tabular statements, showing in detail the transactions of his office for the past year. The reports of the United States surveyors-general, which form the appendix to his report, are replete with the most interesting information in regard to their respective districts. They all make mention of the fruitfulness of the soil during the past season, and the increased yield of all manner of produce. Even in those States and Territories where mining is the principal pursuit, the agricultural products have so far exceeded the local demand as to cause large shipments of cereals to the Eastern States. The Commissioner's suggestions in reference to the propriety of consolidating into one statute the principal features of the pre-emption and homestead laws, are, in my judgment, specially worthy of the attention of Congress. The necessity of a re-organization of the clerical force in his office, and of vesting him with authority to appoint special agents who shall bring the subordinate land-officers more immediately under his supervision, is clearly and forcibly stated, and the matter will, I earnestly hope, receive the early and favorable action of Congress. I take great pleasure in bearing emphatic testimony to the marked zeal, integrity, and efficiency of the

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head of this Bureau, and the intelligent promptness with which the duties of his office have been discharged. By his unremitting efforts, seconded by the cheerful industry of his clerical force, not only has the rapidly increasing current business of the office been expeditiously attended to, but the accumulated arrearages of years have been brought up to date, thus placing this important branch of the public service in a condition eminently satisfactory to all who have to do with it.

PATENTS.

Needed reforms have been made in the condition of the Patent-Office during the past year, the most noticeable and important of which is the abolition of the old form of Patent-Office reports, and the substitution therefor of the Official Gazette of the Patent-Office. Defective as the old reports were, and published from two to three years after the date of the issue of the patents reported in them, their discontinuance seemed to greatly alarm the inventors and manufacturers of the country, and the demand for their restoration, or an adequate substitute, was so great as to require prompt action in that direction. During the last session of Congress authority was given for the publication of the Patent-Office Official Gazette, comprising the Commissioner's decisions, the decisions of the Supreme Court and the circuit courts in patent-cases, all changes in the rules of practice of the Office, notice of all applications for extension of patents, a brief of the specifications, and the full claims of all the patents issued, together with such illustrations, taken from the drawings of the patents, as would give to the public a clear idea of what is patented. It will thus be seen that these publications embrace very much more than was contained in the old Patent-Office reports; and, instead of being two or three years behind date, as the old reports were, they are issued within three days of the delivery of the letters-patent. This work seems to meet the demand, and is received with universal favor.

The number of applications for patents, including re-issues and designs, during the year ended September 30, 1872, was 19,587; the number of applications for extension of patents, 284; the number of applications for the registering of trade-marks was 589. During the same time there were issued 13,626 patents, 233 extensions, 556 certificates of registry of trade-marks, and 3,100 caveats have been filed. This shows a small increase over the number of the preceding year. The fees received during the same period, from all sources, amounted to $700,954.86, and the total expenditure to $623,553.90, making the receipts in excess of the expenditures to the amount of $77,400.96.

It will at once be perceived that the addition of about twenty thousand applications for patents every year must greatly increase the work of the office. Over 200,000 applications for patents have been filed since 1836, and about 133,000 patents have been granted. The drawings, models, and files accompanying these applications must be so classified and arranged as to facilitate access to them, otherwise there

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would be constant danger of duplicating patents upon the same invention, and each year's accumulation adds largely to this danger. The office is now being administered under substantially the same law and the same general organization adopted at its inauguration, when only from one hundred to five hundred applications were made per annum.

The office has outgrown the plan of organization that was sufficient for it then, and a new organization has become absolutely necessary to secure to inventors and to the country the benefits of our patent system. I invite attention to the communication forwarded to Congress suggesting a re-organization of the Patent-Office.

The Commissioner urges the importance of a separation of the Patent-Office from the Department of the Interior. This matter is embraced in the bill now pending before Congress for a re-organization of the Bureau. Another subject to which attention is earnestly invited is the necessity for more room for the work of the Patent-Office. A plan has been devised by which it is thought the model-gallery will be sufficient, in all time to come, to store such models as it may be desirable to retain in the office, but for the working force and the necessary files of the office there is great want of room. It is impossible to transact the business of the office, with safety to the inventors or the manufacturing interests of the country, excepting with more room in which to arrange the files and drawings that must be consulted hourly in the transaction of office business.

The work of the office has been conducted in the most satisfactory manner during the entire term of the present Commissioner, and I most cheerfully attest his efficiency and capacity for its manifold and delicate duties.

PENSIONS.

There are now on the pension-rolls the names of 578 widows of soldiers who served in the revolutionary war, a decrease of 56 since the last annual report. The names of 1,157 widows and children of soldiers who served in the wars subsequent to the Revolution, and prior to the late rebellion, excepting the war of 1812, are borne on the rolls, being 57 less than the preceding year.

During the last fiscal year there were examined and allowed 6,317 original applications for invalid pensions of soldiers, at an annual aggregate rate of $424,626.50, and 5,116 applications for increased pension of invalid soldiers, at an aggregate yearly rate of $261,165.50. During the same period 7,120 original pensions to widows, orphans, and dependent relatives of soldiers were allowed, at an aggregate annual rate of $950,798, and 290 applications, of the same class, for increase of pension were admitted, at a total annual rate of $15,853.35. The number of claims, original and increase, admitted during the year, was 18,843, and the annual amount of pensions thus granted was $1,652,433.35. On the 30th day of June, 1872, there were on the rolls the names of 95,405

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invalid military pensioners, whose pensions annually amounted to $8,611,854.91, and of 113,518 widows, orphans, and dependent relatives of soldiers, whose yearly pensions amounted to $14,530,778.39, making an aggregate of 208,923 Army pensioners, at a total annual rate of $23,142,633.30. The whole amount paid during the last fiscal year to invalid military pensioners was $10,145,145.49, and to widows, orphans, and dependent relatives, $17,266,156.02, making a grand total of $27,411,301.51, which includes the expenses of disbursement.

During the same year there were examined and allowed 151 original applications for invalid Navy pensions, at an aggregate annual rate of $14,552; 68 applications of the same class for increase of pension, at a total yearly rate of $3,915; 124 new applications of widows, orphans, and dependent relatives of those who died in the Navy, at an aggregate yearly rate of $18,494; and 6 pensions of the same class were increased at an annual rate of $654. On the 30th day of June, 1872, there were borne on the rolls of Navy pensioners the names of 1,449 invalids, at an annual aggregate of $136,545, and of 1,730 widows, orphans, and dependent relatives, at an aggregate yearly rate of $269,208; making the whole number of such pensioners 3,179, at a total annual rate of $405,753. The aggregate amount paid during the last fiscal year to Navy invalids was $149,442.85, and to widows, orphans, and dependent relatives, $295,186.57; a total amount of $444,629.42, which includes the expenses of disbursement.

On the 30th day of June, 1871, there were pending 26,190 applications of soldiers and widows of soldiers of the war of 1812. During the year subsequent to that date there were received 6,546 applications of survivors of that war, and 3,815 applications of widows, in all 10,361 applications, making a grand total of 36,551 claims for pension of this description filed prior to June 30, 1872. Of these there were allowed, during the last fiscal year, 17,021 applications of survivors, at a total annual rate of $1,634,016; and 3,105 applications of widows, at an annual aggregate rate of $298,080, making a total of 20,126 claims allowed, at an aggregate annual rate of $1,932,096. Four thousand eight hundred and forty-five claims were rejected during the year, leaving 11,580 claims pending on the 30th of June last. On the first instant there were pending 8,184 claims, more than half of which are believed to be without merit, and will probably be rejected. The total amount paid during the year to survivors of the war of 1812, $1,977,415.84, and to widows, $335,993.63; a total amount of $2,313,409.47, including the expenses of disbursement.

The number of pensions of all classes, granted during the past fiscal year, was 33,838. During that period there were dropped from the pension-rolls, from various causes, 9,104 names, leaving a grand total of 232,229 pensioners on the rolls June 30, 1872, whose yearly pensions amount to $25,480,578.30. The amount paid during said year for pensions of all classes, including the expenses of disbursements, was

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$30,169,340.60, being $2,908,043.03 less than the amount paid during the preceding year.

Four hundred and forty-three bounty-land warrants were issued during the year, for 68,040 acres, being 338,120 less than the number of acres issued for the preceding year.

During the same period, 782 persons availed themselves of the benefits of the act of June 30, 1870, providing for artificial limbs and apparatus for resection, or commutation, of whom 458 perferred the latter.

On the 30th of June, 1872, there were on file, unadjusted, 37,176 claims for invalid pension, 33,762 claims of widows, orphans, and dependent relatives, and 11,580 claims of soldiers and widows of soldiers in the war of 1812, making a total of 82,518 claims. The Commissioner estimates that the claims for pension on account of the war of 1812 will be disposed of by the 1st of May next.

The investigation of frauds continues to receive especial attention, with such gratifying results, both in the detection and repression of wrong-doing, as to demand a continuance of the present policy.

It is estimated that $30,480,000 will be required for the pension service during the next fiscal year.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

The great increase of interest in education throughout the country, in the last few years, is gratifying to every sincere patriot. Of this increase I believe the Bureau of Education is one of the principal exciting causes; and the hearty indorsement of the office, by educators of every section and every sort of institution, is a fitting recognition.

The business of the office has increased so rapidly during the past year, that 2,300 letters have been received and 3,500 have been written by it, an increase of more than 150 per cent. over the same work last year. More than 33,000 documents have been distributed in the same time, an increase of nearly 200 per cent. over last year.

The report of the Educational Bureau will show the amount and character of the work of the office. No previous volume contains such a mine of educational facts and statistics for the guidance and information of the country. I recommend increased appropriations for the office.

The bill, introduced at the last session of Congress by the Committee of the House on Education and Labor, providing for the expenditure of the net proceeds of the sale of public lands in establishing an educational fund and in assisting the States in the universal education of their youth, has received the unanimous approval of the educators of the Union; and I commend it to the favorable attention of Congress.

CENSUS.

The report of the Superintendent of the Ninth Census announces the completion of that great national work. All the tables of the census

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are now in press, whether for the three quarto volumes authorized, or for the compendium to be published in octavo. The quarto volumes are at the present date wholly in type, except about 150 pages of the volume on Industry. The Population volume will, it is anticipated, be laid upon the desks of members on the assembling of Congress, in December. The other volumes will follow with only such interval as is required for press-work and binding. The early completion of the census is a subject of congratulation, inasmuch as the use to be made of the statistics obtained with so much of labor and expense depends very greatly on the promptitude of publication. With such rapid changes of population and industry as occur in the United States, the census remains even approximately true but very few years after the date of enumeration. Every year, therefore, for which the publication of results is delayed, subtracts a large portion of the actual present utility of the census. There still remains, it is true, a secondary use, namely, for statistical retrospect and comparison, which is independent of this consideration. But the main object of the census, in which alone would be found the justification for so great an expenditure of labor and money, is its immediate use in directing the legislation and the industrial and social efforts of the present age. For this purpose, every month saved in publication amounts to a large positive addition to the value of the work.

The appropriation made at the last session of Congress for illustrating graphically the quarto volumes of the census has been expended with results which, it is believed, will meet with cordial recognition and approval from Congress and the country. No authority or appropriation exists for maps and charts to accompany the compendium in octavo, the copy for which is to-day sent to the Congressional Printer from the Census Office. The expense of illustrating in this style a work of which so large an edition is to be printed as of the compendium, would be very considerable, and I do not feel justified in making a distinct recommendation to that effect, but content myself with suggesting the matter, leaving it to Congress to determine whether the expenditure will be consistent with other calls upon the revenue. I do, however, strongly recommend that a statistical atlas of the United States, based upon the results of the Ninth Census, to contain a large number of maps, with appropriate text and tables, be authorized in an edition not exceeding five thousand, to be prepared under the direction of the Superintendent of the Census, for distribution to public libraries, learned societies, colleges, and academies, with a view to promote that higher kind of political education which has heretofore been so greatly neglected in this country, but toward which the attention of the general public, as well as of instructors and students, is now being turned with the most lively interest. The exact knowledge of our country should be the basis of this education; and it is in the power of Congress, by authorizing such a publication as is here recommended, to practically

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naugurate the study of political and social statistics in the colleges and higher schools of the land.

The recommendation made by the Superintendent for a census to be taken in 1875 will, I trust, receive the early and earnest attention of Congress. Such an account of the national numbers, wealth, and industry, would form an invaluable catalogue and guide-book to the American sections in the International Exposition to be held in Philadelphia in 1876, as well as constitute a noble monument to the progress of the United States during the first century of its political life.

The additional reason urged by the Superintendent that a census in 1875 would go far to secure the taking of the Federal census thereafter at intervals of five years has even stronger claim to consideration. It is unquestionably true that the interval at present established between the Federal censuses is too long for the proper information of Congress and the body of citizens, as to the material condition, wants, and resources of the nation. No one will dispute this. In the present stage of political and social science, no intelligent person would, were the question a purely original one, propose a longer interval between the periodical enumerations of the country than five years. It is simply a question now, whether the constitutional provision shall be enlarged to meet the manifest requirements of this later time. Regarding, as I do, the provision of the Constitution in respect to the census as a minimum provision, guaranteeing to the growing States that not less than once in ten years shall the representation in Congress be apportioned according to a new determination of the population of the several States, I see no difficulty in making the intermediate census thus proposed the equivalent in all respects for the decennial census authorized and required by the Constitution. But, in view of the doubts which might not unreasonably arise in the minds of some as to this construction, and of the jealousy of the States more stable in population, arising from the fear of parting prematurely with portions of their representative power, I would recommend that the census of 1875, if authorized and provided for, should be distinctly divested of a political character, and the next redistribution of congressional representation be left to follow the census of 1880, as in due course by the Constitution.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE TERRITORIES.

The operations of the United States geological survey have been very much extended the past season, owing to the increased appropriations by Congress. It was deemed advisable by the Department to continue the work of exploration in the little-known region of the Northwest about the sources of the Yellowstone, Missouri, and Snake Rivers. Accordingly, the chief geologist was directed to organize two properly-equipped parties. One party, under the immediate direction of Mr. James Stevenson, took, as its initial point, Ogden, Utah, and proceeded thence to Fort Hall, Idaho. From this point a careful survey of the

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Snake River Valley was commenced. The party ascended the valley on the east side to the sources of Henry's Fork, thence to the sources of the Madison, where they crossed the divide to the head-waters of Snake River, and descended this river to Fort Hall. The great Teton range was minutely explored and located. Madison Lake, which has hitherto been regarded as the source of the Madison, has proved to be the source of Snake River. Many very important changes were made in the geography of this interesting region. The second party, under the direction of Professor Hayden, proceeded to Bozeman, Montana, and there commenced an examination of the Yellowstone to its sources. The Gallatin and Madison Rivers, with their numerous branches, were carefully mapped. The National Park, with its unique borders, was examined in more detail, and great numbers of sketches, photographs, specimens, &c., were secured. A great mass of observations in astronomy, meteorology, and topography were obtained, and the collections in geology, botany, and natural history were more extensive and interesting than those of any preceding year. The materials for a report, both of a practical and scientific character, exceed those of any previous season.

Besides the two parties mentioned above, there were five small parties making special examinations, under the auspices of the survey, in different parts of the West. The parties have all returned from the field, and are busily engaged in preparing their reports, to be submitted to Congress at an early day.

RAILWAYS.

The subscriptions to the stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company amount to $36,783,000, of which $36,762,300 has been paid. The receipts for the year ending June 30, 1872, from the transportation of passengers, were $3,067,808.17; of freight, $4,122,651.20; and from miscellaneous sources, $771,711.41; total, $7,962,170.78. The entire cost of the road and fixtures to said date, (unadjusted balances with contractors not included,) was $114,258,535.97. The indebtedness of the company at the same date amounted to $75,894,512, of which $27,236,512 is due to the United States.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company, by consolidation now embraces, besides the original company of that name, also the Western Pacific, the San Francisco and Oakland, the San Francisco and Alameda, and the California and Oregon companies. Stock to the amount of $59,644,000 has been subscribed, and $54,283,190 paid. The receipts for the year ending June 30, 1872, from transportation of passengers, were $3,620,519.33, and of freight, $5,753,246; total, $9,373,765.33. The expenses were $4,317,332.32, leaving net earnings to the amount of $5,056,433.01. At the close of said year the indebtedness of the company amounted to $80,900,132.37, of which $27,855,680 was to the United States.

The stock subscription of the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad

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Company is $1,000,000, of which $980,600 has been paid. The receipts for transportation of passengers for the year ending June 30, 1872, were $60,807.65, and for freight, $83,662.03; total, $144,469.68. The expenses of the road and fixtures have been $3,723,700. The company's indebtedness (exclusive of first-mortgage bonds, $1,600,000, and the Government loan, $1,600,000) is $94,896.34.

The amount of stock of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company subscribed is $9,992,500, and the amount paid in is $9.621,950. Receipts for the year ended June 30, 1872, from transportation of passengers, were $1,351,837.51; of freight, $2,156,190.21; and from miscellaneous sources, $79,600.75; total, $3,551,628.47. The construction and equipment of the road have cost $29,602,974.28. The total funded debt of the company is $26,044,600, and the amount of the other liabilities and indebtedness is $2,081,102.16, making a total of $28,125,702.16, of which $6,303,000 is due to the United States. On the 19th of October, 1872, you accepted the western part of this road, extending from the 393.9425 mile, and terminating in Denver, Colorado Territory, 638.6 miles from the initial point.

The amount of stock of the Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company, subscribed and paid in, is $4,000,000. This road, running in a nearly north course, 106.33 miles from Denver, Colorado Territory, to Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, where it connects with the Union Pacific road, was completed in the summer of 1870. The receipts for the year ended June 30, 1872, for transportation of passengers, were $176,312.46; of freight, $170,709.83; and from miscellaneous sources $8,066.40; total, $355,088.69. The cost of construction and equipment of the road and telegraph to the date last above stated was $6,493,800, and the indebtedness of the company to that date was $2,519,076.25. The road and telegraph line were, on re-examination, accepted by you on the 2d day of May last.

The amount of stock of the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company subscribed is $4,478,500, of which $1,791,400 has been paid in. The receipts for the year ended June 30, 1872, from the transportation of passengers, were $63,548.71; of freight, $85,803.24; of mails, $7,549.40; from express, $1,735.80; and from miscellaneous sources, $3,768.56; total, $162,405,71. The expenses during that period were $152,062.98. The indebtedness of the company is $5,361,977.86, of which $1,628,320 is due to the United States.

At the close of the last fiscal year, (June 30, 1872,) the amount of subscribed stock of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company was $9,384,000, and the amount actually paid in, $8,404,000. The company reports that surveys have been made from the end of the completed road, a point one hundred and three-tenths miles from San Francisco, to Fort Mohave, on the Colorado River, via Tehachapi Pass, and from said pass to Fort Yuma, on the Colorado, via Los Angeles and San Bernardino. The cost of these surveys has been $66,894.84. The

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amount received during said year for transportation of passengers was $383,563.93, and of freight, $291,908.97. The expenses on account of the road and fixtures for said period were $376,278.11. The indebtedness of the company is $5,750,000. Seventy and twenty-six hundredths miles of this road have been completed in a first-class manner, and have been accepted. The road commences at San José, California. The entire cost of the road and fixtures, together with the lands for stations, &c., since the organization of the company, is estimated at about $12,000,000.

The amount of stock of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company subscribed is $2,000,000, of which $200,000 has been paid in. The company has neither bonded nor floating debt. It is progressing rapidly with its surveys, having a number of corps in the field, but as the final reports have not been received, no definite description can be given of the line of road surveyed and fixed upon for construction. The receipts of the company from 15th April, 1871—the date of its organization—to the 1st July, 1872, have been $204,392.05, and the disbursements amount to $125,056.87, leaving a balance in hand of $79,335.18. The line of this road will be "from a point at or near Marshall, county of Harrison, State of Texas; thence by the most direct and eligible route, to be determined by said company, near the thirty-second parallel of north latitude, to a point at or near El Paso; thence by the most direct and eligible route, to be selected by said company, through New Mexico and Arizona, to a point on the Rio Colorado, at or near the southeastern boundary of the State of California; thence, by the most direct and eligible route, to San Diego, California, to Ship's Channel, in the bay of San Diego, in the State of California, pursuing, in the location thereof, as near as may be, the thirty-second parallel of north latitude." The act of Congress of May 2, 1872, (17 Statutes, 59,) requires "that the said Texas and Pacific Railway Company shall commence the construction of its road at or near Marshall, Texas, and proceed with its construction * * * * so "as to have at least one hundred consecutive miles of railroad from said point complete and in running order within two years after the passage" thereof, and so continue to construct, each year thereafter, a sufficient number of miles, not less than one hundred, to secure the completion of the whole line within ten years after the date of said act: "*Provided, however*, That the said company shall commence the construction of said road from San Diego eastward within one year from the passage of this act, and construct not less than ten miles before the expiration of the second year, and, after the second year, not less than twenty-five miles per annum in continuous line thereafter between San Diego and the Colorado River until the junction is formed with the line from the east at the latter point, or east thereof." The name of this company was changed by the said act from "Texas Pacific Railroad Company" to "Texas and Pacific Railway Company."

The report of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company for the

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year ended June 30, 1872, shows that $16,400,000 of stock has been subscribed, and that $16,375,000 has been paid in. The company has completed, since the date of its last annual report, the road from Prairie City, in the Indian Territory, to Vinita, in same Territory, a distance of 21¼ miles. The road and telegraph from Pacific, Missouri, to Vinita, a distance of 327¼ miles, has been completed. Parties have been, during the last year, surveying for the road in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California. The total cost of surveys to June 30, 1872, was $162,173, and the amount received during the year ending on that date, from passengers, was $325,607.87, and for freight, $790,030.43. The cost of railroad and fixtures up to the same time was $31,608,044.54. The total indebtedness to that date (including assumed debt of $7,191,050 of South Pacific Company, whose road from Pacific, Missouri, to Springfield, it has obtained by purchase) was $15,013,999.53. The mortgages of the company were received and recorded by the Department, as required by law, in November and December, 1871. One hundred and twenty-five miles of this road and its telegraph line have been accepted, of which fifty were accepted by you on the 6th of December last.

Stock of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company has been subscribed to the amount of $100,000,000, and certificates for 165,336 shares, of $100 each, have been issued. The cost of surveys up to July 1, 1872, (so far as reports have been received by the company,) was $454,689.79. The accounts, &c., are not yet in a condition to render an accurate report of the amounts received from passengers and freight during the year. The expenses of the road and fixtures have been $11,481,467.70. The indebtedness of the company is reported to be $20,442,245.49. On the 20th February last a map of preliminary route from the crossing of the Red River of the North, at Fargo, in Dakota, to a point opposite the mouth of the Walla-Walla River, Washington Territory, a distance of about 1,448 miles, was received by the Department. On the 1st instant, commissioners were ordered to examine and report upon the completed portion "from the junction with the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad, near Thomson, Minnesota, to the Red River of the North," a distance of about 228 miles. Their report has not yet been received. The company report that, on the 30th ultimo, cars passed over the track for a distance of 113 miles west of the Red River. Track has recently been laid at the rate of 2¼ miles a day. The report states that, at the present rate of construction, the road would be completed to the Missouri River by the 3d proximo. The character of the soil in Dakota, through which the road passes, is reported very good, adapted to grain and grazing, of an average excellence equal to Illinois lands. Water is abundant. Timber is scarce. The construction of buildings for depots, engine-houses, and water-stations, is progressing rapidly. The work of the company in establishing and preparing for construction the line of route to the Yellowstone River and up that stream was resumed during

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the year. The location of the line of route has been greatly retarded at various points by hostile Indians. The company has this year surveyed and examined the Missouri River above the Great Falls, and determined that it is practicable for steamboat navigation up to Gallatin Forks, a distance of 220 miles. They have also found that a short railroad is practicable around those falls, at small expense. Thus the whole course of the Missouri River can be made available to commerce and to the settlement of the vast region it drains. Surveys have been in progress on the Salmon River line in Montana, making a connection therewith of the survey in progress on the Wisdom River line. The survey of the route from the Columbia River to Lake Pend d'Oreille is reported complete. It is also reported that 75 miles of the road from the Columbia River to Puget Sound will be in operation at the close of the season.

The road and telegraph of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, from the southern line of Kansas to the Arkansas River, a distance of 86.76 miles, was accepted by you on the 17th May last.

On the 28th of last March I accepted the first 50 miles of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, extending "from a point on the north bank of the Arkansas River, opposite the city of Little Rock, called 'Argenta,' to a point fifty miles north, called 'Judsonia,' near Little Red River."

On the 13th of December last, the seventh section of twenty miles of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad, in Nebraska, was accepted by you. This section extends from the end of the one hundred and twentieth mile of said road west of Plattsmouth. And on the 18th instant commissioners were ordered to proceed to the examination of an additional portion of 50¾ miles—from the one hundred and fortieth mile to a connection with the Union Pacific Railroad. Their report has not yet been received.

On the 11th March last you accepted the fifth and sixth sections of 20 miles each of the road and telegraph line of the Oregon and California Railroad Company. This portion, with the sections previously accepted, makes a length of line, already reported upon and accepted, of 120 miles, commencing at East Portland, Oregon, and ending at a station 2½ miles northwest of Eugene City.

On the 16th February last I accepted the first section of twenty miles of the road and telegraph of the Oregon Central Railroad Company. This road is to run "from Portland to Astoria, and from a suitable point of junction near Forest Grove, to the Yamkill River, near McMinnville, in the State of Oregon."

CAPITOL.

The Architect of the Capitol Extension notices, in his report, the various improvements and repairs to the Capitol during the last fiscal year, and renders an account of the expenditures during the same period for that, as well as for the other public works committed to his charge. A large amount of earth has been deposited in the grounds

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south of the Capitol. The curve which connects Pennsylvania avenue with B street north is about to be paved on one side of the railway with the "Parisen" concrete pavement, and on the other with Belgian blocks. In compliance with instructions from this Department the architect entered into contract with Mr. Albert Brisbane for the construction of a pneumatic tube to connect the Capitol with the Government Printing-Office building. Mr. Brisbane represents that he has all the machinery ready to put in place, and that the tube is nearly ready for delivery, so that its completion will not be delayed beyond the 1st of July, 1873.

In conformity with the act of Congress approved May 15, 1872, relating to the Reform School of the District of Columbia, plans for the main building and one family-building for said school have been prepared by the architect, and the same were approved by this Department.

The extension of the Government Printing-Office, the north front of the Patent-Office building, and the paving of G street, between Seventh and Ninth streets, N. W., have been completed. The architect further reports that, at the request of the Joint Committee on the Library, he has made various plans for, and directed the work in the enlargement of the conservatory and forcing-houses in the Botanical Garden, and, at the request of the directors of the Women's Hospital for the District of Columbia, he has taken charge of the enlargement of the same, the title to which is now vested in the United States.

EXTENSION OF CAPITOL GROUNDS.

In compliance with the requirements of the act of Congress, approved May 8, 1872, (making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the current fiscal year,) proper steps have been taken for the purchase of the property embraced in squares numbered 687 and 688 in this city, which squares are to be included in the extension of the Capitol grounds, as contemplated by section 6 of said act. Pursuant to the provisions of section 7, the owners of said property were duly informed of the desire of the Government to purchase the same at prices "not exceeding the appraisal made by the commission of nine in their report to Robert Ould, United States district attorney for the District of Columbia, on the 21st day of January, 1861."

In every instance, where answer was made, the price of such property, as fixed by said appraisal, was refused. The eighth section of the act apparently provided for such a contingency, and under the authority conferred by said section, this Department made application to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, "to make a just and equitable appraisement of the cash value of the several interests of each and every owner of the real estate and improvements thereon necessary to be taken for the public use in accordance with the provisions" of the act. A board of these commissioners, to make such appraisement, was

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duly appointed by said court, and the report of their labors was filed therein on the 12th day of July last. But two exceptions to the appraisal made by said board were filed, which were overruled by the court sitting in "special term." Appeal was made in one of these cases to the court in "general term," and on the 16th instant said appeal was overruled and the whole appraisal confirmed.

By the ninth section of said act, the sum of $400,000 was appropriated for the purchase of said squares. The value of the property on these squares, as appraised by the commission of nine in 1861, amounted to $346,374.90. It is generally conceded that real estate in this city has greatly enhanced in value since the year 1861; it was apparent, therefore, to my mind, that Congress, in appropriating but $400,000 for the purpose, could not have entertained the possibility of purchasing the whole property for that sum. Acting upon the best attainable advice, and believing that the public economy would not be subserved by deferring action in the premises for another year, I decided to accept the appraisement made by the board of commissioners and confirmed by the court. The total value of the property in both squares according to said appraisement is $681,878.65, so that, with the appropriation of $400,000, it was only possible to purchase one of the squares, and a portion of the other, until Congress should make the necessary additional appropriation to complete the purchase. I concluded to purchase the whole of square No. 687, on the north side of Capitol Square, and the five easternmost lots in square No. 688, amounting in value to $395,388.15. The owners of said property were requested to submit the proper deeds for the conveyance of the same to the United States, and, in a majority of the cases, deeds have been received and transmitted to the Attorney-General for examination and appropriate action. In all cases, wherein the deeds were not submitted within fifteen days after the appraisement was confirmed by the court, the purchase-money will be deposited in said court, as required by section 9 of the act. It is expected that possession of most of the property purchased will be had before the 1st of December next.

Provision should be made for payment of the expenses incident to the purchase of this property. I have the honor, therefore, to recommend the appropriation by Congress of $295,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for completing the purchase of square No. 688, and for payment of expenses incident to the appraisement and purchase of the whole property.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

During the past fiscal year the whole number of persons under treatment in the Government Hospital for the Insane was 693, being 45 more than were treated the preceding year. Of these, 389 were from the Army and Navy, and 525 were males. One hundred and eighty-five patients were admitted during said year; 51 were discharged as recov-

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ered, 29 as improved, and 4 as unimproved. The recoveries were 39 per cent. of the discharges, including, and 58 per cent. excluding, deaths. The number of deaths during the same period was 44, leaving under treatment at the close of said year 561, of whom 422 were males. Since the hospital was opened for the reception of patients in January, 1855, 3,181 persons have been treated therein, 1,542 of whom were native born. During the year 65 private or pay-patients received treatment, 26 of whom were discharged, leaving 39 under treatment. The general health of the hospital has been excellent.

The expenditures for the past fiscal year were $137,843.22. The sum of $11,198.65 was received for board of private patients, and $1,644.57 from the sale of live stock, &c. The value of the products of the farm and garden during the year is estimated at $5,791.50; and the live stock, farm and garden implements, &c., belonging to the institution, at $15,804.70.

The board of visitors submit the following estimates:

For support of the institution during the year ending June 30, 1874, including $500 for books, stationery, &c., $130,500; repairs and improvements, $20,000; erection of a stock-barn on one of the out-lying farms, and a hay-barn on the other, and of a poultry-house, $9,000; completion of walks and roads, $2,000; erection, lighting, heating, and furnishing a detached building, to contain tailors', shoemakers', and mattress makers' shops, and store-rooms and dormitories for mechanics and farm laborers without families, $10,000; and for removing, repairing, and building cottages for employés of the hospital having families, $5,712.22; a total of $177,212.22. The fifth item of the foregoing estimates, amounting to $10,000, contemplates a substitute for the present use of the basement story of the extension built in 1870–'71, which will vacate excellent rooms for 35 patients of the quiet chronic class, at a moderate cost. The last item of $5,712.22 is simply asking for the reappropriation of an unexpended balance of an appropriation made for the same purpose in 1865, which has lapsed into the Treasury. All the estimates submitted by the board of visitors are represented by them as being essential to the efficiency and welfare of the institution.

I have the honor to renew the recommendations contained in the annual report of this Department, dated October 31, 1871, in relation to the propriety of the passage of an act by Congress, authorizing the prolonged restraint of inebriates.

On the 15th instant there were 116 pupils in the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, 34 of whom were received since July 1, 1871. Sixty-six of these were in the collegiate department, representing twenty-three States and this District, and 116 have received instruction since July 1, 1871, of whom 100 were males. Eighteen pupils have left the college during the year, and five have left the primary department. The health of the institution has been excellent, not a single death having occurred during the year.

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The appropriation of $70,000, made by Congress on the 10th of June last, by means of which the purchase of Kendall Green was consummated, was of great benefit to the institution, as it is now provided with one hundred acres of land, affording ample space for gardening, farming, play-grounds, &c.

The receipts for the support of the institution, during the last fiscal year, exceeded the disbursements $384.60.

The board of directors submit the following estimate for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874:

For the current expenses of the institution, $48,000.

During the last fiscal year 4,576 women received treatment at the Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum, a number more than double that of the preceding year. Three thousand seven hundred and eight were restored to health, 561 relieved, and 35 discharged as incurable; twenty-one died; in 101 cases the results are unknown, and 150 remained under treatment.

The annual report of the surgeon-in-chief will contain, in addition to the statement of the year's transactions, a *résumé* of the operations of this charity, from its commencement, June, 1866, to June, 1872, and a detailed account of the principal operations performed during that period, illustrated, when practicable, by photo-lithographs. This is one of the most interesting reports that have been made to this Department. As a scientific production it will be of great value to the medical profession throughout the country, illustrating, as it does, the efficiency of well-directed surgical aid in curing many of the diseases which but a few years ago were not considered amenable to treatment.

The directors report that the expenditures of the institution have been characterized by the strictest economy, and that its whole conduct has given great satisfaction.

The estimates for the ensuing fiscal year are as follows:

For support of the institution	$23,000
For microscope and appliances	500
For new furniture	5,000
Total	28,500

This is an excess of $5,200 over the estimates submitted for the current fiscal year; but the increase is deemed necessary in order to meet the expenses which will be incurred in view of the increasing demands upon this deserving institution.

Congress, at its last session, appropriated the sum of $25,000 for the purchase of the building and grounds now occupied by the hospital. The purchase has been consummated, the deed of conveyance having first been approved by the Attorney-General. The title to said real estate is now vested, as required by the statute, in the United States.

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NEW JAIL.

Congress, by an act approved June 1, 1872, created a board of commissioners, composed of the Secretary of the Interior, the governor of the District of Columbia, and the chief justice of the supreme court of said District, with full power to carry out the provisions of the act approved July 25, 1866, entitled "An act authorizing the construction of a jail in and for the District of Columbia," and the acts amendatory thereof, and directed that the plans and designs for said jail should be prepared by the supervising architect of the Treasury Department; the work to be done under his supervision, subject to the approval of said commission.

The board of commissioners met in July last, and decided that it was inexpedient to have the jail erected on the site theretofore selected. At a subsequent meeting a portion of reservation No. 13 was selected as a new site for the building, this being deemed by the commission the only available public reservation in this District fit for the purpose. The reservation is situate on the western bank of the Anacostia River, and is bounded on the north by B street south; on the west by Nineteenth street east; and on the south by G street south. The northern portion of the reservation was selected, embracing a tract of ground 600 feet in width, and running back over 1,000 feet to the Anacostia; about one-third of the entire area of the reservation. Abundant room for the building is thus secured, while the contiguity of the site to the river will be of manifest advantage in the transportation of materials for its construction. At a later meeting of the commission certain plans, designs, specifications, and estimates, prepared by the supervising architect, were approved, and the proper steps taken for the early commencement of the foundation-walls. The architect is of the opinion that the building can be completed during the ensuing year. During the coming winter the necessary excavations will be made, the foundation laid, and materials prepared for beginning the superstructure at the opening of spring.

REFORM-SCHOOL.

By the act of Congress approved March 5, 1872, all the powers conferred and duties enjoined by existing laws upon this Department, relating to the reform-school and jail in the District of Columbia, were transferred to the Department of Justice. A subsequent act, however, approved May 15, 1872, authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to purchase a new site for said school, to be selected by himself and the board of trustees, on which buildings for the accommodation of three hundred boys shall be erected under the supervision of said Secretary, the board of trustees, and the architect of the Capitol, for which purposes the sum of $100,000 was thereby appropriated.

A new site for said school has been selected on the farm of Thomas

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Peter, situate about three miles from the Capitol in an easterly direction, and on elevated ground. This site was believed to be as salubrious a location as could be found in the District, and embraces one hundred and fifty acres of land, for which the sum of $30,000 was paid. It is called Mount Lincoln, in commemoration of Fort Lincoln, which formerly stood on the site. Plans and specifications for the necessary buildings were prepared by the architect of the Capitol, and approved by me. Proposals for the erection of said buildings were invited in due form by advertisement, and, on the 22d day of August last, the contract for the work was awarded to the lowest satisfactory bidder, conditioned in the sum of $64,000. There yet remained $6,000 of the appropriation unexpended, of which sum $3,129.03 has been expended by the board of directors in grading and preparing the ground for the buildings, and for steam-boiler, pump for hoisting water, &c. The work on the buildings has not progressed very rapidly, owing to the insufficient supply of water, but a new supply has been discovered, and it is confidently hoped that the family building will be ready for occupation by the 1st of December next. The children were removed from their former unhealthy location on the aqueduct farm in August last, and have been provided with temporary lodgings in the barn on the new site.

The board of trustees submit an estimate of appropriations, amounting to $15,000, which will be required for a steam-heating apparatus, gas, water, and for grading grounds. In addition to the 150 acres of land already purchased, the remainder of the farm, comprising 100 acres, can be purchased at $150 per acre. For the purpose of providing the school with sufficient farm and garden land, whereon to employ its inmates, and which will, in the future, go far toward supporting the schools, I cordially recommend that an appropriation of $15,000 be made for said purchase.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

The Metropolitan police force numbers 238 men, of whom 6 are detectives. The board represents the inadequacy of the force to the needs of the service, and strongly recommends that an increase be authorized of 12 sergeants and 50 privates, or patrolmen.

The members of the force have faithfully and vigilantly discharged the duties required of them in maintaining good order, and protecting the rights of persons and property within the District. During the year ending September 30 last, 11,306 persons were arrested, of whom 1,858 were females; 6,778 were unmarried; 4,299 could neither read nor write. Of those arrested, 4,562 were dismissed, 21 turned over to the military, 720 committed to the jail, and 931 committed to the work-house; 187 gave security to keep the peace, 64 were sent to the reform-school, 60 gave bail for court, and 65 cases were undisposed of at that date. Minor punishments were inflicted in 700 cases, and fines were imposed in 3,996

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cases, amounting to $31,469.15. During said year 4,838 destitute persons were provided with temporary lodgings, 144 lost children were restored to their parents, 522 sick or disabled persons were assisted or taken to hospitals, and 315 horses, cattle, vehicles, &c., were returned to their owners. Of the whole number arrested, 2,251 were foreign-born; 8,084 were charged with offenses committed upon the person, and 3,222 with offenses against property. During the year, lost or stolen property to the amount of $135,387.34 was recovered by the force.

The detective force made 266 arrests, recovered lost or stolen property valued at $25,990.99, and were efficient in rendering other valuable service.

The sanitary officers have been actively engaged in abating nuisances and enforcing the necessary regulations for the cleanliness and health of the city.

TERRITORIAL PENITENTIARIES.

On the 21st instant the penitentiary at Laramie City, Wyoming Territory, was completed, and on the same day was transferred to the custody of the marshal of the United States for that Territory, pursuant to the act of Congress approved January 10, 1871. The committee of inspection report that the building is, in every respect, properly constructed, and a credit to the Government.

Congress having failed to appropriate an additional sum of $20,000. required to build a penitentiary in Washington Territory, no steps have been taken looking toward the erection of the building. I renew the recommendation made in my last annual report, that an additional appropriation of $20,000 be made for the purpose. If the appropriation be made immediately available, the building can be erected during the ensuing year.

THE VIENNA EXPOSITION OF 1873.

The exhibition of the resources and products of the country at the World's Exposition to be held at Vienna in 1873, so far as the same may be practicable, is deemed of such importance that the necessary steps will be taken, so far as I have the power, to forward a complete series of such reports of this Department as may be necessary for that purpose. The reports of the Land-Office, of the Ninth Census, and the Official Gazette of the Patent-Office, will furnish a very full statement of our progress and resources; while the reports of the Indian-Office, of Pensions, of the Bureau of Education, and of the geological survey of the Territories, will show the methods we have adopted in those several directions. Such an exhibition will best serve to place the United States in her proper rank among the nations.

C. DELANO,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT.

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REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

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REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
General Land Office, October 26, 1872.

SIR: In accordance with a resolution adopted on the 28th of February, 1855, by the Senate of the United States, I have the honor to submit the following as an abstract of my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, viz:

	Acres.
Disposal of public lands by ordinary cash sales	1,370,320.15
Military bounty land warrant locations, under acts of 1847, 1850, 1852, and 1855	389,460.00
Homestead entries, under act of 1862, and amendments	4,671,332.14
Agricultural college scrip locations	693,613.37
Certified to railroads	3,554,887.58
Certified for wagon roads	465,347.21
Lands approved to States as swamp	714,255.19
Sioux Indian scrip locations	5,760.00
Total	11,864,975.64
Sales of previous year	10,765,705.39
Increased disposal	1,099,270.25
Cash receipts under various heads	$3,218,100.00

		Acres.
Total area of the land States and Territories		1,834,998,400
Surveyed within the last fiscal year	29,450,939	
Previously surveyed	553,913,841	
Total surveyed to June 30, 1872		583,364,780
Leaving yet to be surveyed		1,251,633,620

List of papers composing the annual report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

1. Surveys of public lands, showing the progress made at the close of the last fiscal year, and giving a list of United States surveyors general and the districts under their immediate supervision; also a list of the United States district land offices.

2. Synopsis of the surveying service in the seventeen surveying districts, including the surveys of Indian reservations, State and territorial boundaries, and of private land claims.

3. Of Pre-emption laws and rulings under the same, recommending a

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consolidation of the principal features of the pre-emption and homestead laws into one statute.

4. Town sites.

5. Homestead laws; operations and instructions under the same.

6. Graduated lands, recommending further legislation by which suspended cases may be disposed of.

7. Public sales of timber lands, under the proclamation of the President.

8. Timber depredations, showing action of this office to prevent the same.

9. Swamp and overflowed lands, accompanied with instructions of March 18, 1872, issued under the act of March 3, 1855, and amendment.

10. Sale of morass lands on the Little Calumet River, in Indiana.

11. Useless military reservations ordered to be brought into market under act of February 24, 1871.

12. Educational land bounty, showing operations under different acts granting lands for educational purposes.

13. Railroads, progress of transcontinental lines and of roads in States and Territories to which subsidies in land have been granted.

14. Mining statutes; regulations, rulings, and decisions under the same.

15. Private land claims; recommending further legislation to provide for the adjustment of all claims emanating from foreign governments, and advising repeal of section 3 of act of May 30, 1862, requiring claimants to pay for the survey of their ranchos.

16. Tree culture, suggesting legislation to encourage tree planting.

17. Reports of surveyors general, numbered from A to Q.

Tabular statements accompanying Commissioner's annual report.

No. 1. Tabular statement showing the number of acres of public lands surveyed in the States and Territories at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872; also the total area of the public lands remaining unsurveyed at that date.

No. 2. Statement of public lands sold; of cash and bounty land scrip received therefor; number of acres entered under the homestead law of May 20, 1862; of commissions received under the sixth section of said act; also, land located with scrip under the agricultural college and mechanic act of July 2, 1862, and commissions received by registers and receivers on the value thereof; and statement of incidental expenses thereon in the first half of the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1871, and ending June 30, 1872.

No. 3. Statement showing like particulars for the second half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.

No. 4. Summary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, showing the number of acres disposed of for cash; for bounty land scrip; by entry under the homestead laws of May 20, 1862, and June 21, 1866, with aggregate $10 homestead payments; homestead commissions; also, locations with agricultural college scrip under act of July 2, 1862.

No. 5. Statement showing the quantity of swamp lands selected for the several States under acts of Congress approved March 2, 1849, September 28, 1850, and March 12, 1860, to September 30, 1872.

No. 6. Statement exhibiting the quantity of swamp land approved to the several States under acts named in table No. 5 to September 30, 1872.

No. 7. Statement exhibiting the quantity of swamp land patented to the several States under acts approved September 28, 1850, and March

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12, 1860; also, the quantity certified to the State of Louisiana under act approved March 2, 1849.

No. 8. Statement showing the State selections under the internal improvement grant of September 4, 1841, to the 30th June, 1872.

No. 9. Exhibit of bounty land warrant business under acts of 1847, 1850, 1852, and 1855, showing the issues and locations from the commencement of operations under said acts to June 30, 1872.

No. 10. Statement showing the selections made by certain States of lands within their own limits under the agricultural college and mechanic act of July 2, 1862, and supplemental acts of April 14, 1864, and July 23, 1866; also, the locations made with scrip under said acts.

No. 11. Statement exhibiting land concessions by acts of Congress to States for canal purposes from the year 1827 to June 30, 1872.

No. 12. Statement exhibiting land concessions by acts of Congress to States and corporations for railroad and military wagon road purposes from the year 1850 to June 30, 1872.

No. 13. Estimate of appropriations required for the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office for the fiscal year ending July 30, 1874.

No. 14. Estimates of appropriations required to meet expenses of collecting the revenue from sales of public lands in the several States and Territories for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

No. 15. Estimates of appropriations for the surveying department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

No. 16. Estimates of appropriations required for surveying the public lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

No. 18. Connected map of the United States from ocean to ocean, exhibiting the extent of surveys, land districts, seats of surveyors general and district land offices; also, localities of railroads of general interest, and of mineral deposits, this being the map the plate of which is especially referred to in joint resolution No. 2, approved January 26, 1863, (12 Statutes, page 822.)

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, there were received and registered 55,672 letters, and 45,963 were written and recorded.

In my last annual report I referred to the fact that when I assumed control of the General Land Office in February, 1871, nearly every branch of the business was largely in arrears. The returns of local land offices remained unposted for periods ranging from several months to two years. The adjustment of registers' and receivers' accounts was in a similar condition. The field notes of township surveys, to which it is necessary to make frequent reference, had not been indexed for ten years. About forty-seven thousand pieces of agricultural college scrip, which had been located, remained on the files of the office uncanceled, and, consequently, in such a condition as to involve the risk of its being abstracted and disposed of fraudulently. Notwithstanding the current business of the office has increased constantly and rapidly, all these arrearages, and many others, have been brought up, and such progress made in the disposition of suspended and contested cases as to justify the belief that, by the end of the present fiscal year, they will be adjusted, and that, thereafter, parties who purchase lands of the Government will not, as heretofore, be subjected to the suspense, anxiety, and loss consequent upon a delay of half a dozen years or more in the adjustment of their entries. These results are mainly attributable to the industry and faithfulness of the clerks employed in the office, many of

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whom not only performed what was required of them, but voluntarily contributed much of their time, after office hours, to the service of the Government.

I beg leave to repeat the suggestions made in my last annual report in relation to the reorganization of the clerical force and appointment of special agents.

When the vast extent of the public domain is taken into consideration, and when it is remembered that the validity of title to each and every tract, on which a home may be made, depends upon the accuracy with which the first details of transfer from the Government to its grantees are executed, the importance of exercising critical care in the adjustment of all matters pertaining to the disposal of public lands will be apparent.

There is not an owner of a home in many of the States in the prosperous valley of the Mississippi, nor in the rapidly growing regions beyond that river, who does not depend upon the records of this Bureau for evidence to complete the chain of title by which his home is held. Even from those regions of the West which have been peopled for the greatest length of time, this office is in constant receipt of applications for certified transcripts of records affecting the validity of title to lands, which for ten, twenty, and even fifty years, have been under cultivation.

Were every acre of land now owned by the Government sold or otherwise disposed of, there would still be ample necessity for the perpetuation of this Bureau, with a clerical force by no means small, to afford information and furnish papers respecting the original transfer of title from the Government. In many instances the necessity for these transcripts of records arises from errors and inadvertences, either in construing laws or in the execution of the details of transfer, both of which inevitably lead to expensive and protracted litigation.

With a view to prevent, as far as may be possible, the further occurrence of such cases, I am impelled to call your attention, with the hope that proper legislation to meet the case may be invoked, to the great importance of placing within the reach of this Bureau the means of securing such clerical aid as may be equal to a proper adjustment of the important questions constantly arising before it.

The work of the Bureau should not only be done, but it should be done well. When performed imperfectly it requires double labor to make corrections, and parties are subjected to vexatious delays and unnecessary expense in matters which it is the duty of the Government to render as speedy, simple, and inexpensive as possible. A knowledge of the laws and rulings of the land system cannot be acquired in a day, but it takes as long and careful study as to acquire a knowledge of any of the professions, and also much experience, before the necessary degree of proficiency is attained. When clerks have once gained this knowledge and experience their services are invaluable to the Government; but it is difficult to retain them, for the reason that the utterly inadequate salaries now paid too often fail to induce the more competent clerks to remain in the Bureau after becoming fully conversant with the laws and departmental rulings relating to our land system, there being always more advantageous opportunities to exercise that knowledge in legitimate pursuits outside of the office at rates of compensation with which the Government, under existing laws, cannot compete. The statutes relating to public lands are numerous and complicated. In construing them and in the adjustment of adverse claims arising under them, the questions this office is required to decide are sufficiently intricate to demand the best legal ability. The interests at stake are almost

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invariably of great moment, in most cases involving the lawful and peaceable possession and enjoyment of the lands of men struggling through poverty to secure, by hard industry, for themselves and families a home. To dispose of these questions in a proper manner, competent clerks should be employed and retained. This cannot be done for the compensation now allowed by law.

The heads of the various divisions of the Bureau are charged with a responsibility second only to the head of the Bureau, and should, in my opinion, receive a salary of not less than $2,400 per annum. The number of clerks of the higher grades should be increased; a proportionate number could be taken from the clerks of the first class. Under a reorganization like this the work will be done better, and there will be an actual saving of time and money by the avoidance of errors in its execution.

In the offices subordinate to the General Land Office—the offices of surveyors general, registers of district land offices, and receivers of public moneys—a growing necessity exists for some new system by which a more direct control can be had of the details of business pertaining to those offices, and by which irregularities may be corrected. It is a matter due alike to the public at large and the officers concerned. A constant source of annoyance is found in the frequent complaints alleging official malfeasance on the part of land officers, which come from every part of the country where the land system extends. It is but just to say that in many instances these complaints emanate from designing men or disappointed speculators, and are often utterly groundless when subjected to investigation. They nevertheless come in such shape as to require the time, trouble, and expense of a formal recognition and investigation. On the other hand, the charges are often well founded, and the protection of this office is invoked to prevent practices oppressive to the people. In either case the facilities of this Bureau should be sufficient to enable it to acquit its subordinates of charges when wrongfully made, or to fasten upon them the evidence of their malfeasance where they have been rightfully accused. Under present statutory provisions there is no adequate method by which satisfactory investigations can be made. It is true that a register can be called upon to report as to the alleged misconduct of a receiver, or *vice versa;* but the official relations of those officers are generally such as to render these investigations unreliable. Even when a special agent is delegated to examine into alleged misconduct, which can only be done at great inconvenience and expense, he finds himself embarrassed by his want of authority to compel the attendance of witnesses. What is needed, and for which I respectfully ask, is the authority to appoint two special agents, to be constantly in the employ of this Bureau, who may become familiar with the land laws and regulations, and who shall, subject to orders from this office, visit the different land districts with a view to examine into and report upon the manner in which the business is conducted. A salary of $2,500 per annum should, in my opinion, be affixed to such office, and, in addition, the actual expenses of the agent while on duty should be borne. It is a system not new to other Departments of the Government, and it is believed to have been productive of a salutary effect in its workings.

That such a system, if adopted in connection with the administration of affairs of the Land Bureau, would result in subserving a good purpose, I have no doubt. Not only would the General Land Office be kept in closer *rapport* with the district officers; the officers be afforded an opportunity of explaining any false charges which might be brought

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against them; the people secured in their rights against the unlawful acts of bad officers, but a great desideratum would be attained in having some one to superintend the removal of district offices, the opening of new offices, and the giving of instructions to officers when, without previous experience, they are appointed to those positions—matters which have, from the foundation of the Government to the present time, been productive of great hinderance to the smooth and correct working of the land system.

In changes of the officers referred to, which are frequent, the new appointees in a majority of cases bring to the discharge of their duties no experience or previous knowledge of such duties. From the very first day of their official life, business is forced upon them, and they are compelled to decide cases or construe statutes, and in their inexperience commit errors which may invalidate the title to hundreds of homesteads and prejudice the rights of hundreds of citizens. The details of business, so necessary to dispatch and correctness, can be learned only by long experience; and, before that is acquired, numerous complications arise. The result is seen in the mass of cases that burden our files and consume the time of the office—a result that could be avoided if this office possessed the facilities for sending competent persons to the spot to instruct the officers and start them aright.

In the correction of the evils alluded to by the appointment of special agents as herein asked, the Government would save directly a very large amount over the appropriation necessary to meet the expenses, while the saving, both of money and trouble, to the public would be probably still greater.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIS DRUMMOND,
Commissioner.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 26, 1872.

SIR: During the last fiscal year, ending June 30, 1872, surveys have been extended over an area of 29,450,939 acres of public lands which, added to the amount surveyed prior to that time, makes a total of 583,364,780 acres surveyed since the commencement of operations under the present system, leaving an estimated area of 1,251,633,620 acres unsurveyed.

These surveys, except in the Indian Territory and some of the older States where the Commissioner of the General Land Office is *ex officio* surveyor general, were prosecuted under the immediate supervision of the United States surveyors general for the following States and Territories:

District of Kansas.—Lawrence, Kansas, C. H. Babcock.
District of Minnesota.—Saint Paul, Minnesota, C. T. Brown.
District of Dakota.—Yankton, Dakota, W. H. H. Beadle.
District of Colorado.—Denver City, Colorado Territory, W. H. Lessig.
District of Idaho.—Boise City, Idaho, L. F. Cartée.
District of California.—San Francisco, California, J. R. Hardenbergh.
District of Nevada.—Carson City, Nevada, E. S. Davis.
District of New Mexico.—Santa Fé, New Mexico, J. K. Proudfit.

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District of Oregon.—Eugene City, Oregon, Wm. H. Odell.
District of Washington Territory.—Olympia, Washington Territory, L. P. Beach.
District of Nebraska.—Plattsmouth, Nebraska, E. E. Cunningham.
District of Montana.—Helena, Montana, John E. Blaine.
District of Utah.—Salt Lake City, Utah, C. C. Clements.
District of Arizona.—Tucson, Arizona, John Wasson.
District of Florida.—Tallahassee, Florida, M. L. Stearns.
District of Louisiana.—New Orleans, Louisiana, E. W. Foster.
District of Wyoming.—Cheyenne, Wyoming, Silas Reed.

Ten additional land districts have been established during the past year, making in all ninety-two offices for the accommodation of parties desiring to obtain title to public lands.

The following is a correct list of—

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICES.

Ohio.
Chillicothe.

Indiana.
Indianapolis.

Illinois.
Springfield.

Missouri.
Boonville.
Ironton.
Springfield.

Alabama.
Huntsville.
Montgomery.
Mobile.

Mississippi.
Jackson.

Louisiana.
New Orleans.
Natchitoches.
Monroe.

Michigan.
Detroit.
East Saginaw.
Ionia.
Marquette.
Traverse City.

Arkansas.
Little Rock.
Camden.
Harrison.
Dardanelle.

Florida.
Tallahassee.
Gainesville.

Iowa.
Fort Des Moines.
Council Bluffs.
Fort Dodge.
Sioux City.

Montana Territory.
Helena.

Arizona Territory.
Prescott.

Utah Territory.
Salt Lake City.

Wisconsin.
Menasha.
Falls of Saint Croix.
Stevens Point.
La Crosse.
Bayfield.
Eau Claire.

California.
San Francisco.
Sacramento.
Marysville.
Humboldt.
Susanville.
Stockton.
Los Angeles.
Visalia.
Shasta.

Nevada.
Carson City.
Austin.
Belmont.
Aurora.
Elko.

Minnesota.
Taylor's Falls.
Saint Cloud.
Alexandria.
Jackson.
New Ulm.
Litchfield.
Du Luth.
Redwood Falls.
Oak Lake.

Oregon.
Oregon.
Roseburgh.
Le Grand.
Linkville.

Kansas.
Topeka.
Salina.
Independence.
Concordia.
Wichita.
Cawker City.

Washington Territory.
Olympia.
Vancouver.
Walla-Walla.

Nebraska.
West Point.
Beatrice.
Lincoln.
Dakota City.
Grand Island.
North Platte.
Lowell.

New Mexico Territory.
Santa Fé.

Dakota Territory.
Springfield.
Vermillion.
Pembina.
Yankton.

Colorado Territory.
Pueblo.
Central City.
Denver City.
Fair Play.

Idaho Territory.
Boise City.
Lewiston.

Wyoming Territory.
Cheyenne.

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The following table exhibits the progress of surveys and the disposal of public lands since the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861:

Fiscal year ending June 30—	Surveying districts.	Land offices.	Cost of survey.	No. of acres surveyed.	No. of acres disposed of.
1862	9	58	$219,000 00	2,673,132	1,337,922.00
1863	11	54	151,840 00	2,147,981	2,966,698.00
1864	10	53	172,906 00	4,315,954	3,238,865.00
1865	10	53	170,721 00	4,161,778	4,513,738.00
1866	10	61	186,389 88	4,267,037	4,629,312.00
1867	12	62	423,416 22	10,808,314	7,041,114.00
1868	13	68	325,779 50	10,170,656	6,665,742.00
1869	12	66	497,471 00	10,822,812	7,666,151.00
1870	17	81	560,210 00	18,165,278	8,095,413.00
1871	17	83	683,910 00	22,016,607	10,765,705.00
1872	17	92	1,019,378 66	29,450,939	11,864,975.64

This shows an increase of the number of surveyors general from nine to seventeen, and of land offices from fifty-eight to ninety-two, and an increase in the annual survey from 2,673,132 acres to 29,450,939 acres, and an increase in the number of acres disposed of from 1,337,932 to 11,864,975.64, for the year ending June 30, 1872.

The appropriation for the present fiscal year was $772,000, and there has been a corresponding increase in the amount of work executed in the field, but full returns have not yet been received.

2. SYNOPSIS OF THE SURVEYING SERVICE DURING THE PAST FISCAL YEAR.

Louisiana.—The act of March 3, 1871, appropriated the sum of $12,240 for continuing the public surveys in this State during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872. Under this appropriation the surveyor general entered into eleven surveying contracts. A portion of the work contracted for has been completed and returns made to this office; but three of the contractors are still prosecuting their work in the field. According to returns made to this office the subdivisional surveys were extended over an area of 224,928 acres, making the aggregate of lands surveyed in this State prior to June 30, 1872, 23,690,877 acres, and leaving unsurveyed at that date an area of 2,770,563 acres.

The surveyor general reports that the survey of the townships embracing the city of New Orleans has been completed. The location of a large city, with its straight streets and rectangular squares intersecting the boundaries of old private land claims at every possible angle, the irregular form of these claims, the conflict of boundaries, and the great value of lands, created a necessity for the greatest possible precision and accuracy in the execution of the work, and rendered it one of the most intricate and difficult surveys ever made under the present system. The satisfactory manner in which the work was accomplished entitles the surveyor-general to the highest commendation. I would respectfully invite attention to that part of his report herewith submitted referring to the act of Congress approved June 2, 1858, which provides for the issue of certificates of location for those private land claims which have been confirmed but not yet located or satisfied.

An estimate of $26,100 is submitted for continuing the public surveys in Louisiana during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

Florida.—By the act of March 3, 1871, there was appropriated for surveys in this State during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, the sum of $12,500. The surveyor general entered into three surveying contracts which in the aggregate absorbed the entire appropriation.

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The surveys made during the year were confined to the southern portion of the peninsula, and according to returns made to this office embraced an area of 354,389 acres, making the aggregate of lands surveyed to June 30, 1872, 28,092,409 acres, and leaving unsurveyed at that date an area of 9,839,111 acres.

For continuing the public surveys in this district during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, an estimate of $12,000 is submitted.

Oregon.—There were appropriated for surveys in this State for the fiscal year ending 30th June last the following sums, viz: for surveying the public lands $50,000, and for surveying Indian reservations $24,000. Contracts were entered into by the surveyor general to the extent of the apropriations, and the surveys of the public lands were so distributed as to afford the greatest possible accommodation to the settlers, and to the various corporations, to which grants of land had been made by Congress. According to the returns made to this office there were surveyed in this district, during the past year 1,541,314 acres, making an aggregate of 12,220,795 acres surveyed to June 30, 1872, and leaving unsurveyed at that date 48,754,565 acres.

The surveyor general, in his annual report herewith submitted, earnestly recommends the extension of the public surveys in advance of settlements, particularly along the routes of the several military roads and railroads, as the want of these surveys retards settlement along these lines. Settlers cannot afford to expend the labor of years in improving lands which, when surveyed, may be found to be the property of some corporation; and, aside from the interest of settlers, the Government should urge forward to completion the surveys of lands within the several grants, in order that the companies may be enabled to select the lands inuring to them under the grants. This office fully concurs in the recommendation of the surveyor general, and, for the purpose of carrying the same into effect, an estimate of $70,000 is respectfully submitted.

The surveyor general reports that the Oregon and California Railroad, to extend from Portland to the southern boundary of the State, is now in operation as far as Oakland, a distance of one hundred and eighty-one miles, and it will probably be completed to Roseburgh, eighteen miles farther, by the middle of November. The Oregon Central Railroad, at the date of the surveyor general's report, September 9, 1872, was nearly completed to Saint Joseph, on the Yamhill, and it was expected that it would be in running order by the first of October. The extension of the latter road up the west side of the Willamette River, to connect with the Oregon and California Road at Junction City, is contemplated; also, a branch road from Hillsborough to Astoria. Upon the completion of these lines, and one making connection with the Northern Pacific Railroad, and a line connecting the Columbia River with the Union Pacific Railroad, near the junction with the Central Pacific, Oregon will be rendered easy of access, and her fertile valleys and moderate climate will doubtless attract a great number of settlers.

Placer gold mines are being profitably worked on the waters of the John Day, Powder, and Burnt Rivers, and in Union County a valuable lode of copper ore has recently been discovered.

Coal has been discovered in the Calapooia Mountains, and at the head-waters of the Nehalim River, but the deposits have not yet been explored sufficiently to determine their extent and value.

The manufacturing interests of the State are in a flourishing condition, and are being extended as rapidly as the necessities of the country require.

Minnesota.—Under the appropriation of $40,000 made by Congress

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March 3, 1871, for surveying the public lands in Minnesota, the surveyor general reports that all the contracts entered into have been completed. The progress of surveys under the appropriation of $75,000, per act approved June 10, 1872, is satisfactory, considering the unfavorable season for field operations in the Red River Valley, where the great amount of rain-fall inundated the country.

From the returns of partial surveys made by deputies, it appears that the northwestern portion of the State abounds in timber, and the surveyor general, referring to the trespasses committed on the timber in the pine region, recommends an early survey of said lands and the sale of the same by the Government as the best means of preventing the spoliation of the timber by lumbermen.

An estimate of $50,000 is submitted for the survey of public lands in the State of Minnesota for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

California.—By the act of March 3, 1871, there was appropriated for surveys in this State during the past fiscal year the sum of $70,000. Under this appropriation, the surveyor general entered into thirteen surveying contracts, which in the aggregate absorbed the entire appropriation.

According to the returns made to this office, the subdivisional surveys were extended over an area of 1,724,675 acres, making 36,152,323 acres surveyed to June 30, 1872, and leaving at that date an estimated area of 84,795,517 acres unsurveyed.

For extending the lines of public surveys in this district during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, the sum of $70,000 is submitted.

New Mexico.—The sum of $10,000 was appropriated by act of Congress approved March 3, 1871, for continuing the public surveys in this Territory during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.

Two surveying contracts were entered into, creating an estimated liability of $9,720. According to returns made to this office, the subdivisional surveys were extended over an area of but 2,990 acres, the greater part of the appropriation having been expended in extending the standard and township lines. The total area of land surveyed in this Territory at the close of the fiscal year was 4,422,975 acres, leaving unsurveyed at that date an area of 73,145,665 acres.

An estimate of $30,000 for surveying the public lands in this district during the ensuing fiscal year is submitted.

Utah.—The surveyor general of this Territory reports that the appropriation of $15,000 (act of March 3, 1871) was expended in a manner to meet the wants of settlers.

The lines of public surveys were extended over an area of 646,865.33 acres, which, with the previous surveys of 3,935,239 acres, makes a total of 4,582,104.33 acres surveyed prior to June 30, 1872, and leaves yet to be surveyed 49,482,970.67 acres. The report recites at length the improvements made in Utah. Within the past year a horse railway has been constructed at Salt Lake City, and cars are now running. Extensive gas works have been erected, also a brass and iron foundery, with accessories capable of supplying all kinds of castings for smelting works, &c. The year was very propitious to the farmer. The mining law of May 10, 1872, meets with general favor throughout the Territory, and the development of new mines has been greatly accelerated.

The success of the Utah Central Railway has caused capital to seek investment in connecting lines, and the construction of the Utah Southern Railroad, destined to connect with the 35th parallel at the most feasible point in Arizona, has been prosecuted with energy.

To meet the requirements of a continuous increase of population, and

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the necessities of surveys growing out of the frequent discoveries of new mining fields, an estimate of $25,000 is submitted for the extension of public surveys during the ensuing fiscal year.

Washington Territory.—By the act of March 3, 1871, there was appropriated for the survey of public lands in Washington Territory the sum of $40,000, and deposits to the amount of $2,978 were made by individuals, for surveys, prior to June 30, 1872.

The surveyor general reports that the public surveys made during the past fiscal year have greatly exceeded those of any former year.

The amount of land surveyed in the Territory at the close of the last fiscal year was 7,031,598 acres, leaving an estimated area of 37,764,562 acres yet to be surveyed.

For a detailed description of the mineral lands, timber, &c., I would refer to the ample report of the surveyor general of the Territory, which is printed herewith.

An estimate of $70,000 is submitted for the extension of public surveys in Washington Territory for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

Kansas.—The act of Congress approved March 3, 1871, appropriated for surveys in this district the sum of $40,000. Five contracts were entered into by the surveyor general covering the entire appropriation.

The demands of settlers and the interests of the several corporations holding grants of land under act of Congress, were duly considered in selecting the localities to be surveyed. In addition to the surveys under the regular appropriation, the survey of fifteen townships was paid for out of special deposits made by railroad companies.

The tract of land known as the "Cherokee strip," about two and a half miles in width, extending along the southern boundary of the State, from the Neosho River to the 100th meridian west from Greenwich, was also surveyed during the year.

The subdivisional surveys were extended over an area of 3,277,440 acres, making the aggregate of lands surveyed in this State at the end of the last fiscal year 39,579,665 acres, and leaving unsurveyed at that date an estimated area of 12,463,855 acres.

An estimate of $50,000 is submitted for the extension of public surveys in Kansas during the ensuing year.

Nebraska.—The surveyor general of Nebraska reports that surveys contracted for under the appropriation of $40,000 per act of March 3, 1871, have been completed, and that eighteen contracts have been entered into, payable out of the appropriation of $60,000 made June 10, 1872, and special deposits of $41,438.54, made by the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, under the provision of the twenty-first section of the act of July 2, 1864, (Statutes at Large, volume 13, page 365.)

In view of a very large immigration, reported to have reached 75,000 during the past year, and the rapid advance of settlements on agricultural lands, the surveyor general proposes to extend the lines of public surveys during the next year in the regions of the North Platte, Niobrara, and Loup Fork of Platte River, and an estimate of $50,000 is submitted to enable him to accomplish that object. His report shows the completion of two hundred and fifty miles of railroad within the limits of the State during the past year, and is accompanied by a sectional map of Nebraska, exhibiting the progress and condition of the public surveys to June 30, 1872.

Colorado.—The surveyor general of Colorado, in submitting the official report of the operations of his office during the past fiscal year, prefaces the same with a detailed account of the progress made in all

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departments of industry, such as agriculture, mining, railway enterprises, &c., the result of a steady and healthy immigration into that Territory.

The season has been a most favorable one for the farmer, and the mining interests were never in a more prosperous condition, eighty-nine mineral claims having been surveyed during the year. A number of railroads are in course of construction.

By act of March 3, 1871, $70,000 were appropriated for the extension of the public surveys in Colorado. Contracts were entered into covering the entire appropriation, and the lines of public surveys extended over 2,076,002 acres, which, added to 8,902,899 acres surveyed prior to June 30, 1871, makes an aggregate of 10,978,901 acres surveyed at the close of the last fiscal year, and leaves an area of 55,901,099 acres unsurveyed in that Territory.

Apart from the survey of public lands under the above named appropriation, fifteen surveys were made under the deposit system provided by the act of Congress approved May 30, 1862, and the amendatory act of March 3, 1871, the deposits amounting to $6,681.91. An estimate of $50,000 is submitted for the extension of the public surveys in Colorado Territory for the next fiscal year.

Dakota.—Twenty thousand dollars were appropriated for surveys in this Territory for the last fiscal year, of which amount the sum of $10,000 dollars was required by the act to be expended in the Pembina land district. The entire appropriation was used in the survey of 133 miles of standard lines, 437 miles of township lines, and 2,390 miles of section lines. The subdivisional surveys, according to the surveyor general's returns, embrace an area of 864,034 acres, making, in the aggregate, 7,441,462 acres surveyed prior to June 30, 1872, and leaving unsurveyed at that date an estimated area of 89,154,378 acres.

The surveyor general reports that the past summer has been the most favorable one for agriculture since the settlement of the Territory. A warm season and an abundant rain-fall have contributed to the production of unusually large crops. A considerable surplus of wheat was raised, which is being forwarded to eastern markets. The steady tide of immigration setting toward this Territory will probably be largely augmented during the next year, as increased facilities are offered by the several railroads completed to and across its eastern border. To meet the demands of settlers, and to enable railroad companies to make selections of lands granted to them by Congress, an estimate of $50,000 is submitted for surveying the public lands in Dakota during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

Nevada.—By an act of Congress approved March 3, 1871, there was appropriated for continuing the public surveys in Nevada during the last fiscal year the sum of $45,000. Seven surveying contracts were entered into, absorbing the entire appropriation, and the subdivisional surveys were extended over an area of 1,289,233 acres, making the aggregate of lands surveyed in that State prior to June 30, 1872, 6,165,680 acres, leaving unsurveyed at that date 65,572,061 acres. The localities selected for field operations were the different valleys where parties had located with droves of cattle, horses, flocks of sheep, &c.

The surveyor general of Nevada, in his annual report to this office, furnishes a very interesting statement of the mining resources of that State, and the progress made in that industry during the past fiscal year. The total value of bullion produced during that year exceeded $22,000,000.

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For the extension of public surveys for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, an estimate of $50,000 is submitted.

Arizona.—By the act of Congress approved March 3, 1871, there was appropriated for surveys in this Territory the sum of $20,000. Six surveying contracts were entered into by the surveyor general, absorbing the entire appropriation.

The subdivisional surveys made during the year embrace an area of 517,332 acres, making the aggregate area of surveyed lands in Arizona, at the close of the last fiscal year, 2,468,675 acres, leaving unsurveyed at that date 70,437,629 acres. The surveyor general in his annual report urges an early survey of the boundaries of the several Indian reservations, in order that settlers may avoid establishing themselves upon them, and thus prevent those conflicts which are liable to arise between the settlers and the Indians until the legal limits of the reserves are definitely fixed and known.

Referring to the separation of the public lands from those claimed under Spanish and Mexican grants, he shows the necessity for congressional legislation creating a commission similar to that authorized by the act of March 3, 1871, for California, and indorses the suggestion made in the last annual report of this office on that subject.

Two parties of the Texas and Pacific Railway engineers are now within the Territory prosecuting the work of surveying the line of that road.

For the continuance of the public surveys in Arizona during the next fiscal year an estimate of $30,000 is submitted.

Idaho.—The surveyor general's report, for the past fiscal year, shows that under the act of March 3, 1871, appropriating $30,000 for the surveying service in Idaho, six contracts were entered into, exhausting the appropriation.

The surveys of exterior and subdivision lines were extended over the northern part of the Territory to Cœur d'Alene Lake, and over the grazing lands in the central portion thereof, covering an area of 870,749 acres, which, added to 1,524,055 acres previously reported, equals 2,364,804 acres surveyed prior to June 30, 1872. This deducted from 55,228,160 acres, the total area of Idaho, leaves 52,863,356 acres yet to be surveyed.

The surveyor general reports that the northern part of Idaho is rapidly filling up with settlers, and that about one hundred claims have been located there during the past year. He attributes this increase of settlement to the genial climate, fertility of soil, proximity to the Northern Pacific Railroad, and the Columbia River, which furnish superior facilities for travel and the transportation of merchandise and produce, and give this part of the Territory an advantage over the central and southwestern portions.

The report contains a detailed account of the mining interests, and shows that while mining is energetically prosecuted the agricultural products are more than adequate to the wants of the community. The surveyor general recommends the survey of the boundary of the Shoshone and Bannock Indian reservations, embracing 1,800,000 acres, and strongly urges some action on the part of Congress for the reclamation of barren and desert lands, and the protection of timber.

An estimate of $40,000 is submitted for the survey of public lands in Idaho during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

Montana.—The act of Congress approved March 3, 1871, appropriated the sum of $40,000 for surveying the public lands in Montana Territory

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during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872. Eight contracts were entered into, covering an estimated liability of $39,784.

The subdivisional surveys were extended over an area of 1,071,740 acres, making the aggregate of lands surveyed at the close of the fiscal year 3,530,908 acres, and leaving unsurveyed at that date an estimated area of 88,485,732 acres.

An estimate of $50,000 is submitted for the surveying service in Montana during the next fiscal year.

Wyoming.—The sum of $40,000 was appropriated for surveying the public lands in this Territory during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872. Under this appropriation the surveyor general entered into fifteen surveying contracts, which in the aggregate absorbed the entire amount.

The lines of the public surveys were extended over an area of 766,070 acres, making an aggregate of lands surveyed in this district to June 30, 1872, of 1,854,343 acres, and leaving unsurveyed at that date 60,790,777 acres.

The field operations were confined to those lands suitable for agricultural or grazing purposes, to the lands falling within the limits of the Union Pacific Railroad, and to those localities containing coal, of which extensive and very valuable deposits have been discovered.

Surveys of Indian reservations.

(*a.*) *White Earth Indian reservation, in Minnesota.*—In conformity to the treaty of March 19, 1867, with the Chippewas of the Mississippi, this reservation, embracing an area of thirty-six miles square, was located by commissioners December 23, 1867, in the northwestern part of the State of Minnesota. It is bounded as follows, to wit: "Commencing at the southeast corner of township (141) one hundred and forty-one, range (37) thirty-seven; thence running north (36) thirty six miles; thence west (36) thirty-six miles; thence south (36) thirty-six miles; thence east (36) thirty-six miles to the place of beginning." It contains thirty-six townships, fifteen of which, covering 339,550.40 acres, have been subdivided into forty-acre tracts.

(*b.*) *The Cherokee strip, in Kansas.*—This tract, ceded to the United States, in trust, by the fourth article of the treaty of July 19, 1866, has been surveyed into legal subdivisions. The strip extends along the southern boundary of Kansas, from the right bank of the Neosho River to the 100th meridian west from Greenwich. Its average width is two miles and a half, and it embraces, by actual survey made and returned to this office, 434,679.36 acres; the proceeds of the sale will inure to the benefit of the Cherokees.

(*c.*) *Umatilla Indian reservation, in Oregon.*—This reservation is situated on the Umatilla River, in the northeast part of the State, and was established under treaty with the Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla Indians of June 9, 1855. The boundaries of this reserve have been surveyed, and subdivision lines have been extended over 150,531.58 acres.

(*d.*) *Klamath Indian reservation, in Oregon.*—This lies east of the Cascade Mountains, near the southern boundary of the State. The survey of the exterior boundaries of this reservation has been completed, and it embraces fifteen townships which had been subdivided as public lands before the limits of the reserve were definitely fixed or known.

(*e.*) *Warm Springs Indian reservation, in Oregon.*—This reservation lies on the Des Chutes River, and between it and the Cascade Mountains, partly within townships 6, 7, and 9 south, range 12 east, Willa-

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mette meridian. Subdivision lines have been extended over an area of 34,806.25 acres.

(*f.*) *Siletz Indian reservation, in Oregon.*—The lines of subdivisional surveys have been extended over lands situated in townships 9 and 10 south, ranges 9 and 10 west, of the Willamette meridian. This subdivision is into twenty-acre tracts, and embraces 17,191.75 acres.

(*g.*) *The Grand Ronde Indian reservation.*—This reservation, falling within townships 5 and 6 south, ranges 7 and 8 west, in Oregon, has been surveyed partly into twenty-acre tracts and partly into ordinary legal subdivisions, embracing in the aggregate 10,573.42 acres.

(*h.*) *Chickasaw lands in the Indian Territory.*—This extensive tract is situated north of the Red River, and is bounded as follows: On the south by the Red River, on the north by the Canadian River, on the east by the 98th degree of longitude west from Greenwich, and on the west by the 100th degree of longitude west from Greenwich. There being no surveyor general in this Territory, these lands were, at the request of the Indian Office and by direction of the Secretary of the Interior, subdivided into one hundred and sixty-acre tracts, under the immediate supervision of this office. This subdivision was required by the eleventh article of the treaty of April 28, 1866, with the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians. The survey covers 1,350,107 acres, mentioned in my last annual report, and 3,299,851.60 acres surveyed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, making an aggregate of 4,649,958.48 acres.

(*i.*) *The Cherokee, Creek, and Seminole lands.*—These lands were ceded to the United States for the use of various Indian tribes by the treaties of 1866. That portion of the Cherokee lands situated between the 96th and 98th degrees of longitude west from Greenwich, and the Creek and Seminole lands, were subdivided last year under contracts, entered into at the request of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and by direction of the Secretary of the Interior, with surveyors designated by the Indian Office. The work was prosecuted with diligence. The survey embraced an area of 4,297,515 acres. Under the appropriations of $150,000 and $55,000, for surveying boundaries of Indian reservations and for subdividing portions thereof, made May 29, 1872, instructions have been issued or contracts let as follows: 1. For a further subdivision of the Nez Percé Indian reservation, in Idaho Territory, into twenty-acre tracts. 2. For the subdivision of 50,000 acres of that part of the Pawnee Indian reservation in Nebraska which lies south of the Loup Fork of the Platte River. 3. For the subdivision of the Sac and Fox reservation lying in Kansas and Nebraska, south of the Great Nemaha River and west of the Nohart Creek. This reserve was made for the Iowas by treaty of May 17, 1854, and was afterward ceded by them to the Sac and Fox Indians of Missouri by the treaty of March 6, 1861. 4. For the subdivision of the Cherokee, Creek, and Seminole ceded lands, lying west of the 98th and east of the 100th degree of west longitude from Greenwich, to the extent of the means set apart by the Indian Office, viz, $80,000. 5. For the subdivision into forty-acre tracts of the Pottawatomie lands, in the Indian Territory, assigned them in lieu of their lands in Kansas. These lands are bounded on the north by the North Fork of Canadian River; on the east by the Seminole reservation; on the south by the Canadian River; and on the west by the lands ceded by the Creeks and Seminoles. 6. For the subdivision into eighty-acre tracts of the La Pointe Indian reserve, in Wisconsin. Under act of Congress approved May 29, 1872, authorizing the removal of certain Indians to this reservation, instructions were issued to the surveyor general of Minnesota to contract for the subdivision of the townships in this reservation

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not heretofore subdivided. 7. For the survey of the boundaries of the reservations of the Chippewas of the Mississippi and of the Red Lake, in Minnesota, pursuant to treaties of February 22, 1855, and October 2, 1863. 8. Seneca Indian reservation in the Indian Territory. This tract is bounded on the east by the State of Arkansas and on the south by the Cherokee national lands. The boundary lines formerly surveyed having been obliterated to such an extent as to preclude the possibility of their identification, the Secretary of the Interior, acting on reports of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, showing that the timber upon the Seneca lands was being despoiled by trespassers, directed a resurvey and the re-marking of the southern and eastern boundary lines of said lands. In accordance therewith instructions were issued by this office to the surveyor general of Kansas, and a contract has been entered into by that officer for such resurvey.

State and Territorial boundaries.

The northern boundary of Utah.—Under the appropriation of $6,480, made for the survey of this boundary, March 3, 1871, a contract was entered into by this office, dated May 18, 1871, with Daniel G. Major, and the work has been executed in a satisfactory manner. The boundary coincident with the 42d parallel of north latitude is common to the Territories of Utah and Idaho, and extends from the 34th to the 37th degree of west longitude from Washington. The length of the boundary line, as established by this survey, is 153 miles 56 chains, and it passes over a rugged and mountainous country. The survey places several towns and settlements in Idaho, which had previously been under the jurisdiction of Utah.

The eastern boundary of California.—Under the appropriation of $41,250, made June 10, 1872, for the survey of the eastern boundary of California, a contract was entered into with Allexey W. Von Schmidt, of California, who is now prosecuting the work of said survey.

The northern boundary of Nevada.—Pursuant to act of Congress approved June 10, 1872, making an appropriation of $15,500 for the survey of this line, a contract has been made with Daniel G. Major, of California, to survey said boundary line.

The southern boundary of Wyoming.—An appropriation of $22,200 having been made by Congress for the survey of this boundary line, a contract has been entered into with Alonzo V. Richards to survey the same.

The western boundary of Kansas.—Under the appropriation of $8,400 for the survey of this boundary, a contract was entered into with John J. Major.

The northern boundary of Nebraska.—No contract has been entered into for the survey of this boundary, for which an appropriation of $8,800 was made by Congress on the 10th of June last, owing to the fact that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs thought that the prosecution of the work at this time would excite and cause trouble with the Indians in that locality.

Estimates for survey of boundary lines.—The extension of the lines of public surveys to the vicinity of State and territorial boundaries, the advance of settlements, the construction of railroads, demanding an adjustment of their grants, and the difficulty of settling questions of jurisdiction between States and Territories, create a necessity for an early survey of the following boundaries: 1. The Washington-Idaho boundary. 2. The eastern boundary of Idaho. 3. So much of the

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southern boundary of Colorado as lies between the southeast corner thereof and the northwest corner of New Mexico. 4. That part of the eastern boundary of New Mexico which lies between the northwest corner of the State of Texas and the 37th parallel of north latitude. I have, therefore, submitted estimates for the survey of these lines. In connection with the subject of State and territorial boundaries, it is proper to remark that since my last annual report, in which I referred to the difficulties existing in consequence of the controversies as to the location of the boundary line between Georgia and Florida, evidence has been submitted to this office showing that a survey had been made in 1859 and 1860, under the joint authority of the States of Georgia and Florida, by Messrs. Whitner and Orr, and I am in receipt of an official copy of said survey, to which reference is made in the act of Congress approved April 9, 1872, and with the aid thereof it will be in the power of the surveyor-general of Florida to close the lines of public surveys on the true boundary.

Reference is made to the tabular statement showing the area embraced in the surveys of public lands and Indian reservations during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, also the total quantity of lands surveyed under the present system and the area of unsurveyed lands in each State and Territory.

Estimates for appropriations for the surveying service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, are submitted.

The extent of public surveys, limits of surveying and land districts, location of land-offices and railroad lines are shown by a connected map of the United States accompanying this report.

I append the annual reports of the different surveyors general, accompanied by maps showing the progress of public surveys, topographical features of the respective districts, and other matters of interest.

3.—Of pre-emptions.

No material change has been made in the laws relating to pre-emption rights since my last report.

Any person seeking the benefits of pre-emption under the laws now in force must be the head of a family, a widow, or a single man over twenty-one years of age, a citizen of the United States, or must have filed a declaration of intention to become such, and not the owner of 320 acres of land within the United States, and must be a person who has not quit or abandoned his or her own land in the same State or Territory to reside upon the public lands.

Actual settlement upon the tract claimed, for the exclusive use and benefit of the pre-emptor, and not for purposes of sale or speculation, must be shown, under the rules and regulations of the Department, to the satisfaction of the register and receiver. Upon these simple requisites entry may be made to the extent of one quarter-section or other compact body, not exceeding 160 acres, upon any of the public lands of the United States to which the Indian title has been extinguished, except in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Florida, in which, by special act of Congress of June 2, 1866, the public lands are brought exclusively under the provisions of the homestead act.

To secure these privileges the settler must comply with the provisions of law as expressed in the acts of Congress, which are substantially as follows: Upon offered lands, which designation for the purposes of the statute is held to cover all lands which have once been formally

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offered at public sale, even though afterward temporarily withdrawn, he must file with the register of the proper land office his written declaratory statement, describing the tract and giving the time of settlement. This filing must be made within thirty days after settlement, and within twelve months from such date of settlement he must present proof of cultivation, and make payment for the land so described. Upon unoffered lands the filing must be made within three months from the date of settlement, and within thirty months from such prescribed date of filing, or thirty-three months after settlement, the requisite proof and payment must be made. When the settlement is upon unsurveyed lands of course no filing can be made, describing it by legal subdivisions, but after survey, and within three months after the filing of the township plat in the district land office, the settler must file his declaratory statement, and within thirty-three months from the filing of the township plat, proof and payment are required.

Forfeiture of the land claimed is incurred by failure to comply with either of the respective conditions named above. If, however, a party has a legal settlement, and actually files his declaratory statement before the inception of any adverse right, he is held to be entitled to a preference over a subsequent settler, though he may have neglected to file within the precise period named in the statute. This principle has been fully settled by decision of the United States Supreme Court rendered December 11, 1871, in the case of Johnson *et al. vs.* Towsley, which has been followed by the Department since its rendition. It will be observed that the rule laid down in my last annual report has been modified by this decision.

The practice referred to in my last annual report of declining to reopen pre-emption cases after proof satisfactory to the Department has been made and entry admitted, except upon a showing of an actual adverse interest, prior to such entry, has been strictly adhered to; and having been sustained by repeated decisions on appeal to the Department proper, may now be considered as the settled rule of administration. This rule is applied to homestead as well as pre-emption entries.

I would respectfully but earnestly renew my recommendation of last year, for a complete consolidation of the statutes respecting settlement rights into a general homestead law, giving the first settler the right of entry. For this purpose a bill was prepared by this office last winter, and submitted to the appropriate committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, with a request for favorable action. This bill, with a slight amendment, passed the Senate too late in the session for action by the House.

By limitation of the statute of July 14, 1870, amended by resolution of March 3, 1871, all filings based on settlement prior to April 14, 1870, in the States and Territories not specially provided for by subsequent acts, ceased to have any legal *status* on the 14th of July last.

Many settlers, who have deliberately allowed the time to elapse without making proof and payment, have since applied to file again for the same tract, alleging a new settlement subsequent to the limitation. As this is a manifest attempt to evade the law requiring proof and payment, and as a settler has really but one settlement on a tract, this office has ruled that he cannot thus escape the obligation of the law, and at the same time secure its benefits. To allow this would defeat the object of the legislation, and make a farce of congressional enactments designed for the wise purpose of securing from the settler perfect good faith in prosecuting his claim. While this rule has been adopted care has been taken to favor any settler who has, without fraudulent

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intention, negligently allowed his preference right to expire. Such settler has been permitted to prove up his claim and make entry even after the lapse of the statutory period, provided he presented his claim before any valid adverse interest had attached to the land.

This rule seems in accord with the settled policy of the Government to recognize, first, the claim of the actual settler in the disposal of the public lands, while it also operates as an incentive to the exercise of good faith and diligence on the part of the claimant by holding him responsible for his own negligence.

The devastating fires that swept over portions of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota during the fall of 1871 rendered it difficult for preemptors to make payment for their lands within the time prescribed by existing laws. Congress, therefore, extended the time in those States for one year, thus rendering material aid to the settlers who had suffered by the fire.

Numerous special acts have been passed bringing into market Indian and other reservations in various localities, all of which have received due attention, and the necessary instructions have been issued for carrying them into effect at the earliest practicable period.

4.—TOWN-SITES.

There has been no legislation by Congress, since the date of my last report, relative to the location of town-sites upon the public lands. It is now held by the office that patents may issue to the proper authorities for lands claimed as mineral, stating that no title shall "be hereby acquired to any mine of gold, silver, cinnabar, or copper, or to any valid mining claim or possession held under existing laws of Congress." This obviates the necessity of suspending the issue of a patent, until the non-mineral character of the land has been shown, and allows parties claiming lots on a town-site to obtain title thereto at an early day after the entry has been made, while any part of the land upon which minerals exist is specially reserved and excepted from the operation of the patent.

A great number of towns have been built in California, Utah, and Kansas, and they have aided materially in developing the wealth of the country.

The returns for the past year show a rapid increase in the number of towns upon the public domain, and the consequent enhancement in the value of surrounding lands is a matter of peculiar interest to the country. Many of these towns are situated upon the lines of the railroads already built, and upon the routes of those projected, but a large number have also been located in regions remote from the line of any railroad, thus forming the *nuclei* around which hardy pioneers have gathered and established their homes upon the lands in the immediate neighborhood.

5.—HOMESTEAD LAW.

The demand for the benefits of the homestead law still increases, with results showing the wisdom of the law as a measure for quickening the expansion of the productive area and material wealth of the country by offering land for homes at a nominal cost to the hardy pioneers of our American civilization. In its appropriate place in this report is given an exhibit of the number of acres taken up as homesteads in the several States and Territories containing public lands, with the aggregate number in all, during the last fiscal year.

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At the last session of Congress the homestead law was amended by the act of June 8, 1872, in favor of parties who served in the Army or Navy of the United States, for ninety days or more, during the late war, conceding to this meritorious class, on account of their services to the country, certain rights not allowed in the general law, in taking up homesteads on the public lands. Under this act the following instructions were issued to the several district land offices:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
June 13, 1872.

GENTLEMEN: Attached is a copy of the amended law of Congress granting homesteads to soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphan children.

This law allows—

1st. Every soldier and officer of the Army, and every seaman, marine, and officer of the Navy, who served for not less than ninety days in the Army or Navy of the United States "during the recent rebellion," and who was honorably discharged, and has remained loyal to the Government, to enter, under the provisions of the homestead law, one hundred and sixty acres of the public land, including the double minimum lands.

2d. That the time of service, or the whole term of enlistment, when discharged on account of wounds or disability, shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect title: *Provided, however,* That the person shall reside upon, improve, and cultivate his homestead for a period of at least one year after he shall commence his improvements. It is required that the period (whether one year or more) of actual residence, improvement, and cultivation that may be found necessary to perfect each case of entry under this act, shall follow immediately upon the date of entry.

3d. That any person entitled to the benefit of this act, and who has heretofore made a homestead entry of less than one hundred and sixty acres, may enter under this act an additional quantity of land contiguous to the first entry, which shall make in the aggregate one hundred and sixty acres.

4th. That the widow, if unmarried, or in case of her death or marriage, then the minor orphan children of a person who would be entitled to the benefits of this act, may enter lands under its provisions, with the additional privilege accorded, that if the person died during his term of enlistment, the widow, or minor children, shall have the benefit of the whole term of enlistment.

5th. That where a person may heretofore have made an entry under the homestead laws while in the United States military or naval service, or before entering such service, the time of service shall be equivalent to a residence for the same length of time upon the tract so entered: *Provided,* That the party shall show at least one year's continued residence upon, and improvement and cultivation of, the tract. The law also reinstates such entries as may have been canceled because of the party's absence from the land while in the military or naval service, provided the land has not been disposed of. And where it has been disposed of, the statute authorizes another entry and the application to the second entry of the proofs touching his residence and improvement on the first tract.

6th. That any person entitled to the benefit of this act may file his claim for a tract of land through an agent, and shall have six months thereafter within which to make his entry and commence his settlement and improvement upon the land.

The last section of the act authorizes the Commissioner of the General Land Office "to make all needful rules and regulations to carry into effect the provisions" of the act.

Therefore, when application shall be made to enter a tract of land under the provisions of this act, you will permit—

1. *In case of original claimants,* immediate entry to be made; but if the party so elects, he may file a declaration to the effect that he claims a specified tract of land as his homestead, and that he takes it for actual settlement and cultivation. These statements you will enter upon your record and report in an abstract as homestead declarations, commencing the series with number one.

Thereafter, and at any time within six months from the date of said declaration, you will allow the principal to make, in the usual manner, a homestead entry of the tract. These entries you will report with your regular series of homesteads, using, however, the forms hereto attached. Should the party present his declaration through an agent, as authorized by the fifth section, said agent must produce a duly executed power of attorney from the principal desiring to make the entry, who will be bound by the selection his agent may make, the same as though made by himself. Failure on the part of a principal to make entry of the tract filed upon by himself, or agent, within six months from the date of said filing, will be regarded as an abandonment, and will entail a forfeiture of all right of the said principal to the benefits of this act.

2. *Claims of widows and orphan children.*—The initiation of a claim by declaration will be the same as in the first instance. When making the homestead entry the widow

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must make affidavit of her widowhood and right to enter; and in case of minor orphan children, the duly appointed guardian must file certified copies of the power of guardianship when making the declaration, which must be transmitted with the abstract of such declaration. It is not *compulsory* in any case that a party when applying in person should first file a declaratory statement. That is a privilege accorded him, but he may at once make an entry of the land upon the proofs necessary to show his right under the law.

3. *Settlers whose entries have been canceled.*—The applicant must make oath that he had made an entry while in the military or naval service, or prior to such service, giving the date of entry, and describing the tract of land entered; that he went upon or returned to the land within six months from the date of his discharge from the service, and that his entry was canceled by reason of his absence from the claim for more than six months while in the United States service. This affidavit you will transmit, with a report of the condition of your records, for the examination of this office, when, if found correct, and the land covered by the original entry is found to be undisposed of, the entry will be reinstated on the records, and the applicant allowed to make proof that he had settled upon, improved, and cultivated the tract, which proof, if satisfactory, will entitle him to a patent. If the tract has been disposed of he will be allowed to select another homestead, and the proof of settlement and cultivation of the first tract may be used by him in proving his claim in the second entry. *You will not, however, allow any entry under this head except upon instructions from this office.*

5. *Applicants for additional land.*—Such persons will file their applications for the tract desired, which must be *contiguous to the original homestead.* The entire tract must not exceed one hundred and sixty acres, except in the nature of an immaterial excess, caused by the fractional character of some subdivisions of the public surveys, such as is now allowed in similar cases. The application must be accompanied by the prescribed evidence of the military or naval service of the applicant and of his right to the benefit of the law. An entry of additional land will take current date.

A, B, C, D, are forms of declaration, application, affidavit, and receipt to be used under this law, and you will be careful to use them in all cases arising under it. In addition to these forms you will require, when entries are made in the future—

1st. From original applicants, certified copies of certificates of discharge, showing when the party enlisted and when he was discharged, or, if these cannot be procured, then satisfactory evidence on these points.

2d. In case of widows, evidence of military service of husband and affidavit of widowhood.

3d. In case of minor orphan children, in addition to evidence of military service, proof of death or marriage of the mother. Evidence of death may be the testimony of two witnesses or a certificate of a physician duly attested. Evidence of marriage may be certified copy of marriage certificate, or of the record of same, or testimony of two witnesses to the marriage ceremony.

The register and receiver will be allowed to charge one dollar each for receiving and filing the initiatory declaration of the parties whenever they exercise the privilege of first filing such declaration, but you will take care to advise applicants that such declaration is not necessary where they first apply in person to make an actual homestead entry. This fee the receiver will account for in the usual manner, indicating the same therein as fees for "homestead declarations," which will be charged against the maximum of $3,000 now allowed by law. In the States and Territories, for which 50 per cent. additional is allowed by the sixth section of the act of March 21, 1864, the additional allowance will apply to the fee herein named.

Should any doubt arise in your mind upon any point in the law, you will promptly communicate with this office and await instructions in the premises.

WILLIS DRUMMOND,
Commissioner.

To REGISTERS AND RECEIVERS
Of United States Land Offices.

FORM A.

HOMESTEAD DECLARATION.

LAND OFFICE, ——— ——.

No. 1.

I, ——— ———, do hereby declare and give notice that I claim for a homestead, under the act of June 8, 1872, granting homesteads to honorably discharged soldiers

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and sailors, their widows and orphans, the —— ——; and I further declare that I take the said tract of land for actual settlement and cultivation, and for my own use and benefit.

—— ——,
Per —— ——, *his Attorney in Fact.*

FORM B.

APPLICATION.

LAND OFFICE, —— ——, 187 .

I, —— ——, hereby apply to enter, under the provisions of the act of June 8, 1872, amendatory of an act entitled "An act to enable honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphan children, to acquire homesteads on the public lands of the United States," the —— ——, containing —— acres, and for which I filed my declaration on the —— day of ——, ——, through —— ——, my duly appointed agent.

—— ——.

I, —— ——, register of the land-office at —— ——, do hereby certify that —— —— filed the above application at this office on the —— day of ——, ——, and that he has taken the oath and paid the fees and commissions prescribed by law.

—— ——.
Register.

FORM C.

AFFIDAVIT.

LAND OFFICE, —— ——, 187 .

No. —.

I, —— ——, of —— ——, do solemnly swear that I am a —— ——, of the age of twenty-one years, and a citizen of the United States; that I served for ninety days in company ——, —— Regiment United States Volunteers; that I was mustered into the United States military service the —— day of ——, ——, and was honorably discharged therefrom on the —— day of ——, ——; that I have since borne true allegiance to the Government; and that I have made my application No. —, to enter a tract of land under the provisions of the act of June 8, 1872, giving homesteads to honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphan children; that I have made said application in good faith; and that I take said homestead for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, and for my own exclusive use and benefit, and for the use and benefit of no other person or persons whomsoever; and that I have not heretofore acquired a title to a tract of land under this or the original homestead law, approved May 20, 1862, or the amendments thereto, or voluntarily relinquished or abandoned an entry heretofore made under said acts: so help me God.

—— ——.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, —— ——, register of the land-office, at —— ——, this —— day of ——. 187 .

—— ——,
Register.

FORM D.

RECEIPT.

No. —.

Use same form as now in use with change of act.

AN ACT to amend an act relating to soldiers and sailors' homesteads.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act to enable honorably discharged

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soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphan children, to acquire homesteads on the public lands of the United States," approved April fourth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows: That every private soldier and officer who has served in the Army of the United States during the recent rebellion for ninety days, or more, and who was honorably discharged, and has remained loyal to the Government, including the troops mustered into the service of the United States by virtue of the third section of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for completing the defenses of Washington, and for other purposes," approved February thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and every seaman, marine, and officer who has served in the Navy of the United States, or in the Marine Corps, during the rebellion, for ninety days, and who was honorably discharged, and has remained loyal to the Government, shall, on compliance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain," and the acts amendatory thereof, as hereinafter modified, be entitled to enter upon and receive patents for a quantity of public lands (not mineral) not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, or one quarter-section, to be taken in compact form, according to legal subdivisions, including the alternate reserved sections of public lands along the line of any railroad or other public work, not otherwise reserved or appropriated, and other lands subject to entry under the homestead laws of the United States: *Provided*, That said homestead settler shall be allowed six months after locating his homestead, and filing his declaratory statement, within which to make his entry and commence his settlement and improvement: *And provided also*, That the time which the homestead settlers shall have served in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps aforesaid shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect title; or if discharged on account of wounds received or disability incurred in the line of duty, then the term of enlistment shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect title, without reference to the length of time he may have served: *Provided, however*, That no patent shall issue to any homestead settler who has not resided upon, improved, and cultivated his said homestead for a period of at least one year after he shall commence his improvements as aforesaid.

SEC. 2. That any person entitled, under the provisions of the foregoing section, to enter a homestead who may have heretofore entered, under the homestead laws, a quantity of land less than one hundred and sixty acres, shall be permitted to enter, under the provisions of this act, so much land contiguous to the tract embraced in the first entry as, when added to the quantity previously entered, shall not exceed one hundred and sixty acres.

SEC. 3. That in case of the death of any person who would be entitled to a homestead under the provisions of the first section of this act, his widow, if unmarried, or in case of her death or marriage, then his minor orphan children, by a guardian duly appointed and officially accredited at the Department of the Interior, shall be entitled to all the benefits enumerated in this act, subject to all the provisions as to settlement and improvements therein contained: *Provided*, That if such person died during his term of enlistment, the whole term of his enlistment shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect the title.

SEC. 4. That where a party at the date of his entry of a tract of land under the homestead laws, or subsequently thereto, was actually enlisted and employed in the Army or Navy of the United States, his services therein shall, in the administration of said homestead laws, be construed to be equivalent, to all intents and purposes, to a residence for the same length of time upon the tract so entered: *Provided*, That if his entry has been canceled by reason of his absence from said tract while in the military or naval service of the United States, and such tract has not been disposed of, his entry shall be restored: *And provided further*, That if such tract has been disposed of, said party may enter another tract subject to entry under said laws; and his right to a patent therefor may be determined by the proofs touching his residence and cultivation of the first tract and his absence therefrom in such service.

SEC. 5. That any soldier, sailor, marine, officer, or other person coming within the provisions of this act may, as well by an agent as in person, enter upon said homestead by filing a declaratory statement as in pre-emption cases: *Provided*, That said claimant in person shall within the time prescribed make his actual entry, commence settlements and improvements on the same, and thereafter fulfill all the requirements of this act.

SEC. 6. That the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall have authority to make all needful rules and regulations to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

Approved June 8, 1872.

It has also been found necessary to decide a variety of questions arising in actual cases thereunder. This, in connection with frequent inquiries from parties interested in its provisions, which required answers, has added much to the correspondence of this office. Since the date

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of my last annual report, which embraced a recommendation (page 31) for legislation to allow parties commuting homestead entries under the eighth section of the act of May 20, 1862, to use in paying therefor agricultural college scrip issued under the act of July 2, 1862, on an equal footing with pre-emptors paying for their claims under the act of July 1, 1870, it was decided by the Secretary of the Interior that such parties are entitled to do this, under existing laws. This office has conformed to the Secretary's decision, allowing this description of scrip to be received in homestead commutations. Hence the additional legislation recommended is not now regarded as necessary.

6. GRADUATED LANDS.

Attention was called in my last annual report (page 32) to the unadjusted cases under the graduation law of August 4, 1854. I respectfully repeat the suggestion there made, that an act be passed by Congress confirming the entries allowed under that law in all cases where the present owners may submit, within two years from passage of the act, satisfactory proof that they have made substantial and valuable improvements on the land claimed by them, and providing further that in all cases where such proof shall not be submitted within the time fixed by said act the entries shall be canceled.

7. PUBLIC SALES OF TIMBER LANDS.

During the last fiscal year, the President's proclamation was issued for public sales of valuable timber lands in the State of Minnesota, to be held at Saint Cloud on the 16th of September, 1872, embracing the public lands in 113 townships; at Taylor's Falls on the 30th of September, 1872, embracing the public lands in 10 townships; at Litchfield on the 7th of October, 1872, embracing the public lands in 105 townships; and at Du Luth on the 4th of October, 1872, embracing the public lands in 49 townships. Subsequently, by order of the President, the sale proclaimed to take place at Saint Cloud was postponed to the 16th of December, 1872; that at Taylor's Falls to the 23d of December, 1872, and that at Du Luth to December 30, 1872.

Steps are now being taken for offering at public sale, after proclamation by the President, as early in the coming winter as practicable, valuable timber lands in 20 additional townships at Saint Cloud, and in 19 townships at Oak Lake, in the same State.

8. TIMBER DEPREDATIONS.

The preservation of the timber growing upon the public lands of the United States is a matter of great importance to the various interests connected with the cultivation of the adjacent agricultural lands, to the pursuit of mining, the building of new cities and towns, or the growth of those already established; in short, to the diversified industries prosecuted in all parts of the Republic where timber is required. The demand so universally existing for this necessary article gives rise to depredations on the public timber on the part of speculators and others, leading, if unchecked, to extensive spoliation and waste, far in excess of the legitimate wants of the community, and likely, in a comparatively short time, to destroy what should be protected to meet the anticipated requirements of the future. Complaints of this evil, which had attained great magnitude, led to special efforts on the part of the Department

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to protect the timber as an incident to the administration of the laws regarding the public lands. Under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1831, as construed by the Supreme Court of the United States, it is made a criminal offense, punishable with fine and imprisonment, to cut or remove timber from any of the public lands, except as allowed for domestic purposes to actual settlers thereon. In reference to this matter, supervising authority was transferred to this office in 1855, and the registers and receivers of the district land offices were required to act without additional compensation as local agents for guarding the timber in their respective districts. They are instructed to seize all timber which they ascertain to have been cut from the public lands, for the purpose of sale or speculation, to sell the same to the highest bidder, after public notice, and pay the proceeds into the Treasury of the United States, reporting the cases to the district attorney for the prosecution of the offenders under the penal law, yet with authority, in cases where mitigating circumstances appear, to compromise with the parties, release the timber, and refrain from criminal prosecution, on their defraying all expenses incurred, and paying a reasonable stumpage for the timber. Under this system the depredations, although not suppressed, have been checked to a considerable degree, not only without cost, but with a clear gain to the Treasury, after paying incidental expenses.

9. SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LANDS.

Under the acts of Congress granting swamp and overflowed lands to the States in which they are situated, 62,428,412.88 acres have been selected and reported to this office.

Of these selections 8,197,345.95 acres have been approved under the act of 1849, such approval having the force and effect of a patent, and 38,166,913.20 acres have been approved and patented under the act of 1850.

In addition to the lands in place approved and patented as above, 385,631.94 acres have been selected and patented, pursuant to the provisions of the act of March 2, 1855, as indemnity for swamp lands entered with warrants and scrip, making an aggregate of 46,749,891.09 acres approved and patented as swamp and indemnity lands.

During the past year 714,255.19 acres have been formally approved, and 264,318.38 patented.

Under the indemnity act of March 2, 1855, adjustments have been made within the year as follows: Cash indemnity accounts allowed, $8,464.97; land indemnity, 13,057.84 acres. The total amount of indemnity adjusted and allowed since the passage of the indemnity act is $736,956.13 for cash entries of swamp lands, and 650,319.65 acres for swamp lands located with warrants or scrip.

For the purpose of making a final and speedy adjustment of the remaining claims for indemnity, this office, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, issued the following instructions:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., March 18, 1872.

In order to make a final disposition of all claims for indemnity provided for by the acts of Congress approved March 2, 1855, entitled "An act for the relief of purchasers of swamp and overflowed lands," which act was extended by the act of March 3, 1857, the following rules and regulations in regard to the "due proof" to be made to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under the second section of said act, in order to obtain the indemnity aforesaid, have been adopted by this office, viz:

1st. No *ex parte* testimony will hereafter be considered, except such as may have been

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already forwarded to this office, taken in strict accordance with the rules and regulations of the office existing at the time of taking the same.

2d. The State, or its agent, claiming such indemnity will be required to furnish this office with a list of the lands on which such indemnity is claimed, and indicate the time when the claimants will be prepared to offer testimony to establish the swampy character of the land.

So soon after receiving such list as practicable, this office will appoint times and places when and where such testimony will be taken, and will give the claimants at least thirty days' notice thereof.

At the times and places thus fixed some person accredited by this office will attend for the purpose of examining witnesses and adopting such other measures as may be necessary to protect the interests of the Government.

When the testimony is thus taken the case will be considered by this office as closed, and no further evidence will afterward be received.

The testimony in support of such claims must be the evidence of at least two respectable and disinterested persons who have personal and exact knowledge of the land as it existed on the 28th September, 1850, the date of the swamp grant. Said witnesses must not only state that the greater part of each forty-acre tract, or other smallest legal subdivision, was, on the 28th September, 1850, swamp and overflowed within the meaning of the grant, but at what seasons and to what extent this was its condition, designating particularly, also, how much or what proportion of the tract was thus rendered unfit for cultivation in its natural condition.

They must also give the reasons for their conclusions, state the causes of the overflow, give name and description of the timber, shrubs, and plants on the land, character and extent of the means necessary for their reclamation, contiguity of rivers, watercourses, lakes, &c., with a general description of the adjacent and surrounding tracts, and whether plowing and the removal of the timber without ditching or draining would not at that time have caused the water to disappear.

They must also state and show what is the present condition of the land, and, if any changes have occurred in the character or quality thereof, what has caused such changes.

The witnesses here contemplated should be the person who purchased the land of the United States and the present owner or occupant. Where the original purchaser is a non-resident of the State, or had no knowledge of the character of the land in 1850, or for any reason refuses to testify, or where the tract is unoccupied, or the occupant is in like manner uninformed, or refuses to testify, the facts herein required may be established by the testimony of two other respectable and disinterested witnesses resident nearest the land. In such cases, however, the State agent must file with the testimony his own affidavit also, stating the absence, want of information, or refusal, on the part of the first-named witnesses herein required, to testify, or of the non-occupancy of the land, and that the persons whose testimony he offers are the nearest well-informed residents to the premises.

The depositions may be taken before any officer authorized by law to administer oaths: *Provided*, That if taken before an officer other than the clerk of a court of record having a seal, the official character of such officer shall be established by the certificate of the clerk of the proper court of record under the official seal thereof.

In all cases the disinterestedness of the witnesses as to the matter in issue must be established under oath, and the credibility of such witnesses must be certified to by the officer taking the depositions, or established by the oath of witnesses to whose credibility he certifies.

WILLIS DRUMMOND,
Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, *March* 21, 1872.

Approved:

C. DELANO,
Secretary.

10. MORASS LANDS ON LITTLE CALUMET RIVER.

The morass lands lying along the Little Calumet River, in township 36 north, of range 8 west, of the 2d principal meridian, Indiana, were surveyed under the act of Congress approved July 1, 1870, entitled "An act in relation to certain unsold lands in the counties of Porter and Lake, in the State of Indiana," (United States Statutes, vol. 16, page 187.) In accordance with the provisions of that act, the register and receiver of the district land office at Indianapolis were instructed to

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offer the lands for sale to the highest bidder, subject to a lien in favor of the Calumet Draining Company under the laws of the State of Indiana.

The district officers have reported the offering and sale of these lands, amounting to 2,808.83 acres, and for the aggregate sum of $4,304.72.

11. USELESS MILITARY RESERVATIONS.

The act of Congress approved February 24, 1871, provided for bringing into market the lands embraced in certain useless military reservations, as follows:

	Acres.
Fort Lane, Oregon, estimated area	640
Fort Walla-Walla, Washington Territory, estimated area	1,920
Fort Jesup, Louisiana, estimated area	6,400
Fort Sabine, Louisiana, estimated area	18,200
Fort Wayne, Arkansas, estimated area	11,680
Fort Smith, Arkansas, estimated area	
Fort Zarah, Kansas, estimated area	3,068
Fort Abercrombie, Minnesota, estimated area	6,993

	Square miles.
Camp McGarry, Nevada, estimated area	75
Fort Sumner, New Mexico, estimared area	21¼

and so much of Fort Bridger, Wyoming, as may be no longer required for military purposes.

The condition of this matter was fully stated in my last annual report, (page 25,) showing the steps taken in pursuance of the provisions of said act.

In the absence of an appropriation to pay the necessary expenses to be incurred, further action has been suspended.

12. EDUCATIONAL LAND BOUNTY.

The lands granted in the States and reserved in the Territories for educational purposes by acts of Congress are estimated in the aggregate at 79,506,794 acres, embracing—*First*, for common schools, every sixteenth section of public land in the States admitted prior to 1848, and every sixteenth and thirty-sixth section of such land in States and Territories since organized; *Second*, the quantity of two townships, or 46,080 acres, in each State or Territory containing public land, and in some instances a greater quantity, for the support of seminaries or schools of a higher grade; and *Third*, the grant to all the States for agricultural and mechanic colleges, by act of July 2, 1862, and its supplements of 30,000 acres for each Representative and Senator in Congress to which the State was entitled, of land "in place" where the State contained a sufficient quantity of public land subject to sale at ordinary private entry at the rate of $1.25 per acre, and of scrip representing an equal number of acres where the State did not contain such description of land, the scrip to be sold by the State and located by its assignees on any such land in other States and Territories, subject to certain restrictions.

The first-mentioned grant, being of specified sections, becomes effective as soon as the lines of survey are run, marking out and determining the particular sections, without further action on the part of the Department. Where, however, the land covered by the granted sections is found on survey to be embraced in prior adverse claims, or the sec-

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tions are deficient, other lands are to be selected as indemnity therefor, of equivalent area, under the acts of Congress approved May 20, 1826, and February 26, 1859.

During the last fiscal year there have been so selected, and the selections approved and certified to the State authorities, 134,615.73 acres of indemnity school lands.

During the same period, the quantity selected, approved, and certified for seminary purposes amounted to 26,003.07 acres.

Under the grant for agricultural and mechanic colleges, there were selected, approved, and certified, during the fiscal year, of lands "in place," 17,316.77 acres, while the locations of scrip reached the aggregate of 693,613.37 acres.

During the fiscal year scrip was issued to the States of Georgia and Mississippi, under the last-mentioned grant, representing 480,000 acres, leaving two States only, Arkansas and Florida, to which the scrip has not yet been issued under the law.

In adjusting this branch of the public business, careful examination and much clerical labor and correspondence are required, adding largely to the duties of the office.

13. RAILROADS.

In my last annual report I referred to the progress made in the construction of the several railroads in the Western States and Territories, to aid which Congress has made large donations of lands to the States and companies interested.

The last fiscal year shows no abatement in the energy with which these important enterprises have been prosecuted; on the contrary, more miles of these roads have been constructed within that period than during any preceding year.

The Northern Pacific road, which is intended to form the connecting link between Lake Superior and the Pacific Ocean, has been completed from its present eastern terminus on the lake to a point near the Big Bend of the Missouri River, a distance of about five hundred miles westward, through the State of Minnesota and the greater part of the Territory of Dakota. The company is also constructing its road eastward from the western end in Oregon.

The Saint Paul and Pacific and the Sioux City and Saint Paul roads, grantees of the State of Minnesota under the congressional act of March 3, 1857, and subsequent acts, have fully completed their roads; the former connecting Saint Paul and the east with the Red River of the North, which forms the western boundary of Minnesota, and the latter uniting the flourishing cities of Saint Paul, Minnesota, and Sioux City, Iowa.

The construction of the Winona and Saint Peter road, running from Winona, Minnesota, westward to the Big Sioux River, in Dakota Territory, is being prosecuted with energy; official information having been received of the construction of forty miles since my last report. When this road is completed, all the roads and branches for which the grant of March 3, 1857, provided aid, will have been constructed.

In Wisconsin, the Tomah and Lake Saint Croix Railroad, now known as the "Western Wisconsin," connecting the towns of Tomah and Hudson, has been fully completed; and the Wisconsin Central, extending from Portage City by way of Stevens's Point northward to Bayfield, is being rapidly constructed. The grant for these roads was made by act of Congress approved May 5, 1864.

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The Chicago and North Western Railroad, aided by the act of June 3, 1856, and having authority by subsequent legislation to change its line, is nearly completed, and when fully finished will unite Fond du Lac, on Lake Winnebago, Wisconsin, with the town of Menomonee, at the mouth of the Menomonee River, (a point distinguished for its large lumber interests,) and, by a connecting line in Michigan, with Esconawba, in the latter State. The same progress is noted in Michigan; and in Kansas all the land grant roads have been completed, except the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad. This railway is so near completion that its officers confidently expect to reach the western boundary of the State before the expiration of the present year. When finished, the road, starting from Atchison, will pass through Topeka, the capital of the State, thence to Emporia, and thence by a western course to the big bend of the Arkansas River, and following that river will reach the western boundary near the southwest corner of the State. The country traversed by the western half of this road is noted for its fine grazing qualities, and is peculiarly adapted to the wants of stock raisers and herdsmen.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, aided by the act of July 26, 1866, having completed its line from Junction City down the valley of the Neosho River to the southern boundary of the State of Kansas, has since been constructed nearly through the Indian Territory, with a view to making a connection with Galveston, Texas.

The Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston road, (act 3d March, 1863,) extending from Lawrence south to Thayer, and the Kansas and Neosho Valley road, (act July 25, 1866,) from Kansas City, Missouri, to Baxter Springs, Kansas, are both completed. The country traversed by these roads embraces some of the most fertile and thickly settled lands of the State of Kansas.

In Nebraska, the Union Pacific, long since completed, traverses the State from east to west, and the Burlington and Missouri River road, just now completed, affords accommodations to that part of the State south of the Platte River, and by its connection with the former road at or near Fort Kearney forms one of the many lines connecting Chicago and the eastern cities with the Pacific States.

In Iowa all the land grant roads have been completed except the McGregor and Missouri River road, and it is so far advanced as to justify the belief that it will be finished within the time fixed by law.

The Atlantic and Pacific road, which constitutes one of the routes to the Pacific Ocean, has constructed its line from Springfield, Missouri, the eastern initial point, into the Indian Territory, and the company has filed maps indicating the line of the road through the remainder of that Territory, following the Canadian River; the road runs thence through New Mexico and Arizona to the Colorado River at a point near Fort Mohave. Maps have been also filed designating a line from San Francisco, California, up the valley of the Salinas River, and thence eastward with a view to a connection with the eastern part of the line at Colorado River.

In Oregon the Oregon and California road has been constructed southward toward the boundary of the State for the purpose of connecting with the California and Oregon road of California, which is being built northward toward the same boundary; when completed these lines, both aided by the same congressional act, will form a continuous road from Portland, Oregon, to the Central Pacific Railroad of California, thus uniting the Northern and Central Pacific roads, and giving railroad facilities to Northern California and Western Oregon. Work is

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being prosecuted also on the roads in Michigan, Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Florida, and Mississippi. During the year I have received official reports showing the construction of 1,743 miles of road, as follows: Michigan, 70 miles; Wisconsin, 56 miles; Iowa, 233 miles; Minnesota, 364 miles; Kansas, 217 miles; Nebraska, 191 miles; Arkansas, 145 miles; Alabama, 100 miles; Mississippi, 95 miles; Oregon, 60 miles; California, 20 miles; Indian Territory, 86 miles; and Colorado Territory, 106 miles; and have certified or patented to the several roads entitled thereto, under acts of Congress, 3,554,887.58 acres of lands, as will more fully appear by a tabular statement attached to this report.

The Department, in construing certain acts of Congress making grants of lands to railroads, but exempting therefrom tracts to which a pre-emption or homestead right had attached, having decided that such tracts reverted to the Government upon the subsequent cancellation of the pre-emption filing or homestead entry, the question arose as to what constituted such right, and it was held that unless the claim was legal in its inception and not forfeited by abandonment at the time the grant became effective, the lands inured to the benefit of the grantees, and did not revert to the Government.

14. Operations under the mining statutes.

Conflict between mineral and agricultural land claimants.

Mineral lands being excluded from the operations of the pre-emption, homestead, and other agricultural land laws of Congress, the equitable adjustment of rights in districts containing both mineral and agricultural lands has been attended with great difficulty; the two classes of lands in many instances being so intermingled as to render their segregation by the ordinary rectangular system of public land surveys an absolute impossibility, a condition of things resulting in numerous false returns by deputy surveyors and fraudulent entries of mineral lands under laws expressly limited to lands not mineral.

The complications involved in dealing with this question, as well as the precautions found necessary to be adopted in some districts to prevent the illegal absorption of large tracts including mines and minerals, under laws only applicable to *non-mineral* lands, will be the more fully comprehended by a perusal of the following correspondence and instructions:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., November 24, 1871.

SIR: I have the honor to represent that, prior to the date of my taking charge of this office, the practice prevailed of allowing pre-emption and railroad rights to attach to lands in the mineral region, when the same were returned by the surveyors as agricultural land, without making an investigation as to the correctness of such return, unless affidavits were filed alleging the tracts to be mineral.

As an evidence of the evil results of this course, I would invite your attention to the following case, now before this office, viz:

The official plat of survey of township 1 north, range 1 east, Mount Diablo meridian, California, was approved by the surveyor general June 12, 1867. The southeast quarter of section 19 of said township fell within the limits of the withdrawal for the Western Pacific Railroad Company, and not being returned as mineral, passed to said company by patent dated May 31, 1870.

On the 26th January, 1871, Joshua Marsh made an entry of this tract at the San Francisco land office, after notice; he claimed the possessory right thereto under mining laws by reason of his being the owner of a mine of cinnabar therein, located in June, 1864, upon which he had expended more than $1,000.

By reason of this erroneous return, a patent has thus been issued conveying what appears to be valuable mining premises; which never would have been done had the land been properly returned by the surveyor, the grant to said company expressly excepting and excluding all mineral lands except those containing coal or iron.

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I am impressed with the conviction that it is neither in harmony with the spirit or intent of the laws of Congress, nor with true public policy, to sanction the indiscriminate absorption of the lands in what has heretofore been known as the reserved mineral belt in the public domain, under laws only applicable to lands clearly non-mineral, simply because the deputy surveyors failed to return the same as mineral in character.

This view is strengthened by the fact that very many, in fact the majority, of the applications for mineral patents are found, upon consulting our official township plats, to be within subdivisions not reported as mineral in character.

In many of the hearings had before the local officers to determine the true character of these tracts, the testimony shows conclusively that of a whole quarter or half-quarter section sought to be entered under the pre-emption law, the only portion really agricultural in character is confined to two or three acres upon which the pre-emption party has a house and garden, the agricultural utility of the remainder consisting in its adaptability to grazing cattle.

The mere fact that an individual uses one of these isolated garden spots, situate in an imperfectly developed mineral region, as a homestead or ranch, does not, it is thought, invest him with an equitable right to a Government title to an entire quarter section of land, the real mineral character of which has not yet been tested, or, at all events, not sufficiently to enable parties to tell with any certainty whether the land contains valuable mines or not.

The Government is not in such haste to divest itself of its title to the lands situate within the heretofore reserved mineral region, as to grant them away by wholesale as agricultural lands, before they have been sufficiently explored to determine their true character.

Such policy would result in the exclusion of other citizens of the United States who might desire to exercise their legal right to explore and occupy mineral lands in the public domain.

When a *bona fide* agricultural claimant desires the segregation of the ground containing his improvements from the adjoining mineral land, he can have the same effected under existing circular instructions.

From the fact that but few of these pre-emption claimants seem disposed to avail themselves of the privilege of this segregation, the inference is that in many cases it is not so much on account of the agricultural value of the tract as of its probable mineral deposits that title is desired.

Speaking of Nevada County, California, J. Ross Browne, in his official report made March 5, 1868, to the Secretary of the Treasury, says:

"Its length, from east to west, is about sixty-five miles, having an average breadth of twenty, and containing about one thousand three hundred square miles. It is near the middle of the great gold region that stretches along the westerly slope of the mountain chain, extends entirely across the auriferous belt, and in the last nineteen years has produced more gold than any tract of country of equal extent in the world."

Referring to the extent of the placer mines in said county, this report states:

"The product of the placer mines of Nevada County has neither materially increased nor diminished since 1850, and though they have been worked without interruption for nineteen years, the developments of that period have barely been sufficient to give us an idea of their vast extent. The shallow diggings which were so easily worked and afforded such large returns to the early miners are mostly exhausted; but the deep placers, or hill diggings, in the channels of ancient streams, in many places underlying hundreds of feet of alluvial deposits and volcanic material, cannot be exhausted for a long period of time. In fact, for all practical purposes, they may be considered as inexhaustible."

Again, on page 127 of said report, it is stated:

"No estimate approaching to accuracy can be made of the amount of gold contained in the placer mines of this county, and which yet may be brought forth for the benefit of the civilized world. To say that it is enough to pay off the national debt would be a moderate estimate, and it is not improbable that in some of these deep placers deposits of gold may yet be found in such quantities as will materially diminish the value of the metal."

The same work gives exhaustive statistics of the extent and value of the gold-bearing quartz ledges in said county, those in the Grass Valley mining district being described as the most valuable in California.

Township 16 north, range 8 east, Mount Diablo meridian, embraces the towns of Grass Valley, Gold Hill, and part of Nevada City, all in the very heart of this rich mining region, and yet, upon inspecting the official plat of said township, approved by the surveyor general August 24, 1867, it is found that no particular portions of the land are returned as mineral and segregated from the agricultural portion, as required by the law and instructions. Since the survey and return of said township, numerous contests have arisen between miners and pre-emption claimants as regards the character of the land, and several applications have been made and titles issued for mines therein, no intimation of the existence of which was given, however, upon the official

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plat of said township aforesaid; for instance, the celebrated Eureka gold quartz claim, reported by J. Ross Browne to have been worked since 1851, and to be "the most valuable gold mine in the county, or perhaps in the world," yielding about $49,000 per month, is situate in the northeast quarter of section 26 of said township, which said tract is not shown by the plat aforesaid to contain any mineral land or claim whatever.

The widely known Ophir Hill, or Empire mine, near the town of Grass Valley, is in section 35 of said township. This mine has been worked since the year 1852, has had $250,000 expended in improvements thereon, and is reported to have yielded nearly $2,000,000 in gold; yet said plat gives not the slightest indication that there is any such mine in existence, or that the subdivision in which it lies is other than agricultural land.

Numerous other cases of this kind could be cited, not only in Nevada, but in other of the mining counties, of tracts being returned agricultural in character, while, as was subsequently shown, there were valuable mines thereon in active operation at the time the survey was made.

Again, in some of the township plats, certain of the subdivisions are shaded yellow, and designated "mineral land," the remainder being designated "agricultural land." Inspecting some of these plats, it is found that within these "agricultural" tracts are marked "quartz ledges," "placer mines," "hydraulic mines," &c., the plat thus contradicting itself.

Prior to the 26th of July, 1866, the date of the passage of the mining statute, this mineral region had been excluded from survey and sale by the laws of Congress.

Under the tenth section of said statute it is provided—

"That wherever, prior to the passage of this act, upon the lands heretofore designated as mineral lands, which have been excluded from survey and sale, there have been homesteads made by citizens of the United States or persons who have declared their intention to become citizens, which homesteads have been made, improved, and used for agricultural purposes, and upon which there have been no valuable mines of gold, silver, cinnabar, or copper discovered, *and which are properly* agricultural lands, the said settlers or owners of such homesteads shall have a right of pre-emption thereto, and shall be entitled to purchase the same at the price of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, and in quantity not to exceed one hundred and sixty acres, or the said parties may avail themselves of the provisions of the act of Congress approved May twenty, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled 'An act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain,' and acts amendatory thereof."

The eleventh section of said mining statute provides—

"That upon the survey of the lands aforesaid, the Secretary of the Interior may designate and set apart such portions of the said lands as are *clearly agricultural* lands, which lands shall thereafter be subject to pre-emption and sale, as other public lands of the United States, and subject to all the laws and regulations applicable to the same."

From the indefinite nature of the returns made by the deputy surveyors, the impracticability of carrying into effect this eleventh section becomes at once apparent, experience having shown that little reliance is to be placed upon these plats in determining the true character of the land.

To set apart the lands "clearly agricultural," from such *data*, partakes more of the nature of guess work than anything else for the reason, as has been set forth, that some of the lands containing valuable mines are not returned as mineral.

Public considerations of a high character, therefore, induce me to ask authority for withdrawing from disposal as agricultural lands such townships or parts of townships, in this region, as may reasonably be presumed from common report, from official and other *data*, to be properly classed as mineral lands, and that no entries thereof be permitted except by legally qualified citizens holding mineral claims, in accordance with the mining statute, except in cases where the agricultural character shall first be established by competent testimony, in accordance with existing regulations applicable to the subject.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

WILLIS DRUMMOND,
Commissioner.

Hon. COLUMBUS DELANO,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., November 24, 1871.

SIR: In reply to your letter of this date, requesting authority to withdraw from disposal as agricultural lands certain townships or parts of townships in the mineral re-

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gion, which have been surveyed and returned as agricultural land, but which are believed to be mineral in character, I have to state that, upon an examination of the subject, I fully concur in your views, and you are hereby authorized to make the necessary withdrawal, and to instruct the local officers not to permit any of the tracts which may be withdrawn to be entered as agricultural land, unless the *non-mineral* character of the same shall have been first fully and clearly established by competent testimony.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. DELANO, *Secretary.*

Hon. WILLIS DRUMMOND,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., December 2, 1871.

GENTLEMEN: Under the authority of the honorable Secretary of the Interior, you are hereby directed to withhold the lands in the following designated townships in your district from disposal under laws only applicable to agricultural land, until the *non-mineral* character of the same shall have first been satisfactorily established at a hearing to be had before you after due notice in manner set forth in circular herewith of date the 6th May, 1871. This course has been forced upon the Department by several circumstances, among which may be cited the fact that the majority of applications for mining titles from California are for lands marked "agricultural" upon the official township plats; that in making these returns of surveys large areas in the heretofore reserved mineral belt are marked on the plats as "agricultural lands," while upon the same plats, and within the tracts so returned as agricultural, are annotations of "quartz ledges," "mining ditches," "hydraulic mines," "diggings," &c., the plat thus contradicting itself and leaving this office ignorant as to the true quality of the land.

In a case now pending before this office of an application for patent for a quicksilver mine, one which has been worked for years, it is found that the land was returned as agricultural, and falling within the limits of the grant, was patented to the Western Pacific Railroad Company before said application was received.

Experience having shown that this office cannot with any degree of safety judge of the character of these lands from the *data* furnished by such returns, and there being no authority of law for the employment of a competent geologist to investigate the matter, the head of the Department has, in consideration of the public interests, and to prevent the indiscriminate absorption of the mineral lands of the public domain through the instrumentality of insufficient returns, found it imperatively necessary to adopt the course herein announced, both for the protection of the parties who have already expended time, capital, and labor in opening and developing mines, and those of the citizens of the United States who may hereafter desire to exercise their legal right to do so.

The following designated townships within your district come within this order, viz:
Township 1 north, ranges 12, 13, and 14 east.
Township 2 north, ranges 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 east.
Township 3 north, ranges 10, 11, 12, and 13 east.
Township 4 north, ranges 10, 11, 12, and 13 east.
Township 5 north, ranges 10, 11, and 12 east.
Township 6 north, ranges 10, 11, 12, and 13 east.
Township 7 north, ranges 9, 10, 11, and 12 east.
Township 8 north, ranges 9, 10, 11, and 12 east.
Township 9 north, ranges 9, 10, 11, and 12 east.
Township 10 north, ranges 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 east.
Township 11 north, ranges 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 east.
Township 12 north, ranges 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 east.
Township 13 north, ranges 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 east.
Township 14 north, ranges 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 east.
Township 15 north, ranges 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 east.
Township 16 north, ranges 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, and 17 east.
Township 17 north, ranges 16 and 17 east.
Township 18 north, ranges 16 and 17 east.
Township 19 north, ranges 16 and 17 east; all Mount Diablo base and meridian.
You will at once acknowledge the receipt hereof, and be governed accordingly.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIS DRUMMOND,
Commissioner.

REGISTER AND RECEIVER,
Sacramento, California.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., December 7, 1871.

GENTLEMEN: Under authority of the honorable Secretary of the Interior, you are hereby directed to withhold from disposal as agricultural the lands in the following designated townships in your district, until the *non-mineral* character of the same shall have first been established at a hearing to be had before you after due notice in the manner set forth in the accompanying circular instructions of May 6, 1871. This course has been forced upon the Department by several circumstances, among which may be cited the fact that the majority of applications for mining titles from California are for lands not marked "mineral" upon the official township plats; that in making these returns of surveys, large areas in the heretofore reserved mineral belt are marked upon the plats as "agricultural lands," while upon the same plats, and within the tracts so returned as agricultural land are annotations of "quartz ledges," "mining ditches," "hydraulic mines," "diggings," &c., the plat thus contradicting itself and leaving this office in ignorance as to the true quality of the land.

In a case now pending before this office of an application for patent for a quicksilver mine which has been worked for years, it is found that the surveyor failed to mark the land as mineral, and the tract falling within the grant was patented to the Western Pacific Railroad Company, before said application was received.

Experience having shown that this office cannot with any degree of safety judge of the character of these lands, whether mineral or agriculture, from the *data* furnished by such returns, and there being no authority of law for the employment of a competent geologist to investigate the matter, the head of the Department has, in consideration of the public interests, and to prevent the indiscriminate absorption of the mineral lands of the public domain through the instrumentality of insufficient returns, found it imperatively necessary to adopt the course herein announced, both for the protection of those who have already expended time, capital, and labor in opening and developing these mines, and citizens who may hereafter desire to exercise their legal right to do so.

The following designated townships in your district come within this order, and you will treat the same as if returned as mineral lands until the non-mineral character is disproved, unless otherwise directed by this office, viz:

Township 1 north, ranges 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 east.
Township 2 north, ranges 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 east.
Township 3 north, ranges 10, 11, 12, and 13 east.
Township 1 south, ranges 12 and 14 east.
Township 4 south, range 16 east.
Township 5 south, ranges 16 and 17 east.
Township 6 south, range 18 east.
Township 7 south, ranges 17 and 18 east.
Township 8 south, range 18 east.
Township 9 south, range 18 east
Township 10 south, ranges 20 and 22 east.
Township 11 south, ranges 22 and 23 east; all Mount Diablo meridian.

Please acknowledge receipt hereof as "N."
Very respectfully,

WILLIS DRUMMOND,
Commissioner.

REGISTER AND RECEIVER,
Stockton, California.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 22, 1872.

GENTLEMEN: Under the authority of the honorable Secretary of the Interior, you are directed to withhold the lands in the following designated townships from disposal as agricultural lands until the *non-mineral* character thereof shall have first been fully established at a hearing to be had before you in accordance with circular instructions herewith, dated the 6th May, 1871, viz:

Township 14 north, range 6 east.
Township 15 north, range 6 east.
Township 16 north, ranges 5 and 6 east.
Township 17 north, ranges 5, 6, and 7 east.
Township 18 north, ranges 4, 5, 6, and 7 east.
Township 19 north, ranges 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 east.
Township 20 north, ranges 3 and 4 east.

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Township 21 north, ranges 3 and 4 east.
Township 22 north, range 3 east.
Township 23 north, range 3 east.
Township 24 north, range 4 east; all Mount Diablo meridian.

Please to acknowledge the receipt hereof at once as "N."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIS DRUMMOND,
Commissioner.

REGISTER AND RECEIVER,
Marysville, California.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., March 11, 1872.

SIR: In a communication to you of 24th November last, this office submitted a statement as to the prevailing mode of disposing of lands in the mineral regions of the United States, which, prior to the date of the mining act of 26th July, 1866, had been carefully reserved by Congress from survey and sale, and after reciting the leading facts as to the inadequate protection of the public interests in these lands, in view of the uncertain character of the returns made by surveyors, requested authority for suspending the disposal of certain lands as agricultural in character until competent proof was furnished that the same were non-mineral.

On the same date you gave this office the necessary authority to make such suspension and to instruct the local land officers not to permit the agricultural entry of any tract so withdrawn until its non-mineral character is first shown by competent testimony.

This office accordingly suspended for non-mineral proof a number of townships within what is commonly known as the "mineral belt" in California, and also a number in the Central City land district, in Colorado Territory.

This action has created much acrimonious discussion, *pro* and *con*, especially in California; the newspapers in some cases totally misapprehending, as it would appear, the real meaning and object intended to be conveyed and effected by the order, by regarding it in the light of a suspension of the lands in question from settlement, and a denial *in toto* of the right of any settler to secure title to any tract whatever within the suspended townships, omitting, however, to explain that upon making proof of the non-mineral character of any tract so suspended, the settlers' rights would be fully recognized.

Other journals, especially those published in the mining districts, where the real question at issue is more thoroughly understood, readily admitted the propriety of the order, at the same time regretting the additional expense necessarily incurred by *bona fide* agricultural claimants in establishing the non-mineral character of their claims.

The Hon. A. A. Sargent, member of Congress from California, has referred to this office several letters from constituents of his in the mining counties, complaining of the additional expense and delay to which they are subjected by reason of being required to prove that their lands are not mineral before being allowed to receive patents therefor, and asking a revocation of the order requiring such proof where the land claimed is not returned by the surveyor as mineral, or upon which affidavits have not been filed alleging the same to be mineral in character.

Mr. Sargent fully indorses such request, and recommends that said orders be rescinded, holding that by the system of mineral affidavits all known mineral lands are declared to be such; to all of which this office has given that careful and respectful consideration demanded by the importance and magnitude of the interests involved.

Congress has from its earliest legislation in reference to public lands made a distinction between lands which are mineral and those which are not, and this distinction has invariably been enforced in every public land law enacted by that body up to the present time, and so long as the legislative branch of the Government sees fit and proper to specially make such distinction, the executive has before it the plain duty of enforcing the same, and is without power under the law to waive it.

As recited in my previous communication to you upon this subject, the law of Congress approved July 26, 1866, provides, among other things, for the extension of the public surveys to this reserved mineral region, recognizes homestead and pre-emption rights to lands therein *not mineral*, and requires the Secretary of the Interior to set apart such portions as are "*clearly agricultural*," to be thereafter subject to disposal as other lands of that class. It is clear from the language of this statute that Congress did not intend to abolish or do away with the distinction between mineral and agricultural lands, or to allow mineral lands to be classed and disposed of as agricultural; but it simply provided that the public surveys might be extended over a region that

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was so clearly mineral in character, that before that time it had been all reserved for mineral purposes, and the tract that should appear to be *clearly agricultural* and set apart for disposition under the laws relating to such lands, while the mineral lands should be still reserved for disposition under the laws relating to lands of that class, this Department having no more right to dispose of mineral lands in large tracts than it had before the enactment of this law.

Owing to the fact that the two classes of land in the mineral belt are so interlaced as to prevent, in most cases, their segregation by the rectangular system of surveys, the proper execution of this requirement of setting apart the "*clearly agricultural*" portions is one of the greatest difficulty, and in many cases it is almost impossible.

During the lapse of ages the melting of snows and washing of rains have had the effect of disintegrating the quartz lodes or other auriferous deposits in the mountains, which are washed down into the valleys, flats, and ravines, the gold, from its greater specific gravity, settling to the bottom or bed-rock, these deposits forming the "placers" or "diggings," some of which are quite shallow and soon exhausted; others again being very deep and overlaid with good soil, the surface in the latter case being "clearly agricultural," while the deposit underlying the same is of such a character as to render the land of great value for mineral.

Again, there exists in the State of California what are called "blue leads," "cement," or "gravel" claims, supposed to be the beds of ancient river channels, very deep, rich in gold, and practically inexhaustible. These immense deposits are frequently covered to a depth of from fifty to one hundred feet, the surface of the overlying mass being, perhaps, tillable land, and presenting no indication whatever of the valuable underlying deposit.

Arable land is also sometimes found to overlie quartz lodes, the existence of which may not have been known at the time the settler began his improvements, but were afterward discovered, by prospecting shafts or otherwise, by miners, who thereupon claimed such lodes under local rules and customs, together with a sufficient area of surface ground for the convenient working of such mines.

But, aside from the obstacles growing out of the peculiar character of the lands, which render it very difficult, even with the utmost circumspection and care, to carry out the intention of Congress and prevent the disposition of mineral lands as agricultural, I have found that, owing to the grossly careless, not to say fraudulent, manner in which deputy surveyors execute their work in the field and make their returns, the distinction which Congress had drawn between agricultural and mineral lands was not observed, and whole townships of the richest mineral land in the world, including well known mines which had been worked successfully for years, and which were still being worked successfully and profitably, were returned to this office and to the local land offices as agricultural land, and so posted on the tract books, and became, from the date of such return, subject to sale and to selection by railroads, &c., as agricultural lands, in direct violation of the plain intent of Congress as expressed, not only in previous legislation, but in the very act under which these lands were surveyed and brought into market.

Therefore, the action taken by this office, in requiring agricultural claimants to submit satisfactory proof as to the non-mineral character of the lands sought to be entered by them, was not only imperatively necessary to carry out the will of Congress, clearly and repeatedly expressed in regard to the reservation of mineral lands for mineral purposes, and their disposition in a special manner, but had this office, after the discovery of the fact that the plats and returns made by surveyors were incorrect and false, continued to act on and follow them in the disposition of these lands, it would not only have been guilty of the grossest and most inexcusable neglect of duty, but it would have knowingly violated the law and become a party to the frauds perpetrated by its subordinates.

To illustrate the unreliability of the surveyors' returns as to the character of these lands, and the absolute necessity for the rule which, with your advice and consent, I have adopted, it may be proper to refer, in this connection, to some of the applications for patents for mines in California, the lands embracing which were returned on the official township plats as agricultural in character, the existence of mines therein not becoming known to this office until after the receipt of such applications for mining titles, viz: Schofield gold quartz claim, Eureka gold quartz claim, Idaho gold quartz claim, Pittsburgh gold quartz claim, Empire gold quartz claim, Sebastopol gold quartz claim, Auroral Star gold quartz claim, Galena gold quartz claim, Spring Hill gold quartz claim, New York Hill gold quartz claim, Hanson gold quartz claim, Slate Ledge gold quartz claim, Norambauga gold quartz claim, Rising Sun gold quartz claim, Medean gold quartz claim, Providence gold quartz claim, Davidson quartz claim, Union Company's quartz claim, Dry Creek quartz claim, Sutherland quartz claim, Simpson & Aden quartz claim, Fort John quartz claim, Henry Dyer *et al.'s* placer claim, William Odgers *et al.'s* placer claim, F. C. Leutje *et al.'s* placer claim, Henry Layton's placer claim, George Grant *et al.'s* placer claim, Bradwell & Hoag's placer claim, Daniel R. Carson's placer claim, Albert L. Lamb's placer claim, Sargent & Jacob's placer

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claim, Robert Nelson's placer claim, Byrne & Walker's placer claim, N. Reinhold *et al.'s* placer claim, William Barney's placer claim.

The foregoing claims are all within the Sacramento district, and many more could be enumerated were it necessary to illustrate the want of reliability of the surveyors' returns as to the character of lands. The surveyors general were specially instructed to direct their deputies in the field to report the character of these lands, giving, in addition to other specified *data*, information respecting any and all coal beds, minerals, or ores, with particular descriptions of the same as to quality and extent, and all diggings therefor, &c., and to designate the agricultural portions upon the official plats, to the end that the section of law requiring the Department to discriminate between the two classes of land might be properly executed; but, with the kind of returns furnished, it is totally impossible to determine whether any given tract in the mineral district is properly agricultural land, within the meaning of the law, or not, or whether this office could, with a due regard for the execution of the law, proceed to patent such tract as agricultural land without further investigation.

Hon. T. A. Hendricks, in a recent personal call at this office, requested permission to examine the official plat of township 20 north, range 4 east, Mount Diablo meridian; he being, with others, largely interested in mines in section 29 of that township.

He stated, from personal knowledge of the land, that what is called Table Mountain runs northerly and southerly in said township; that it is very abrupt and precipitous, about half a mile in height, and perhaps two miles wide, being extensively mined for its underlying gold bearing cement deposits, which are of immense extent and value, but difficult to work for want of water; that he with others is engaged in constructing a ditch or flume at an expense of $150,000, for the purpose of bringing water to work their claims in said section 29; that Morris Ravine, in said section, had already yielded about $2,000,000, but would not be exhausted in one hundred years, &c.

Upon examination of the plat of this township, there was found nothing to show the existence of Table Mountain; none of the land stated by Mr. Hendricks to be so rich in mineral having been returned or posted upon our books as other than agricultural land.

Under my predecessor, the rule prevailed that upon the survey of these reserved lands, homesteads, pre-emptions, and railroad grant rights took effect upon all such lands as were returned by surveyors as "agricultural," except in cases where, before such lands were patented, affidavits were filed alleging their true character to be mineral, in which case a hearing would be had before the register and receiver, to determine whether the tract was of more value for mineral than for agricultural purposes, mineral lands being expressly excluded from land grants to railroads, and from the operation of the pre-emption or homestead laws. But I am fully convinced that this rule failed to afford adequate protection to the miners as a class, or prevent the disposition of mineral lands as agricultural. It is true that parties engaged in the real estate business or in land speculations, and who are therefore well informed as to the regulations governing the land offices, and also those miners who have acquired a knowledge of the reckless manner in which returns have been made by deputy surveyors, can protect themselves from the consequences of such erroneous and false returns, by making affidavits as to the mineral character of the lands in which they are directly interested, and filing the same with the register and receiver, thus necessitating a hearing before the land so filed on can be disposed of as agricultural; but, inasmuch as the law does not provide for or require such affidavits to be filed, but does authorize the Secretary of the Interior, when the surveys are made, to segregate the agricultural from the mineral lands before they can be classed or disposed of under the law relating to agricultural lands, the miners and owners of mining claims have a right to suppose, and the great mass of them did undoubtedly suppose, that they were protected by the law without action on their part; but if this were not so, I fail to perceive any good reason why, in a region confessedly mineral, and in which Congress has seen proper to hold all lands as mineral, except those specially designated as agricultural by the Secretary of the Interior, the burden of filing proof as to the character of the land should be imposed on the mineral instead of the agricultural claimant. If a mine should be discovered in a region where agricultural lands predominate, such a rule would be reasonable and proper, but in a mineral region the burden of proof should be on the agricultural claimant, and Congress has, in the matter under consideration, so provided in effect by considering and treating all the lands as mineral which have not been specially designated by the Secretary of the Interior as agricultural. It will be observed that the work of designating and setting apart agricultural lands in the mineral region is not left to the surveyor general, or even to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, but is by the statute thrown upon the Secretary of the Interior, and, therefore, according to the most liberal construction we can place upon the law, the disposition of these lands as agricultural, under the rule prescribed by my predecessor, was unauthorized and clearly illegal.

But if we admit the propriety and legality of the proceedings under these mineral affidavits, they do not prevent the mineral lands from being disposed of as agricul-

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ural, except in special cases where contests arise between parties claiming adversely. Where the mineral and agricultural interests are both vested in the same person or persons, the lands will be taken as agricultural, unless the parties in interest are required to give notice and submit proof under oath as to the non-mineral character of the land.

Again, in many localities the mineral bearing lands have not heretofore been occupied or worked, because of the lack of water or other necessary facilities, but it does not follow, because they are not at present occupied or worked by some one who is ready to contest the right of the agricultural claimant, that they are not mineral lands, or that they may not, under a changed condition of things, become as productive as any mines in the country. A ditch, of a few miles in length, frequently renders mines very profitable, that could not be worked successfully without water.

But I have shown that there is no law which authorizes or requires these mineral affidavits, and there is nothing to prevent them from being withheld or withdrawn for fraudulent purposes.

In some cases, when the matter came on for hearing before the register and receiver, the mineral affiants failed to appear, and instances have come to the knowledge of this office of private arrangements being entered into between the respective mineral and agricultural claimants, by which the latter were not to be opposed in obtaining titles to the land, which, upon being patented as agricultural, was to be held by the several parties in pursuance of such previous agreement, and thus the only obstacle to the disposition of mineral lands as agricultural—the mineral affidavit—was withheld or removed.

In view of the facts and circumstances set forth herein, and in my letter of the 24th of November last, I am unable to agree with Mr. Sargent that the order requiring proof of the non-mineral character of lands which are sought to be entered as agricultural should be rescinded.

On the contrary, the more I examine the question the more thoroughly I become convinced not only of the propriety but of the absolute necessity for the order, and I therefore recommend that it be adhered to and strictly enforced in the future.

In order, however, to relieve contestants of the expense and trouble of traveling long distances to establish the character of lands, I will, if it meets your concurrence and approval, issue instructions to the local officers to allow the proof on that particular point to be taken before a clerk of a court of record for the county within which the lands are situated, after due notice has been given of the time and place for taking such proof.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

WILLIS DRUMMOND,
Commissioner.

Hon. COLUMBUS DELANO,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
March 20, 1872.

GENTLEMEN: In order to save as much as possible the expense, trouble, and delay incident to the present manner of taking proofs as to the mineral or agricultural character of lands, it is hereby directed that testimony *upon this point* may be taken before a clerk of a court of record in and for the county in which the land in question is situate, after due notice in the following manner, to wit:

Hereafter, when an application is filed to enter land as agricultural which is alleged under oath to be mineral in character, or which is returned upon the official township plat as mineral, or land which is now or may hereafter be suspended by order of this office for proof as to the non-mineral character thereof, you will, upon such application being made, require such applicant to publish, at his own expense, a notice thereof once each week for four consecutive weeks in a newspaper of largest circulation published nearest to the land in question; such notice to give the name and address of the claimant, the designation of the subdivision embraced by his filing, the names of any miners or mining companies whose claims or improvements are upon the land or in the immediate vicinity thereof, the names of the parties who filed the affidavits that the land is mineral, and finally the notice should name a day, which shall not be less than thirty days from the date of the first insertion of said notice in such newspaper, upon which testimony will be taken before the county clerk, to determine the facts as to the mineral or non-mineral character of the land, when such persons as may be brought by the parties in interest will be examined and their testimony reduced to writing: the whole to be duly attested by the seal of the court and transmitted to the register and the receiver, who will thereupon examine and forward the same to this office, with their joint opinion as to the character of the land as shown by the testimony. A copy of this notice must be posted in a conspicuous place, upon each forty-acre subdivision

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claimed, for four consecutive weeks, proof of which must be made under oath by at least two persons, who will state when the notice was posted and where posted.

At the hearing, there must be filed the affidavit of the publisher of the paper that the said notice was published for the required time, stating when and for how long such publication was made, a printed copy thereof to be attached and made a part of the affidavit. In every case where practicable, in addition to the foregoing, *personal* notice must be served upon the mineral affiants, and upon any parties who may be mining upon or claiming the land.

At the hearing, the claimants and witnesses will be thoroughly examined with regard to the character of the land; whether the same has been thoroughly prospected; whether or not there exists within the tract or tracts claimed any lode or vein of quartz or other rock in place, bearing gold, silver, cinnabar, or copper, which has ever been claimed, located, recorded, or worked; whether such work is entirely abandoned, or whether occasionally resumed; if such lode does exist, by whom claimed, under what designation, and in which subdivision of the land it lies; whether any placer mine or mines exist upon the land; if so, what is the character thereof—whether of the shallow surface description, or of the deep cement, blue lead, or gravel deposits; to what extent mining is carried on when water can be obtained, and what the facilities are for obtaining water for mining purposes; upon what particular forty-acre subdivisions mining has been done, and at what time the land was abandoned for mining purposes, if abandoned at all.

The testimony should also show the agricultural capacities of the land, what kind of crops are raised thereon, and the value thereof; the number of acres actually cultivated for crops of cereals or vegetables, and within which particular forty-acre subdivisions such crops are raised; also which of these subdivisions embraces his improvements, giving in detail the extent and value of his improvements, such as house, barn, vineyard, orchard, fencing, &c.

It is thought that *bona fide* settlers upon lands really agricultural will be able to show, by a clear, logical, and succinct chain of evidence, that their claims are founded upon law and justice; while parties who have made little or no permanent agricultural improvements, and who only seek title for speculative purposes, on account of the mineral deposits known to themselves to be contained in the land, will be defeated in their intentions.

The testimony should be as full and complete as possible; and in addition to the leading points indicated above, everything of importance bearing upon the question of the character of the land should be elicited at the hearing.

If, upon a review of the testimony at this office, a forty-acre tract should be found to be properly mineral in character, that fact will be no bar to the execution of the settler's legal right to the remaining *non-mineral* portion of his claim, if contiguous.

The fees for taking testimony and reducing the same to writing, in these cases, when taken by a clerk of a court of record, as aforesaid, will have to be defrayed by the parties in interest.

When, by reason of proximity to the local land office, an applicant to enter lands of this class prefers to have the testimony taken before the register and the receiver, instead of the clerk of a court of record, as aforesaid, he has that option. In such case the mode of proceeding is fully set forth in the inclosed circular of the 6th May, 1871, which circular is hereby modified, as to the manner of giving notice, so as to conform with these instructions relative to that point.

It must be steadily kept in mind that the testimony hereby authorized to be taken before the clerk of a court is not for the purpose of determining questions of conflict between either pre-emption or mineral claimants, but simply to determine *the character of the land*, whether mineral or agricultural.

When the testimony is taken before the clerk of a court, as aforesaid, the register and the receiver will be entitled to no fees; those paid by the parties to the county clerk being all they are required to pay with reference to the proof as to the character of the land.

No fear need be entertained that miners will be permitted to make entries of tracts ostensibly as mining claims, which are not mineral, simply for the purpose of obtaining possession and defrauding settlers out of their valuable agricultural improvements; it being almost an impossibility for such a fraud to be consummated under the laws and regulations applicable to obtaining patents for mining claims.

The fact that a certain tract of land is decided upon testimony to be mineral in character, is by no means equivalent to an award of the land to a miner. A miner is compelled by law to give three months' publication of notice, and three months' posting of diagrams and notices, as a preliminary step; and then, before he can enter the land, he must show that the land yields mineral; that he is entitled to the possessory right thereto in virtue of compliance with local customs or rules of miners, or by virtue of the statute of limitations; that he or his grantors have expended, in actual labor and improvements, an amount of not less than one thousand dollars thereon, and that the claim is one in regard to which there is no controversy or opposing claim. After all

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these proofs are met, he is entitled to have a survey made at his own cost, where a survey is required, after which he can enter and pay for the land embraced by his claim.

It is quite unlikely that a miner will undertake these long and expensive proceedings, simply for the purpose of attempting to defraud an agriculturist out of a tract of land which was not mineral, but improved agricultural land, when there is an absolute certainty, not only of his scheme being frustrated, but also of his being unable to furnish the proof always required as a basis of patent for a mineral claim.

You are requested to give the foregoing careful attention, and to furnish copies hereof to parties upon application, in order that they may be fully informed in the premises.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIS DRUMMOND,
Commissioner.

REGISTER AND RECEIVER,
United States Land Office at ————.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., April 20, 1872.

GENTLEMEN: Referring to my letter to you of December 2, 1871, directing you to suspend from disposal as agricultural lands certain townships therein designated, until the non-mineral character thereof shall have first been established by competent proof taken at a hearing to be had after due notice, I have to state that said order is modified with respect to entries which had already been made and reported to this office *before* said instructions were issued, but will be strictly enforced with regard to all applications to enter such lands as agricultural made subsequent to said order.

The cases which had been reported prior to the date of said instructions, as aforesaid, will each be carefully examined in its turn, and if, from the facts in any case, a further hearing or additional proof is necessary, the proper ruling will be made in the premises. You will make this known to all parties in interest and acknowledge its receipt.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIS DRUMMOND,
Commissioner.

REGISTER AND RECEIVER,
United States Land Office at ————.

Non-mineral affidavit required.

For the more complete protection of the reserved mineral lands from fraudulent entry, the following non-mineral affidavit is now required to be taken by all applicants for agricultural land in the States of California, Nevada, and Oregon, and the Territories of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Idaho, and Washington, viz:

COUNTY OF ————,
———— *of* ————, *ss:*

————, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the identical ———— who is an applicant for Government title to the ————; that he is well acquainted with the character of said described land, and with each and every legal subdivision thereof, having frequently passed over the same; that his knowledge of said land is such as to enable him to testify understandingly with regard thereto; that there is not, to his knowledge, within the limits thereof, any vein or lode of quartz or other rock in place, bearing gold, silver, cinnabar, lead, tin, or copper, or any deposit of coal; that there is not, within the limits of said land, to his knowledge, any placer, cement, gravel, or other valuable mineral deposit; that no portion of said land is claimed for mining purposes under the local customs or rules of miners or otherwise; that no portion of said land is worked for mineral during any part of the year by any person or persons; that said land is essentially non-mineral land, and that his application therefor is not made for the purpose of fraudulently obtaining title to mineral land, but with the object of securing said land for agricultural purposes.

———— ————.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ———— day of ————, A. D. 187 , and I hereby certify that the foregoing affidavit was read to the said ———— ———— previous to his name being subscribed thereto; and that deponent is a respectable person, to whose affidavit full faith and credit should be given.

———— ————.

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Adverse claims under statute of July 26, 1863.—Ninety-day rule required.

Owing to the somewhat ambiguous language employed in the third and sixth sections of the mining act of July 26, 1866, in relation to filing adverse claims, much difference of opinion always existed among parties interested respecting the time within which adverse filings could be made to have legal effect and serve as a bar to proceedings for patent. The construction given the act by my predecessor, allowing these adverse filings to take effect where made at any time before the approval of the survey by the surveyor general, having been called into question in the case of the Flagstaff Mining Claim, in Utah Territory, against which application adverse claims had been filed after the ninety days' notice had expired, but before the approval of the final survey by the surveyor general, the head of the Department, upon a full examination of the law, reversed the rule under which adverse filings had been allowed after the ninety days' notice had expired; his decision in the premises being as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., March 11, 1872.

SIR: I have had under consideration the appeal from decision in the matter of the Flagstaff Lode, in Utah Territory.

The only ground upon which you declined to issue a patent was that certain adverse claims had been filed with the register after the expiration of the ninety days from the date of the published notice, and before the approval of the corrected survey.

It appears that the notice was published on the 21th day of June, 1870, and one of the adverse claims was filed on the 28th of December, 1871, and the other on the 10th of January, 1872. The original survey was approved by the surveyor general on the 18th of September, 1871. The corrected survey was approved on the 16th of January, 1872.

The original was not approved by the Commissioner or Department, because it did not conform to the original application and diagram in this, to wit: The application and diagram purported to start at a given course and distance from mineral monument No. 4, and the survey at the same course and distance from mineral monument No. 3. The application and diagram represented the surface premises to extend from the discovery shaft south 36° west 1,200 feet, and north 36° east 1,400 feet. The survey represented the tract as extending from the discovery shaft south 49° east 1,200 feet, and north 45° 39′ west 1,400 feet.

There was then no evidence in the case showing that mineral monuments Nos. 3 and 4 were identical. Now that fact is clearly shown, and it is also shown that the corrected survey corresponds with the original application and survey, and that the original survey covered the identical discovery shaft, now contained in the corrected survey, and that both the original and corrected surveys cover the identical discovery shaft set forth and included in the application and diagram. I state these facts for the purpose of showing that the adverse claimants are not prejudiced by the filing of the corrected survey, for it covers the identical discovery shaft included in the original published notice, which notice they disregarded. They did not file any adverse claim under it within ninety days from its publication, or at any time. If they could safely omit to file under that notice, it seems to me that they can safely do so under the present corrected survey. The original survey was approved before any adverse claim was filed. That survey was not set aside. It was ordered to be corrected. It has been corrected. It may well be doubted whether it, as corrected, is such a new survey as would permit the filing of an adverse claim between the dates of the approval of the original and the approval of the corrected survey, even admitting that the law allowed adverse filings at any time before approval and did not limit them to ninety days from the publication of the notice. But does the law permit such adverse filings after the expiration of ninety days from the publication of the notice?

The second section of the mining act of July 26, 1866, provides that the claimant, who has previously occupied and improved a vein or lode and expended in labor or improvements not less than one thousand dollars, shall file, in the local land office, a diagram of the same, so extended laterally, or otherwise, as to conform to the local laws, and that it shall be lawful for him to enter such tract and receive a patent therefor. The third section provides that upon the filing of the diagram, as provided in said second section, and posting the same in a conspicuous place on the claim, together with a notice of intention to apply for a patent, the register of the land office shall publish a notice of the same in a newspaper published nearest the location of said claim, and

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shall also post such notice in his office for the period of ninety days, "and after the expiration of said period, *if no adverse claim shall have been filed*," (these words seem clearly to require the adverse claim "to have been filed" prior to the expiration of the ninety days' notice,) "it shall be the duty of the surveyor general, upon application of the party, to survey the premises and make a plat thereof, indorsed with his approval, designating the number and description of the location, the value of the labor and improvements, and the character of the vein exposed; and upon the payment to the proper officer of five dollars per acre, together with the cost of such survey, plat, and notice, and giving satisfactory evidence that said diagrams have been posted on the claim during said period of ninety days, the register of the land office shall transmit to the General Land Office said plat, survey, and description, and *a patent shall issue therefor*."

The plain meaning of this is, that the register shall give the notice required for the period of ninety days, and that parties having adverse claims shall have the entire ninety days in which to file their claims, and that upon the expiration of the ninety days, immediately upon its expiration—the very next day thereafter, *if there have been no adverse claims filed*—the claimant shall have the right to apply to the surveyor general for a survey, and upon its being approved and the land paid for, and the proper papers forwarded to the Commissioner, he shall be entitled to his patent. Ninety days are given in which to file adverse claims. They must be filed within that period. This is certainly a reasonable notice. It is much longer than publication is generally required by State laws to bring in absent parties and acquire jurisdiction over important interests.

Is this rule, thus clearly stated, changed by the sixth section of the same act?

That section provides: "That whenever any adverse claimants to any mine, located and claimed as aforesaid, shall appear before the approval of the survey, as provided in the third section of this act, all proceedings shall be stayed until final settlement and adjudication in the court of competent jurisdiction of the rights of possession to such claim, when a patent may issue as in other cases." The object of this section is to declare what shall be done when an adverse claim has been filed. It is not to declare when an adverse claim shall be filed. That had already been done in the third section. It recites that when "any adverse claimants * * * shall appear before the approval of the survey, as provided in the third section of this act," then all proceedings shall be stayed, &c. Of course, it must be "before the approval of the survey," if done in accordance with the third section, for that section requires the adverse claim to be filed within the ninety days. Any other construction would allow an adverse claim to be filed at any time before approval of the survey. A survey might be in the main correct, but yet erroneous in description or otherwise, in some slight particulars; and yet, in such a case, an adverse claim might be filed, which of itself would suspend the approval of the survey until it was adjudicated. Another claim might be filed before that was disposed of, or the survey approved, and thus adverse claims might lap over each other until it would be almost an impossibility for a claimant to be in a condition where he could demand an approval of his survey, and the issuing of his patent.

A construction which leads to such consequences ought not to prevail. I have concluded to adopt the one which requires the filing to be made within the ninety days.

Your decision is, therefore, reversed, and the papers, together with your letter of the 28th ultimo, herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

C. DELANO, *Secretary*.

Hon. WILLIS DRUMMOND,
Commissioner General Land Office.

Mining statute of May 10, 1872.

Under this act, the following circular instructions have been issued:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
June 10, 1872.

GENTLEMEN: Your attention is invited to the act of Congress approved May 10, 1872, which is as follows, to wit:

AN ACT to promote the development of the mining resources of the United States.

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That all valuable mineral deposits in lands belonging to the United States, both surveyed and unsurveyed, are hereby declared to be free and open to exploration and purchase, and the lands in which they are found to occupation and purchase, by citizens of the United States and those who have declared their intention to become such, under regulations prescribed by law, and according to the local cus-

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toms or rules of miners, in the several mining districts, so far as the same are applicable and not inconsistent with the laws of the United States.

SEC. 2. That mining claims upon veins or lodes of quartz or other rock in place bearing gold, silver, cinnabar, lead, tin, copper, or other valuable deposits, heretofore located, shall be governed as to length along the vein or lode by the customs, regulations, and laws in force at the date of their location. A mining claim located after the passage of this act, whether located by one or more persons, may equal, but shall not exceed, one thousand five hundred feet in length along the vein or lode; but no location of a mining claim shall be made until the discovery of the vein or lode within the limits of the claim located. No claim shall extend more than three hundred feet on each side of the middle of the vein at the surface, nor shall any claim be limited by any mining regulation to less than twenty-five feet on each side of the middle of the vein at the surface, except where adverse rights existing at the passage of this act shall render such limitation necessary. The end lines of each claim shall be parallel to each other.

SEC. 3. That the locators of all mining locations heretofore made, or which shall hereafter be made, on any mineral vein, lode, or ledge, situated on the public domain, their heirs and assigns, where no adverse claim exists at the passage of this act, so long as they comply with the laws of the United States, and the State, territorial, and local regulations not in conflict with said laws of the United States governing their possessory title, shall have the exclusive right of possession and enjoyment of all the surface included within the lines of their locations, and of all veins, lodes, and ledges throughout their entire depth, the top or apex of which lies inside of such surface lines extended downward vertically, although such veins, lodes, or ledges may so far depart from a perpendicular in their course downward as to extend outside the vertical side lines of said surface locations: *Provided*, That their right of possession to such outside parts of such veins or ledges shall be confined to such portions thereof as lie between vertical planes drawn downward as aforesaid, through the end lines of their locations, so continued in their own direction that such planes will intersect such exterior parts of said veins or ledges: *And provided further*, That nothing in this section shall authorize the locator or possessor of a vein or lode which extends in its downward course beyond the vertical lines of his claim to enter upon the surface of a claim owned or possessed by another.

SEC. 4. That where a tunnel is run for the development of a vein or lode, or for the discovery of mines, the owners of such tunnel shall have the right of possession of all veins or lodes within three thousand feet from the face of such tunnel on the line thereof, not previously known to exist, discovered in such tunnel, to the same extent as if discovered from the surface; and locations on the line of such tunnel of veins or lodes not appearing on the surface, made by other parties after the commencement of the tunnel, and while the same is being prosecuted with reasonable diligence, shall be invalid; but failure to prosecute the work on the tunnel for six months shall be considered as an abandonment of the right to all undiscovered veins on the line of said tunnel.

SEC. 5. That the miners of each mining district may make rules and regulations not in conflict with the laws of the United States, or with the laws of the State or Territory in which the district is situated, governing the location, manner of recording, amount of work necessary to hold possession of a mining claim, subject to the following requirements: The location must be distinctly marked on the ground so that its boundaries can be readily traced. All records of mining claims hereafter made shall contain the name or names of the locators, the date of the location, and such a description of the claim or claims located by reference to some natural object or permanent monument as will identify the claim. On each claim located after the passage of this act, and until a patent shall have been issued therefor, not less than one hundred dollars' worth of labor shall be performed or improvements made during each year. On all claims located prior to the passage of this act, ten dollars' worth of labor shall be performed or improvements made each year for each one hundred feet in length along the vein until a patent shall have been issued therefor; but where such claims are held in common such expenditure may be made upon any one claim; and upon a failure to comply with these conditions, the claim or mine upon which such failure occurred shall be open to relocation in the same manner as if no location of the same had ever been made: *Provided*, That the original locators, their heirs, assigns, or legal representatives, have not resumed work upon the claim after such failure and before such location. Upon the failure of any one of several co-owners to contribute his proportion of the expenditures required by this act, the co-owners who have performed the labor or made the improvements may, at the expiration of the year, give such delinquent co-owner personal notice in writing or notice by publication in the newspaper published nearest the claim, for at least once a week for ninety days, and if at the expiration of ninety days after such notice in writing or by publication such delinquent should fail or refuse to contribute his proportion to comply with this act, his

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interest in the claim shall become the property of his co-owners who have made the required expenditures.

SEC. 6. That a patent for any land claimed and located for valuable deposits may be obtained in the following manner: Any person, association, or corporation authorized to locate a claim under this act, having claimed and located a piece of land for such purposes, who has, or have, complied with the terms of this act, may file in the proper land office an application for a patent, under oath, showing such compliance, together with a plat and field-notes of the claim or claims in common, made by or under the direction of the United States surveyor general, showing accurately the boundaries of the claim or claims, which shall be distinctly marked by monuments on the ground, and shall post a copy of such plat, together with a notice of such application for a patent, in a conspicuous place on the land embraced in such plat previous to the filing of the application for a patent, and shall file an affidavit of at least two persons that such notice has been duly posted as aforesaid, and shall file a copy of said notice in such land office, and shall thereupon be entitled to a patent for said land, in the manner following: The register of the land office, upon the filing of such application, plat, field-notes, notices, and affidavits, shall publish a notice that such application has been made, for the period of sixty days, in a newspaper to be by him designated as published nearest to said claim; and he shall also post such notice in his office for the same period. The claimant at the time of filing this application, or at any time thereafter, within the sixty days of publication, shall file with the register a certificate of the United States surveyor general that five hundred dollars' worth of labor has been expended or improvements made upon the claim by himself or grantors; that the plat is correct, with such further description by such reference to natural objects or permanent monuments as shall identify the claim, and furnish an accurate description, to be incorporated in the patent. At the expiration of the sixty days of publication the claimant shall file his affidavit, showing that the plat and notice have been posted in a conspicuous place on the claim during said period of publication. If no adverse claim shall have been filed with the register and the receiver of the proper land office at the expiration of the sixty days of publication it shall be assumed that the applicant is entitled to a patent, upon the payment to the proper officer of five dollars per acre, and that no adverse claim exists; and thereafter no objection from third parties to the issuance of a patent shall be heard, except it be shown that the applicant has failed to comply with this act.

SEC. 7. That where an adverse claim shall be filed during the period of publication it shall be upon oath of the person or persons making the same, and shall show the nature, boundaries, and extent of such adverse claim, and all proceedings, except the publication of notice and making and filing of the affidavit thereof, shall be stayed until the controversy shall have been settled or decided by a court of competent jurisdiction, or the adverse claim waived. It shall be the duty of the adverse claimant, within thirty days after filing his claim, to commence proceedings in a court of competent jurisdiction, to determine the question of the right of possession, and prosecute the same with reasonable diligence to final judgment; and a failure so to do shall be a waiver of his adverse claim. After such judgment shall have been rendered, the party entitled to the possession of the claim, or any portion thereof, may, without giving further notice, file a certified copy of the judgment-roll with the register of the land office, together with the certificate of the surveyor general that the requisite amount of labor has been expended, or improvements made thereon, and the description required in other cases, and shall pay to the receiver five dollars per acre for his claim, together with the proper fees, whereupon the whole proceedings and the judgment-roll shall be certified by the register to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and a patent shall issue thereon for the claim, or such portion thereof as the applicant shall appear, from the decision of the court, to rightly possess. If it shall appear, from the decision of the court, that several parties are entitled to separate and different portions of the claim, each party may pay for his portion of the claim, with the proper fees, and file the certificate and description by the surveyor general, whereupon the register shall certify the proceedings and judgment-roll to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, as in the preceding case, and patents shall issue to the several parties according to their respective rights. Proof of citizenship under this act, or the acts of July twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and July ninth, eighteen hundred and seventy, in the case of an individual, may consist of his own affidavit thereof, and in case of an association of persons unincorporated of the affidavit of their authorized agent, made on his own knowledge or upon information and belief, and in case of a corporation organized under the laws of the United States, or of any State or Territory of the United States, by the filing of a certified copy of their charter or certificate of incorporation; and nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the alienation of the title conveyed by a patent for a mining claim to any person whatever.

SEC. 8. That the description of vein or lode claims, upon surveyed lands, shall designate the location of the claim with reference to the lines of the public surveys, but

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need not conform therewith; but where a patent shall be issued as aforesaid for claims upon unsurveyed lands, the surveyor general, in extending the surveys, shall adjust the same to the boundaries of such patented claim, according to the plat or description thereof, but so as in no case to interfere with or change the location of any such patented claim.

SEC. 9. That sections one, two, three, four, and six of an act entitled 'An act granting the right of way to ditch and canal owners over the public lands, and for other purposes,' approved July twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, are hereby repealed, but such repeal shall not affect existing rights. Applications for patents for mining-claims now pending may be prosecuted to a final decision in the General Land Office; but in such cases where adverse rights are not affected thereby, patents may issue in pursuance of the provisions of this act; and all patents for mining claims heretofore issued under the act of July twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, shall convey all the rights and privileges conferred by this act where no adverse rights exist at the time of the passage of this act.

SEC. 10. That the act entitled 'An act to amend an act granting the right of way to ditch and canal owners over the public lands, and for other purposes,' approved July ninth, eighteen hundred and seventy, shall be and remain in full force, except as to the proceedings to obtain a patent, which shall be similar to the proceedings prescribed by sections six and seven of this act for obtaining patents to vein or lode claims; but where said placer claims shall be upon surveyed lands, and conform to legal subdivisions, no further survey or plat shall be required, and all placer mining claims hereafter located shall conform as near as practicable with the United States system of public land surveys and the rectangular subdivisions of such surveys, and no such location shall include more than twenty acres for each individual claimant, but where placer claims cannot be conformed to legal subdivisions, survey and plat shall be made as on unsurveyed lands: *Provided*, That proceedings now pending may be prosecuted to their final determination under existing laws; but the provisions of this act, when not in conflict with existing laws, shall apply to such cases: *And provided also*, That where by the segregation of mineral land in any legal subdivision a quantity of agricultural land less than forty acres remains, said fractional portion of agriculture land may be entered by any party qualified by law, for homestead or pre-emption purposes.

SEC. 11. That where the same person, association, or corporation is in possession of a placer claim, and also a vein or lode included within the boundaries thereof, application shall be made for a patent for the placer claim, with the statement that it includes such vein or lode, and in such case (subject to the provisions of this act and the act entitled 'An act to amend an act granting the right of way to ditch and canal owners over the public lands, and for other purposes,' approved July ninth, eighteen hundred and seventy,) a patent shall issue for the placer claim, including such vein or lode, upon the payment of five dollars per acre for such vein or lode claim, and twenty-five feet of surface on each side thereof. The remainder of the placer claim, or any placer claim not embracing any vein or lode claim, shall be paid for at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per acre, together with all costs of proceedings; and where a vein or lode, such as is described in the second section of this act, is known to exist within the boundaries of a placer claim, an application for a patent for such placer claim, which does not include an application for the vein or lode claim, shall be construed as a conclusive declaration that the claimant of the placer claim has no right of possession of the vein or lode claim; but where the existence of a vein or lode in a placer claim is not known, a patent for the placer claim shall convey all valuable and mineral and other deposits within the boundaries thereof.

SEC. 12. That the surveyor general of the United States may appoint in each land district containing mineral lands as many competent surveyors as shall apply for appointment to survey mining claims. The expenses of the survey of vein or lode claims, and the survey and subdivision of placer claims into smaller quantities than one hundred and sixty acres, together with the cost of publication of notices, shall be paid by the applicants, and they shall be at liberty to obtain the same at the most reasonable rates, and they shall also be at liberty to employ any United States deputy surveyor to make the survey. The Commissioner of the General Land Office shall also have power to establish the maximum charges for surveys and publication of notices under this act; and, in case of excessive charges for publication, he may designate any newspaper published in a land district where mines are situated, for the publication of mining notices in such district, and fix the rates to be charged by such paper; and, to the end that the Commissioner may be fully informed on the subject, each applicant shall file with the register a sworn statement of all charges and fees paid by said applicant for publication and surveys, together with all fees and money paid the register and the receiver of the land office, which statement shall be transmitted, with all other papers in the case, to the Commissioner of the General Land Office. The fees of the register and the receiver shall be five dollars each for filing and acting upon each application for patent or adverse claim filed, and they shall be allowed the amount fixed by law for reducing testimony to writing, when done in the land office, such fees

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and allowances to be paid by the respective parties; and no other fees shall be charged by them in such cases. Nothing in this act shall be construed to enlarge or affect the rights of either party in regard to any property in controversy at the time of the passage of this act, or of the act entitled 'An act granting the right of way to ditch and canal owners over the public lands, and for other purposes,' approved July twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, nor shall this act affect any right acquired under said act; and nothing in this act shall be construed to repeal, impair, or in any way affect the provisions of the act entitled 'An act granting to A. Sutro the right of way and other privileges to aid in the construction of a draining and exploring tunnel to the Comstock lode, in the State of Nevada,' approved July twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

SEC. 13. That all affidavits required to be made under this act, or the act of which it is amendatory, may be verified before any officer authorized to administer oaths within the land district where the claims may be situated, and all testimony and proofs may be taken before any such officer, and, when duly certified by the officer taking the same, shall have the same force and effect as if taken before the register and receiver of the land office. In cases of contest as to the mineral or agricultural character of land, the testimony and proofs may be taken as herein provided, on personal notice of at least ten days to the opposing party; or if said party cannot be found, then by publication of at least once a week for thirty days in a newspaper, to be designated by the register of the land office as published nearest to the location of such land; and the register shall require proof that such notice has been given.

SEC. 14. That where two or more veins intersect or cross each other, priority of title shall govern, and such prior location shall be entitled to all ore or mineral contained within the space of intersection: *Provided, however*, That the subsequent location shall have the right of way through said space of intersection for the purposes of the convenient working of the said mine: *And provided also*, That where two or more veins unite, the oldest or prior location shall take the vein below the point of union, including all the space of intersection.

SEC. 15. That where non-mineral land not contiguous to the vein or lode is used or occupied by the proprietor of such vein or lode for mining or milling purposes, such non-adjacent surface ground may be embraced and included in an application for a patent for such vein or lode, and the same may be patented therewith, subject to the same preliminary requirements as to survey and notice as are applicable under this act to veins or lodes: *Provided*, That no location hereafter made of such non-adjacent land shall exceed five acres, and payment for the same must be made at the same rate as fixed by this act for the superficies of the lode. The owner of a quartz mill or reduction works, not owing a mine in connection therewith, may also receive a patent for his mill site, as provided in this section.

SEC. 16. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to impair, in any way, rights or interests in mining property acquired under existing laws.

Approved May 10, 1872.

MINERAL LANDS OPEN TO EXPLORATION, OCCUPATION, AND PURCHASE.

1. It will be perceived that the first section of said act leaves the mineral lands in the public domain, surveyed or unsurveyed, open to exploration, occupation, and purchase by all citizens of the United States and all those who have declared their intention to become such.

STATUS OF LODE CLAIMS PREVIOUSLY LOCATED.

2. By an examination of the several sections of the foregoing act it will be seen that the *status* of lode claims located *previous* to the date thereof is not changed with regard to their *extent along the lode or width of surface*, such claims being restricted and governed both as to their *lateral and linear* extent by the State, territorial, or local laws, customs, or regulations which were in force in the respective districts at the date of such locations, in so far as the same did not conflict with the limitations fixed by the mining statute of July 26, 1866.—(14 Stat., 251.)

3. Mining rights acquired under such previous locations are, however, enlarged by said act of May 10, 1872, in the following respect, viz: The locators of all such previously taken veins or lodes, their heirs and assigns, so long as they comply with the laws of Congress and with State, territorial, or local regulations not in conflict therewith, governing mining claims, are invested by said act with the exclusive possessory right of all the surface included within the lines of their locations, and of all veins, lodes, or ledges throughout their entire depth, the top or apex of which lies inside of such surface lines extended downward vertically, although such veins, lodes, or ledges may so far depart from a perpendicular in their course downward as to extend outside the vertical side lines of such locations at the surface, it being expressly provided,

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however, that the right of possession to such outside parts of said veins or ledges shall be confined to such portions thereof as lie between vertical planes drawn downward as aforesaid, through the end lines of their locations so continued in their own direction that such planes will intersect such exterior parts of such veins, lodes, or ledges; no right being granted, however, to the claimant of such outside portion of a vein or ledge to enter upon the surface location of another claimant.

4. It is to be distinctly understood, however, that the law limits the possessory right to veins, lodes, or ledges *other* than the one named in the original location, to such as were not *adversely claimed at the date of said act of May* 10, 1872, and that where such other vein or ledge was so adversely claimed at that date, the right of the party so adversely claiming is in no way impaired by said act.

5. From and after the date of said act of Congress, in order to hold the possessory title to a mining claim *previously located* and for which a patent has not been issued, the law requires that *ten dollars* shall be expended annually in labor or improvements on each claim of *one hundred feet* on the course of the vein or lode until a patent shall have been issued therefor; but where a number of such claims are held in common upon the same vein or lode the aggregate expenditure that would be necessary to hold all the claims, at the rate of ten dollars per hundred feet, may be made upon any one claim; a failure to comply with this requirement in any one year subjecting the claim upon which such failure occurred to relocation by other parties, the same as if no previous location thereof had ever been made, unless the claimants under the original location shall have resumed work thereon after such failure and before such relocation.

6. Upon the failure of any one of several co-owners of a vein, lode, or ledge, which has not been patented, to contribute his proportion of the expenditures necessary to hold the claim or claims so held in ownership in common, the co-owners who have performed the labor, or made the improvements as required by said act, may, at the expiration of the year, give such delinquent co-owner personal notice in writing, or notice by publication in the newspaper published nearest the claim, for at least once a week for ninety days; and if upon the expiration of ninety days after such notice in writing, or upon the expiration of one hundred and eighty days after the first newspaper publication of notice, the delinquent co-owner shall have failed to contribute his proportion to meet such expenditure or improvements, his interest in the claim by law passes to his co-owners who have made the expenditures or improvements as aforesaid.

PATENTS FOR VEINS OR LODES HERETOFORE ISSUED.

7. Rights under patents for veins or lodes heretofore granted under previous legislation of Congress, are enlarged by this act, so as to invest the patentee, his heirs or assigns, with title to all veins, lodes, or ledges throughout their entire depth, the top or apex of which lies within the end and side boundary lines of his claim on the surface, as patented, extended downward vertically, although such veins, lodes, or ledges may so far depart from a perpendicular in their course downward as to extend outside the vertical side lines of the claim at the surface. The right of possession to such outside parts of such veins or ledges to be confined to such portions thereof as lie between vertical planes drawn downward through the end lines of the claim at the surface, so continued in their own direction that such planes will intersect such exterior parts of such veins or ledges, it being expressly provided, however, that all veins, lodes, or ledges, the top or apex of which lies inside such surface locations, *other* than the one named in the patent, which were *adversely claimed* at the date of said act, are excluded from such conveyance by patent.

8. Applications for patents for mining claims pending at the date of the act of May 10, 1872, may be prosecuted to final decision in the General Land Office, and where no adverse rights are affected thereby, patents will be issued, in pursuance of the provisions of said act.

MANNER OF LOCATING CLAIMS ON VEINS OR LODES AFTER THE PASSAGE OF THE ACT OF MAY 10, 1872.

9. From and after the date of said act, any person who is a citizen of the United States, or who has declared his intention to become a citizen, may locate, record, and hold a mining claim of *fifteen hundred linear feet* along the course of any mineral vein or lode subject to location; or an association of persons, severally qualified as above, may make joint location of such claim of *fifteen hundred feet*, but in no event can a location of a vein or lode made subsequent to the act exceed fifteen hundred feet along the course thereof, whatever may be the number of persons composing the association.

10. With regard to the extent of surface ground adjoining a vein or lode, and claimed for the convenient working thereof, the act provides that the lateral extent of locations of veins or lodes made after its passage shall in no case *exceed three hundred feet on each side of the middle of the vein at the surface*, and that no such surface rights shall be limited by any mining regulations to less than twenty-five feet on each side of

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the middle of the vein at the surface, except where adverse rights existing at the date of said act may render such limitation necessary, the end lines of such claims to be in all cases parallel to each other.

11. By the foregoing it will be perceived that no lode claim located after the date of said act can exceed a parallelogram fifteen hundred feet in length by six hundred feet in width, but whether surface ground of that width can be taken, depends upon the local regulations or State or territorial laws in force in the several mining districts; and that no such local regulations or State or territorial laws shall limit a vein or lode claim to less than fifteen hundred feet along the course thereof, whether the location is made by one or more persons, nor can surface rights be limited to less than fifty feet in width, unless adverse claims existing on the 10th day of May, 1872, render such lateral limitation necessary.

12. It is provided in said act that the miners of each district may make rules and regulations not in conflict with the laws of the United States, or of the State or Territory in which such districts are respectively situated, governing the location, manner of recording, and amount of work necessary to hold possession of a claim. It likewise requires that the location must be so distinctly marked on the ground that its boundaries may be readily traced. This is a very important matter, and locators cannot exercise too much care in defining their locations at the outset, inasmuch as the law requires that all records of mining locations made subsequent to its passage shall contain the name or names of the locators, the date of the location, and such a *description of the claim or claims* located, by reference to some natural object or permanent monument, as will identify the claim.

13. The said act requires that no lode claim can be recorded until after the discovery of a vein or lode within the limits of the ground claimed; the object of which provision is evidently to prevent the encumbering of the district mining records with useless locations before sufficient work has been done thereon to determine whether a vein or lode has really been discovered or not.

14. The claimant should therefore, prior to recording his claim, unless the vein can be traced upon the surface, sink a shaft, or run a tunnel or drift, to a sufficient depth therein to discover and develop a mineral bearing vein, lode, or crevice; should determine, if possible, the general course of such vein in either direction from the point of discovery, by which direction he will be governed in marking the boundaries of his claim on the surface, and should give the course and distance as nearly as practicable from the discovery shaft on the claim, to some permanent, well known points or objects, such, for instance, as stone monuments, blazed trees, the confluence of streams, point of intersection of well known gulches, ravines, or roads, prominent buttes, hills, &c., which may be in the immediate vicinity, and which will serve to perpetuate and fix the *locus* of the claim and render it susceptible of identification from the description thereof given in the record of locations in the district.

15. In addition to the foregoing *data*, the claimant should state the names of adjoining claims, or if none adjoin, the relative positions of the nearest claims; should drive a post or erect a monument of stones at each corner of his surface ground, and at the point of discovery or discovery shaft should fix a post, stake, or board, upon which should be designated the name of the lode, the name or names of the locators, the number of feet claimed, and in which direction from the point of discovery; it being essential that the location notice filed for record, in addition to the foregoing description, should state whether the entire claim of fifteen hundred feet is taken on one side of the point of discovery, or whether it is partly upon one and partly upon the other side thereof, and in the latter case, how many feet are claimed upon each side of such discovery point.

16. Within a reasonable time, say twenty days after the location shall have been marked on the ground, notice thereof, accurately describing the claim in manner aforesaid, should be filed for record with the proper recorder of the district, who will thereupon issue the usual certificate of location.

17. In order to hold the possessory right to a claim of fifteen hundred feet of a vein or lode located as aforesaid, the act requires that until a patent shall have been issued therefor, not less than one hundred dollars' worth of labor shall be performed or improvements made thereon during each year, in default of which the claim will be subject to relocation by any other party having the necessary qualifications, unless the original locator, his heirs, assigns, or legal representatives, have resumed work thereon after such failure and before such relocation.

18. The importance of attending to these details in the matter of location, labor, and expenditure will be the more readily perceived when it is understood that a failure to give the subject proper attention may invalidate the claim.

TUNNEL RIGHTS.

19. The fourth section of the act provides that where a tunnel is run for the development of a vein or lode, or for the discovery of mines, the owners of such tunnel shall

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have the right of possession of all veins or lodes within three thousand feet from the face of such tunnel on the line thereof, not previously known to exist, discovered in such tunnel, to the same extent as if discovered from the surface; and locations on the line of such tunnel of veins or lodes not appearing on the surface, made by other parties after the commencement of the tunnel, and while the same is being prosecuted with reasonable diligence, shall be invalid, but failure to prosecute the work on the tunnel for six months shall be considered as an abandonment of the right to all undiscovered veins or lodes on the line of said tunnel.

20. The effect of this section is simply to give the proprietors of a mining tunnel run in good faith the possessory right to fifteen hundred feet of any blind lodes cut, discovered, or intersected by such tunnel, which were not previously known to exist, within three thousand feet from the face or point of commencement of such tunnel, and to prohibit other parties, after the commencement of the tunnel, from prospecting for and making locations of lodes on the *line thereof* and within said distance of three thousand feet, unless such lodes appear upon the surface or were previously known to exist.

21. The term "face," as used in said section, is construed and held to mean the first working face formed in the tunnel, and to signify the point at which the tunnel actually enters cover, it being from this point that the three thousand feet are to be counted, upon which prospecting is prohibited as aforesaid.

22. To avail themselves of the benefits of this provision of law, the proprietors of a mining tunnel will be required, at the time they enter cover as aforesaid, to give proper notice of their tunnel location by erecting a substantial post, board, or monument, at the face or point of commencement thereof, upon which should be posted a good and sufficient notice, giving the names of the parties or company claiming the tunnel right, the actual or proposed course or direction of the tunnel, the height and width thereof, and the course and distance from such face or point of commencement to some permanent well known objects in the vicinity by which to fix and determine the *locus* in manner heretofore set forth applicable to locations of veins or lodes; and, at the time of posting such notice they shall, in order that miners or prospectors may be enabled to determine whether or not they are within the lines of the tunnel, establish the boundary lines thereof by stakes or monuments placed along such lines at proper intervals to the terminus of the three thousand feet from the face or point of commencement of the tunnel, and the lines so marked will define and govern as to the specific boundaries within which prospecting for lodes not previously known to exist is prohibited while work on the tunnel is being prosecuted with reasonable diligence.

23. At the time of posting notice and marking out the lines of the tunnel as aforesaid a full and correct copy of such notice of location defining the tunnel claim must be filed for record with the mining recorder of the district, to which notice must be attached the sworn statement or declaration of the owners, claimants, or projectors of such tunnel, setting forth the facts in the case, stating the amount expended by themselves and their predecessors in interest in prosecuting work thereon, the extent of the work performed, and that it is, *bona fide*, their intention to prosecute work on the tunnel so located and described, with reasonable diligence, for the development of a vein or lode, or for the discovery of mines, or both, as the case may be.

24. This notice of location must be duly recorded, and, with the said sworn statement attached, kept on the recorder's files for future reference.

25. By a compliance with the foregoing much needless difficulty will be avoided, and the way for the adjustment of legal rights acquired in virtue of said fourth section of the act will be made much more easy and certain.

26. This office will take particular care that no improper advantage is taken of this provision of law by parties making, or professing to make, tunnel locations ostensibly for the purposes named in the statute, but really for the purpose of monopolizing the lands lying in front of their tunnels to the detriment of the mining interests, and to the exclusion of *bona fide* prospectors or miners, but will hold such tunnel claimants to a strict compliance with the terms of the act; and, as *reasonable diligence* on their part in prosecuting the work is one of the essential conditions of their implied contract, negligence or want of due diligence will be construed as working a forfeiture of their right to all undiscovered veins on the line of such tunnel.

MANNER OF PROCEEDING TO OBTAIN GOVERNMENT TITLE TO VEIN OR LODE CLAIMS.

27. By the sixth section of said act authority is given for granting title for mines by patent from the Government to any person, association, or corporation having the necessary qualifications as to citizenship, and holding the right of possession to a claim in compliance with law.

28. The claimant is required, in the first place, to have a correct survey of his claim made under authority of the surveyor general of the State or Territory in which the claim lies; such survey to show with accuracy the exterior surface boundaries of the

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claim, which boundaries are required to be distinctly marked by monuments on the ground.

29. The claimant is then required to post a copy of the plat of such survey in a conspicuous place upon the claim, together with notice of his intention to apply for a patent therefor, which notice will give the date of posting, the name of the claimant, the name of the claim, mine, or lode; the mining district and county; whether the location is of record, and if so, where the record may be found; the number of feet claimed along the vein and the presumed direction thereof; the number of feet claimed on the lode in each direction from the point of discovery, or other well-defined place on the claim; the name or names of adjoining claimants on the same or other lodes; or if none adjoin, the names of the nearest claims, &c.

30. After posting the said plat and notice upon the premises, the claimant will file with the proper register and receiver a copy of such plat, and the field notes of survey of the claim, accompanied by the affidavit of a least two credible witnesses that such plat and notice are posted conspicuously upon the claim, giving the date and place of such posting; a copy of the *notice* so posted to be attached to, and form a part of, said affidavit.

31. Attached to the field notes so filed must be the sworn statement of the claimant that he has the possessory right to the premises therein described, in virtue of a compliance by himself (and by his grantors, if he claims by purchase) with the mining rules, regulations, and customs of the mining district, State, or Territory in which the claim lies, and with the mining laws of Congress; such sworn statement to narrate briefly, but as clearly as possible, the facts constituting such compliance, the origin of his possession, and the basis of his claim to a patent.

32. This affidavit should be supported by appropriate evidence from the mining recorder's office as to his possessory right, as follows, viz: Where he claims to be a locator, a full, true, and correct copy of such location should be furnished, as the same appears upon the mining records; such copy to be attested by the seal of the recorder, or if he has no seal, then he should make oath to the same being correct, as shown by his records; where the applicant claims as a locator in company with others, who have since conveyed their interests in the lode to him, a copy of the original record of location should be filed, together with an abstract of title from the proper recorder, under seal or oath as aforesaid, tracing the colocator's possessory rights in the claim to such applicant for patent; where the applicant claims only as a purchaser for valuable consideration, a copy of the location record must be filed, under seal or upon oath as aforesaid, with an abstract of title certified as above by the proper recorder, tracing the right of possession by a continuous chain of conveyances from the original locators to the applicant.

33. In the event of the mining records in any case having been destroyed by fire or otherwise lost, affidavit of the fact should be made, and secondary evidence of possessory title will be received, which may consist of the affidavit of the claimant, supported by those of any other parties cognizant of the facts relative to his location, occupancy, possession, improvements, &c.; and in such case of lost records, any deeds, certificates of location or purchase, or other evidence which may be in the claimant's possession, and tend to establish his claim, should be filed.

34. Upon the receipt of these papers the register will, at the expense of the claimant, publish a notice of such application for the period of sixty days, in a newspaper published nearest to the claim, and will post a copy of such notice in his office for the same period.

35. The notices so published and posted must be as full and complete as possible, and embrace all the *data* given in the notice posted upon the claim.

36. Too much care cannot be exercised in the preparation of these notices, inasmuch as upon their accuracy and completeness will depend, in a great measure, the regularity and validity of the whole proceeding.

37. The claimant, either at the time of filing these papers with the register, or at any time during the sixty days' publication, is required to file a certificate of the surveyor general that not less than five hundred dollars' worth of labor has been expended or improvements made upon the claim by the applicant or his grantors; that the plat filed by the claimant is correct; that the field notes of the survey, as filed, furnish such an accurate description of the claim as will, if incorporated into a patent, serve to fully identify the premises, and that such reference is made therein to natural objects or permanent monuments as will perpetuate and fix the *locus* thereof.

38. It will be the more convenient way to have this certificate indorsed by the surveyor general, both upon the plat and field notes of survey filed by the claimant as aforesaid.

39. After the sixty days' period of newspaper publication has expired the claimant will file his affidavit, showing that the plat and notice aforesaid remained conspicuously posted upon the claim sought to be patented during said sixty days' publication.

40. Upon the filing of this affidavit the register will, if no adverse claim was filed in

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his office during the period of publication, permit the claimant to pay for the land according to the area given in the plat and field notes of survey aforesaid, at the rate of five dollars for each acre and five dollars for each fractional part of an acre, the receiver issuing the usual duplicate receipt therefor; after which the whole matter will be forwarded to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and a patent issued thereon if found regular.

41. In sending up the papers in the case, the register must not omit certifying to the fact that the notice was posted in his office for the full period of sixty days, such certificate to state distinctly when such posting was done, and how long continued.

42. The consecutive series of numbers of mineral entries must be continued, whether the same are of lode or placer claims.

43. The surveyor general must continue to designate all surveyed mineral claims as heretofore by a progressive series of numbers, beginning with lot No. 37 in each township; the claim to be so designated at date of filing the plat, field notes, &c., in addition to the local designation of the claim; it being required in all cases that the plat and field notes of the survey of a claim must, in addition to the reference to permanent objects in the neighborhood, describe the *locus* of the claim with reference to the lines of public surveys by a line connecting a corner of the claim with the nearest public corner of the United States surveys, unless such claim be on unsurveyed lands at a remote distance from such public corner; in which latter case the reference by course and distance to permanent objects in the neighborhood will be a sufficient designation by which to fix the *locus* until the public surveys shall have been closed upon its boundaries.

ADVERSE CLAIMS.

44. The seventh section of the act provides for adverse claims; fixes the time within which they shall be filed to have legal effect, and prescribes the manner of their adjustment.

45. Said section requires that the adverse claim shall be filed during the period of publication of notice; that it must be on the oath of the adverse claimant; and that it must show the "*nature*," the "*boundaries*," and the "*extent*" of the adverse claim.

46. In order that this section of law may be properly carried into effect, the following is communicated for the information of all concerned:

47. An adverse mining claim must be filed with the register of the same land office with whom the application for patent was filed, or in his absence with the receiver, and within the sixty days' period of newspaper publication of notice.

48. The adverse notice must be duly sworn to before an officer authorized to administer oaths within the land district, or before the register or receiver; it will fully set forth the nature and extent of the interference or conflict; whether the adverse party claims as a purchaser for valuable consideration or as a locator; if the former, the original conveyance, or a duly certified copy thereof, should be furnished, or if the transaction was a mere verbal one he will narrate the circumstances attending the purchase, the date thereof, and the amount paid, which facts should be supported by the affidavit of one or more witnesses, if any were present at the time, and if he claims as a locator he must file a duly certified copy of the location from the office of the proper recorder.

49. In order that the "*boundaries*" and "*extent*" of the claim may be shown, it will be incumbent upon the adverse claimant to file a plat showing his claim and its relative situation or position with the one against which he claims, so that the extent of the conflict may be the better understood. This plat must be made from an actual survey by a United States deputy surveyor, who will officially certify thereon to its correctness; and in addition there must be attached to such plat of survey a certificate or sworn statement by the surveyor as to the approximate value of the labor performed or improvements made upon the claim of the adverse party, and the plat must indicate the positions of any shafts, tunnels, or other improvements, if any such exist, upon the claim of the party opposing the application.

50. Upon the foregoing being filed within the sixty days as aforesaid, the register, or in his absence the receiver, will give notice in writing to *both parties* to the contest that such adverse claim has been filed, informing them that the party who filed the adverse claim will be required within thirty days from the date of such filing to commence proceedings in a court of competent jurisdiction, to determine the question of right of possession, and to prosecute the same with reasonable diligence to final judgment, and that should such adverse claimant fail to do so, his adverse claim will be considered waived, and the application for patent be allowed to proceed upon its merits.

51. When an adverse claim is filed as aforesaid, the register or receiver will indorse upon the same the precise date of filing, and preserve a record of the date of notifications issued thereon; and thereafter all proceedings on the application for patent will be suspended, with the exception of the completion of the publication and posting of

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notices and plat, and the filing of the necessary proof thereof, until the controversy shall have been adjudicated in court, or the adverse claim waived or withdrawn.

52. The proceedings after rendition of judgment by the court in such case are so clearly defined by the act itself as to render it unnecessary to enlarge thereon in this place.

PLACER CLAIMS.

53. The tenth section of the act under consideration provides "that the act entitled 'An act to amend an act granting the right of way to ditch and canal owners over the public lands, and for other purposes,' approved July 9, 1870, shall be and remain in full force, except as to the proceedings to obtain a patent, which shall be similar to the proceedings prescribed by sections six and seven of this act for obtaining patents for vein or lode claims, but where said placer claims shall be upon surveyed lands and conform to legal subdivisions, no further survey or plat shall be required, and all placer mining claims hereafter located shall conform, as nearly as practicable, with the United States system of public land surveys and the rectangular subdivisions of such surveys, and no such locations shall include more than twenty acres for each individual claimant; but where placer claims cannot be conformed to legal subdivisions, survey and plat shall be made as on unsurveyed lands," &c.

54. The proceedings for obtaining patents for veins or lodes having already been fully given, it will not be necessary to repeat them here; it being thought that careful attention thereto by applicants and the local officers will enable them to act understandingly in the matter and make such slight modifications in the notice, or otherwise, as may be necessary in view of the different nature of the two classes of claims, placer claims being fixed, however, at two dollars and fifty cents per acre, or fractional part of an acre.

55. The twelfth and thirteenth sections of said act of July 9, 1870, read as follows:

"SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That claims, usually called 'placers,' including all forms of deposit, excepting veins of quartz, or other rock in place, shall be subject to entry and patent under this act, under like circumstances and conditions, and upon similar proceedings, as are provided for vein or lode claims: *Provided*, That where the lands have been previously surveyed by the United States, the entry in its exterior limits shall conform to the legal subdivisions of the public lands, no further survey or plat in such case being required, and the lands may be paid for at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per acre: *Provided further*, That legal subdivisions of forty acres may be subdivided into ten-acre tracts; and that two or more persons, or associations of persons, having contiguous claims of any size, although such claims may be less than ten acres each, may make joint entry thereof: *And provided further*, That no location of a placer claim, hereafter made, shall exceed one hundred and sixty acres for any one person or association of persons, which location shall conform to the United States surveys; and nothing in this section contained shall defeat or impair any *bona fide* pre-emption or homestead claim upon agricultural lands, or authorize the sale of the improvements of any *bona fide* settler to any purchaser.

"SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That where said person or association, they and their grantors, shall have held and worked their said claims for a period equal to the time prescribed by the statute of limitations for mining claims of the State or Territory where the same may be situated, evidence of such possession and working of the claims for such period shall be sufficient to establish a right to a patent thereto under this act, in the absence of any adverse claim: *Provided, however*, That nothing in this act shall be deemed to impair any lien which may have attached in any way whatever to any mining claim or property thereto attached prior to the issuance of a patent."

56. It will be observed that that portion of the first proviso to said twelfth section which requires placer claims upon surveyed lands to conform to legal subdivisions, is repealed by the present statute with regard to claims heretofore located, but that where such claims are located previous to survey and *do not* conform to legal subdivisions, survey, plat, and entry thereof may be made according to the boundaries fixed by local rules, but that where such claims *do* conform to legal subdivisions, the entry may be effected according to such legal subdivisions, without the necessity of further survey or plat.

57. In the second proviso to said twelfth section authority is given for the subdivision of forty-acre legal subdivisions into *ten-acre* lots, which is intended for the greater convenience of miners in segregating their claims both from one another and from intervening agricultural land.

58. It is held, therefore, that under a proper construction of the law these ten-acre lots in mining districts should be considered and dealt with, to all intents and purposes, as legal subdivisions, and that an applicant having a legal claim which conforms to one or more of these ten-acre lots, either adjoining or cornering, may make entry thereof, after the usual proceedings, without further survey or plat.

59. In cases of this kind, however, the notice given of the application must be very specific and accurate in description, and as the forty-acre tracts may be subdivided into

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ten-acre lots, either in the form of squares of ten by ten chains, or of parallelograms five by twenty chains, so long as the lines are parallel and at right angles with the lines of the public surveys, it will be necessary that the notice and application state specifically what ten-acre lots are sought to be patented, in addition to the other *data* required in the notice.

60. Where the ten-acre subdivision is in the form of a square it may be described, for instance, as the "S. E. ¼ of the S. W. ¼ of N. W. ¼," or, if in the form of a parallelogram as aforesaid, it may be described as the "W. ½ of the W. ½ of the S. W. ¼ of the N. W. ¼ (or the N. ½ of the S. ½ of the N. E. ¼ of the S. E. ¼) of section ———, township ———, range ———," as the case may be; but, in addition to this description of the land, the notice must give all the other *data* that is required in a mineral application, by which parties may be put on inquiry as to the premises sought to be patented.

61. The proceedings necessary for the adjustment of rights where a known vein or lode is embraced by a placer claim, are so clearly defined in the eleventh section of the act as to render any particular instructions upon that point at this time unnecessary.

62. When an adverse claim is filed to a placer application, the proceedings are the same as in the case of vein or lode claims, already described.

QUANTITY OF PLACER GROUND SUBJECT TO LOCATION.

63. By the twelfth section of the said amendatory act of July 9, 1870, (third proviso,) it is declared "that no location of a placer claim hereafter made shall exceed one hundred and sixty acres for any one person or association of persons, which location shall conform to the United States surveys," &c.

64. The tenth section of the act of May 10, 1872, provides that "all placer mining claims hereafter located shall conform as near as practicable with the United States system of public land surveys, and the rectangular subdivisions of such surveys, and no such locations shall include more than twenty acres for each individual claimant."

65. The foregoing provisions of law are construed to mean that after the 9th day of July, 1870, no location of a placer claim can be made to exceed one hundred and sixty acres, whatever may be the number of locators associated together, or whatever the local regulations of the district may allow; and that from and after the passage of said act of May 10, 1872, no location made by an individual can exceed twenty acres, and no location made by an association of individuals can exceed one hundred and sixty acres, which location of one hundred and sixty acres cannot be made by a less number than eight *bona fide* locators, but that whether as *much* as twenty acres can be located by an individual, or one hundred and sixty acres by an association, depends entirely upon the mining regulations in force in the respective districts at the date of the location; it being held that such mining regulations are in no way enlarged by said acts of Congress, but remain intact and in full force with regard to the *size* of locations, in so far as they do not permit locations in excess of the limits fixed by Congress, but that where such regulations permit locations in excess of the maximums fixed by Congress as aforesaid, they are restricted accordingly.

66. The regulations hereinbefore given as to the manner of marking locations on the ground, and placing the same on record, must be observed in the case of placer locations, so far as the same are applicable; the law requiring, however, that where placer claims are upon *surveyed* public lands, the locations must hereafter be made to conform to legal subdivisions thereof.

67. With regard to the proofs necessary to establish the possessory right to a placer claim, the said thirteenth section of the act of July 9, 1870, provides that "where said person or association, they and their grantors, shall have held and worked their said claims for a period equal to the time prescribed by the statute of limitations for mining claims for the State or Territory where the same may be situated, evidence of such possession and working of the claims for such period shall be sufficient to establish a right to a patent thereto under this act in the absence of any adverse claim."

68. This provision of law will greatly lessen the burden of proof, more especially in the case of old claims located many years since, the records of which, in many cases, have been destroyed by fire, or lost in other ways during the lapse of time, but concerning the possessory right to which all controversy or litigation has long been settled.

69. When an applicant desires to make his proof of possessory right in accordance with this provision of law, you will not require him to produce evidence of location, copies of conveyances, or abstracts of title, as in other cases, but will require him to furnish a duly certified copy of the statute of limitations of mining claims for the State or Territory, together with his sworn statement giving a clear and succinct narration of the facts as to the origin of his title, and likewise as to the continuation of his possession of the mining ground covered by his application; the area thereof; the nature and extent of the mining that has been done thereon; whether there has been any opposition to his possession or litigation with regard to his claim; and if so, when the same ceased; whether such cessation was caused by compromise or by judicial decree, and any addi-

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tional facts within the claimant's knowledge having a direct bearing upon his possession and *bona fides* which he may desire to submit in support of his claim.

70. There should likewise be filed a certificate under seal of the court having jurisdiction of mining cases within the judicial district embracing the claim, that no suit or action of any character whatever involving the right of possession to any portion of the claim applied for is pending, and that there has been no litigation before said court affecting the title to said claim or any part thereof for a period equal to the time fixed by the statute of limitations for mining claims in the State or Territory as aforesaid, other than that which has been finally decided in favor of the claimant.

71. The claimant should support his narrative of facts relative to his possession, occupancy, and improvements, by corroborative testimony of any disinterested person or persons of credibility who may be cognizant of the facts in the case, and are capable of testifying understandingly in the premises.

72. It will be to the advantage of claimants to make their proofs as full and complete as practicable.

APPOINTMENT OF DEPUTY SURVEYORS OF MINING CLAIMS—CHARGES FOR SURVEYS AND PUBLICATIONS—FEES OF REGISTERS AND RECEIVERS, ETC.

73. The twelfth section of the said act of May 10, 1872, provides for the appointment of surveyors of mineral claims, authorizes the Commissioner of the General Land Office to establish the rates to be charged for surveys and for newspaper publications, prescribes the fees allowed to the local officers for receiving and acting upon applications for mining patents and for adverse claims thereto, &c.

74. The surveyors general of the several districts will, in pursuance of said law, appoint in each land district as many competent deputies for the survey of mining claims as may seek such appointment; it being distinctly understood that all expenses of these notices and surveys are to be borne by the mining claimants and not by the United States; the system of making *deposits* for mineral surveys, as required by previous instructions, being hereby revoked as regards *field work;* the claimant having the option of employing *any* deputy surveyor within such district to do his work in the field.

75. With regard to the *platting* of the claim and other *office work* in the surveyor general's office, that officer will make an estimate of the cost thereof, which amount the claimant will deposit with any assistant United States treasurer, or designated depository, in favor of the United States Treasurer, to be passed to the credit of the fund created by "individual depositors for surveys of the public lands," and file with the surveyor general duplicate certificates of such deposit, in the usual manner.

76. The surveyors general will endeavor to appoint mineral deputy surveyors, as rapidly as possible, so that one or more may be located in each mining district for the greater convenience of miners.

77. The usual oaths will be required of these deputies and their assistants as to the correctness of each survey executed by them.

78. The law requires that each applicant shall file with the register and receiver a sworn statement of all charges and fees paid by him for publication of notice and for survey; together with all fees and money paid the register and receiver, which sworn statement is required to be transmitted to this office, for the information of the Commissioner.

79. Should it appear that excessive or exorbitant charges have been made by any surveyor or any publisher, prompt action will be taken with the view of correcting the abuse..

80. The fees payable to the register and receiver, for filing and acting upon applications for mineral land patents, made under said act of May 10, 1872, are five dollars to each officer, to be paid by the applicant for patent at the time of filing, and the like sum of five dollars is payable to each officer by an adverse claimant at the time of filing his adverse claim.

81. All fees or charges under this act, or the acts of which it is amendatory, may be paid in United States currency.

82. The register and receiver will, at the close of each month, forward to this office an abstract of mining applications filed, and a register of receipts, accompanied with an abstract of mineral lands sold.

83. The fees and purchase money received by registers and receivers must be placed to the credit of the United States in the receiver's monthly and quarterly account, charging up in the disbursing account the sums to which the register and receiver may be respectively entitled as fees and commissions, with limitations in regard to the legal maximum.

84. The thirteenth section of the said act of May 10, 1872, provides that all affidavits required under said act, or the act of which it is amendatory, may be verified before *any* officer authorized to administer oaths within the land district where the claims may be situated, in which case they will have the same force and effect as if

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taken before the register or receiver, and that in cases of contest as to the mineral or agricultural character of land, the testimony and proofs may be taken before any such officer on personal notice of at least ten days to the opposing party, or if said party cannot be found, then, after publication of notice for at least once a week for thirty days, in a newspaper, to be designated by the register as published nearest to the location of such land, proof of which notice must be made to the register.

85. The instructions heretofore issued with regard to disproving the mineral character of lands are accordingly modified so as to allow proof upon *that point* to be taken before *any* officer authorized to administer oaths within the land district, and that where the residence of the parties who claim the land to be mineral is known, such evidence may be taken without publication, ten days after the mineral claimant or affiant shall have been personally notified of the time and place of such hearing; but in cases where such affiants or claimants cannot be served with personal notice, or where the land applied for is returned as mineral upon the township plat, or where the same is now or may hereafter be suspended for non-mineral proof, by order of this office, then the party who claims the right to enter the land as agricultural will be required, at his own expense, to publish a notice once each week for five consecutive weeks in the newspaper of largest circulation published in the county within which said land is situated, or if no newspaper is published within such county, then in a newspaper published in an adjoining county; the newspaper in either case to be designated by the register; which notice must be clear and specific, embracing the points required in notices under instructions from this office of March 20, 1872, and must name a day after the last day of publication of such notice, when testimony as to the character of the land will be taken, stating before what magistrate or other officer such hearing will be had, and the place of such hearing.

MILL SITES.

86. The fifteenth section of said act provides, "That where non-mineral land not contiguous to the vein or lode is used or occupied by the proprietor of such vein or lode for mining or milling purposes, such non-adjacent surface ground may be embraced and included in an application for a patent for such vein or lode, and the same may be patented therewith, subject to the same preliminary requirements as to survey and notice as are applicable under this act to veins or lodes: *Provided*, That no location hereafter made of such non-adjacent lands shall exceed five acres, and payment for the same must be made at the same rate as fixed by this act for the superficies of the lode. The owner of a quartz mill or reduction works, not owning a mine in connection therewith, may also receive a patent for his mill site as provided in this section."

87. To avail themselves of this provision of law, parties holding the possessory right to a vein or lode, and to a piece of land not contiguous thereto, for mining or milling purposes, not exceeding the quantity allowed for such purpose by the local rules, regulations, or customs, the proprietors of such vein or lode may file in the proper land office their application for a patent, under oath, in manner already set forth herein, which application, together with the plat and field notes, may include, embrace, and describe in addition to the vein or lode, such non-contiguous mill site, and after due proceedings as to notice, &c., a patent will be issued conveying the same as one claim.

88. In making the survey in a case of this kind, the lode claim should be described in the plat and field notes as "Lot No. 37, A," and the mill site as "Lot No. 37, B," or whatever may be its appropriate numerical designation; the course and distance from a corner of the mill site to a corner of the lode claim to be invariably given in such plat and field notes, and a copy of the plat and notice of application for patent must be conspicuously posted upon the mill site as well as upon the vein or lode for the statutory period of sixty days. In making the entry no separate receipt or certificate need be issued for the mill site, but the whole area of both lode and mill site will be embraced in one entry, the price being five dollars for each acre and fractional part of an acre embraced by such lode and mill site claim.

89. In case the owner of a quartz mill or reduction works is not the owner or claimant of a vein or lode, the law permits him to make application therefor in the same manner prescribed herein for mining claims, and after due notice and proceedings in the absence of a valid adverse filing, to enter and receive a patent for his mill site, at said price per acre.

90. In every case there must be satisfactory proof that the land claimed as a mill site is not mineral in character, which proof may, where the matter is unquestioned, consist of the sworn statement of the claimant, supported by that of one or more disinterested persons capable from acquaintance with the land to testify understandingly.

91. The law expressly limits mill site locations made from and after its passage to *five acres*, but whether so *much* as that can be located depends upon the local customs, rules, or regulations.

92. The registers and receivers will preserve an unbroken consecutive series of numbers for all mineral entries.

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PROOF OF CITIZENSHIP OF MINING CLAIMANTS.

93. The proof necessary to establish the citizenship of applicants for mining patents, whether under the present or past enactments, it will be seen by reference to the seventh section of the act under consideration, may consist, in the case of an individual claimant, of his own affidavit of the fact; in the case of an association of persons *not* incorporated, of the affidavit of their authorized agent, made on his own knowledge or upon information and belief, that the several members of such association are citizens; and in the case of an incorporated company, organized under the laws of the United States, or the laws of any State or Territory of the United States, by the filing of a certified copy of their charter or certificate of incorporation.

94. These affidavits of citizenship may be taken before the register or receiver, or any other officer authorized to administer oaths within the district.

95. Copies of the previous mining statutes of Congress, dated respectively July 26, 1866, and July 9, 1870, are hereto attached, sections one, two, three, four, and six of the former being expressly repealed by the ninth section of the act of May 10, 1872, aforesaid, which, in its sixteenth section, also repeals all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with its provisions.

96. The foregoing will be followed in due time by such further instructions as actual experience in the administration of the statute may render necessary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIS DRUMMOND,
Commissioner.

To REGISTERS and RECEIVERS, and SURVEYORS GENERAL.

AN ACT granting the right of way to ditch and canal owners over the public lands, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the mineral lands of the public domain, both surveyed and unsurveyed, are hereby declared to be free and open to exploration and occupation by all citizens of the United States, and those who have declared their intention to become citizens, subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by law, and subject also to the local customs or rules of miners in the several mining districts, so far as the same may not be in conflict with the laws of the United States. [Repealed.]

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any person, or association of persons, claim a vein or lode of quartz, or other rock in place, bearing gold, silver, cinnabar, or copper, having previously occupied and improved the same according to the local customs or rules of miners in the district where the same is situated, and having expended, in actual labor and improvements thereon, an amount of not less than one thousand dollars, and in regard to whose possession there is no controversy or opposing claim, it shall and may be lawful for said claimant, or association of claimants, to file in the local land office a diagram of the same so extended laterally or otherwise as to conform to the local laws, customs, and rules of miners, and to enter such tract and receive a patent therefor, granting such mine, together with the right to follow such vein or lode with its dips, angles, and variations to any depth, although it may enter the land adjoining, which land adjoining shall be sold subject to this condition. [Repealed.]

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the filing of the diagram as provided in the second section of this act, and posting the same in a conspicuous place on the claim, together with a notice of intention to apply for a patent, the register of the land office shall publish a notice of the same in a newspaper published nearest to the location of said claim, and shall also post such notice in his office for the period of ninety days, and after the expiration of said period, if no adverse claim shall have been filed, it shall be the duty of the surveyor general, upon application of the party, to survey the premises and make a plat thereof, indorsed with his approval, designating the number and description of the location, the value of the labor and improvements, and the character of the vein exposed; and, upon the payment to the proper officer of five dollars per acre, together with the cost of such survey, plat, and notice, and giving satisfactory evidence that said diagram and notice have been posted on the claim during said period of ninety days, the register of the land office shall transmit to the General Land Office said plat, survey, and description, and a patent shall issue for the same thereupon. But said plat, survey, or description shall in no case cover more than one vein or lode, and no patent shall issue for more than one vein or lode, which shall be expressed in the patent issued. [Repealed.]

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That when such location and entry of a mine shall be upon unsurveyed lands, it shall and may be lawful, after the extension thereto of the public surveys, to adjust the surveys to the limits of the premises according to the location and possession and plat aforesaid; and the surveyor general may, in ex-

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tending the surveys, vary the same from a rectangular form to suit the circumstances of the country and the local rules, laws, and customs of miners: *Provided*, That no location hereafter made shall exceed two hundred feet in length along the vein for each locator, with an additional claim for discovery to the discoverer of the lode, with the right to follow such vein to any depth with all its dips, variations, and angles, together with a reasonable quantity of surface for the convenient working of the same, as fixed by local rules: *And provided further*, That no person may make more than one location on the same lode, and not more than three thousand feet shall be taken in any one claim by any association of persons. [Repealed.]

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That as a further condition of sale, in the absence of necessary legislation by Congress, the local legislature of any State or Territory may provide rules for working mines involving easements, drainage, and other necessary means to their complete development; and those conditions shall be fully expressed in the patent.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any adverse claimants to any mine, located and claimed as aforesaid, shall appear before the approval of the survey, as provided in the third section of this act, all proceedings shall be stayed until final settlement and adjudication, in the courts of competent jurisdiction, of the rights of possession to such claim, when a patent may issue as in other cases. [Repealed.]

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of United States be, and is hereby, authorized to establish additional land districts, and to appoint the necessary officers under existing laws, wherever he may deem the same necessary for the public convenience in executing the provisions of this act.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the right of way for the construction of highways over public lands, not reserved for public uses, is hereby granted.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever, by priority of possession, rights to the use of water for mining, agricultural, manufacturing, or other purposes, have vested and accrued, and the same are recognized and acknowledged by the local customs, laws, and the decisions of courts, the possessors and owners of such vested rights shall be maintained and protected in the same; and the right of way for the construction of ditches and canals for the purposes aforesaid is hereby acknowledged and confirmed: *Provided, however*, That whenever, after the passage of this act, any person or persons shall, in the construction of any ditch or canal, injure or damage the possession of any settler on the public domain, the party committing such injury or damage shall be liable to the party injured for such injury or damage.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That wherever, prior to the passage of this act, upon the lands heretofore designated as mineral lands, which have been excluded from survey and sale, there have been homesteads made by citizens of the United States, or persons who have declared their intention to become citizens, which homesteads have been made, improved, and used for agricultural purposes, and upon which there have been no valuable mines of gold, silver, cinnabar, or copper discovered, and which are properly agricultural lands, the said settlers or owners of such homesteads shall have a right of pre-emption thereto, and shall be entitled to purchase the same at the price of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, and in quantity not to exceed one hundred and sixty acres; or said parties may avail themselves of the provisions of the act of Congress approved May twenty, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain," and acts amendatory thereof.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the survey of the lands aforesaid, the Secretary of the Interior may designate and set apart such portions of the said lands as are clearly agricultural lands, which lands shall thereafter be subject to pre-emption and sale as other public lands of the United States, and subject to all the laws and regulations applicable to the same.

Approved July 26, 1866.

AN ACT to amend "An act granting the right of way to ditch and canal owners over the public lands, and for other purposes."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act granting the right of way to ditch and canal owners over the public lands, and for other purposes, approved July twenty-six, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding thereto the following additional sections, numbered twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen, respectively, which shall hereafter constitute and form a part of the aforesaid act:

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That claims, usually called "placers," including all forms of deposit, excepting veins of quartz, or other rock in place, shall be subject to entry and patent under this act, under like circumstances and conditions, and upon similar proceedings, as are provided for vein or lode claims: *Provided*, That where the

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lands have been previously surveyed by the United States, the entry in its exterior limits shall conform to the legal subdivisions of the public lands, no further survey or plat in such case being required, and the lands may be paid for at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per acre: *Provided further*, That legal subdivisions of forty acres may be subdivided into ten-acre tracts; and that two or more persons, or associations of persons, having contiguous claims of any size, although such claims may be less than ten acres each, may make joint entry thereof: *And provided further*, That no location of a placer claim, hereafter made, shall exceed one hundred and sixty acres for any one person or association of persons, which location shall conform to the United States surveys; and nothing in this section contained shall defeat or impair any *bona fide* pre-emption or homestead claim upon agricultural lands, or authorize the sale of the improvements of any *bona fide* settler to any purchaser.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That where said person or association, they and their grantors, shall have held and worked their claims for a period equal to the time prescribed by the statute of limitations for mining claims of the State or Territory where the same may be situated, evidence of such possession and working of the claims for such period shall be sufficient to establish a right to a patent thereto under this act, in the absence of any adverse claim: *Provided, however*, That nothing in this act shall be deemed to impair any lien which may have attached in any way whatever to any mining claim or property thereto attached prior to the issuance of a patent.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That all *ex parte* affidavits required to be made under this act, or the act of which it is amendatory, may be verified before any officer authorized to administer oaths within the land district where the claims may be situated.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That registers and receivers shall receive the same fees for services under this act as are provided by law for like services under other acts of Congress; and that effect shall be given to the foregoing act according to such regulations as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the act of March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, entitled "An act to provide for the survey of the public lands in California, the granting of pre-emption rights, and for other purposes," as provides that none other than township lines shall be surveyed where the lands are mineral, is hereby repealed. And the public surveys are hereby extended over all such lands: *Provided*, That all subdividing of surveyed lands into lots less than one hundred and sixty acres may be done by county and local surveyors at the expense of the claimants: *And provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall require the survey of waste or useless lands.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That none of the rights conferred by sections five, eight, and nine of the act to which this act is amendatory shall be abrogated by this act, and the same are hereby extended to all public lands affected by this act; and all patents granted, or pre-emption or homesteads allowed, shall be subject to any vested and accrued water rights, or rights to ditches and reservoirs used in connection with such water rights as may have been acquired under or recognized by the ninth section of the act to which this act is amendatory. But nothing in this act shall be construed to repeal, impair, or in any way affect the provisions of the "Act granting to A. Sutro the right of way and other privileges to aid in the construction of a draining and exploring tunnel to the Comstock lode, in the State of Nevada," approved July twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

Approved July 9, 1870.

Tunnel claims.

The fourth section of the mining statute of May 10, 1872, is as follows, viz:

SEC. 4. That where a tunnel is run for the development of a vein or lode, or for the discovery of mines, the owners of such tunnel shall have the right of possession of all veins or lodes within three thousand feet from the face of such tunnel on the line thereof, not previously known to exist, discovered in such tunnel, to the same extent as if discovered from the surface; and locations on the line of such tunnel of veins or lodes not appearing on the surface, made by other parties after the commencement of the tunnel, and while the same is being prosecuted with reasonable diligence, shall be invalid; but failure to prosecute the work on the tunnel for six months shall be considered as an abandonment of the right to all undiscovered veins on the line of said tunnel.

Some differences of opinion existed among parties in interest as to the correct construction of this section of the law, and it was decided by this office, in response to certain inquiries on the subject, that the

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line of the tunnel is the *width* thereof, and no more, and that upon *this line* only is prospecting for blind lodes prohibited while the working of the tunnel is in progress, and the right is granted to the tunnel owners to fifteen hundred feet of each blind lode, not previously known to exist, which may be discovered *in such tunnel*, but that other parties are in no way debarred from prospecting for blind lodes or running tunnels so long as they keep without the *line of the tunnel* as herein defined; the said line being required by regulations to be marked on the surface by stakes or monuments placed along the same from the face, or point of commencement, to the terminus of the tunnel line aforesaid. When a lode is struck or discovered for the first time by running a tunnel, the tunnel owners have the option of recording their claim of fifteen hundred feet all on *one* side of the point of discovery or intersection, or partly upon one and partly upon the other side thereof, but in no case can they so record a claim as to absorb the actual or constructive claim or possession of other parties on a lode which has been discovered and claimed *outside the line* of the tunnel, before the discovery thereof in the tunnel.

Expenditures in running a mining tunnel, before a lode is struck therein, not tantamount to expenditures on the lode.

The question being officially presented whether the fact of a company running a tunnel intended to develop several known parallel lodes claimed by them would relieve such company from the legal amount of labor or expenditure required to hold *each lode*, the matter was submitted to the head of the Department for his instructions, the views of this office in the premises being expressed in effect as follows, viz: Previous to the passage of the mining act of July 26, 1866, (14 Statutes, 251,) upon the discovery of mineral bearing veins or lodes in any portion of the public domain, the miners in the locality would at once call a meeting and adopt a code of laws or regulations governing the length of claims upon lodes, and the width of surface ground which might be taken therewith; the amount of work or expenditure necessary to be made annually upon each claim, in order to hold it and prevent it from being subject to relocation; fix the boundaries of the district within which these regulations should be enforced; provide for the election of a recorder of mining claims for such district, &c.

In the great number of mining districts thus found in the public domain the regulations adopted, although preserving a similarity in some leading points, differed materially in others. For instance, while the regulations of one district permitted an individual to locate three hundred feet on the course or strike of the lode, another district would allow but two hundred feet to be taken, and another district perhaps still less. Like differences existing with regard to the width of surface ground taken for the convenient working of the lode, and the amount of labor necessary to be done, or improvements made thereon, to hold one of these "claims" or "locations" for a specified time. After these claims or locations had been taken up and recorded at the mining recorder's office, they became the property of the locators, and could, under all the mining regulations, be bought and sold as real estate; the courts of the mineral States and Territories recognizing these titles as good and sufficient as against all persons and powers, except the United States, the purchaser of one of these possessory claims assuming the same obligations to do the annual amount of labor, or make the expenditure necessary to hold the claim so purchased, as the district laws required of his

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predecessor in interest; a failure to do which subjected the claim to relocation by others.

These local regulations have constituted the miners' laws, and have formed the basis of miners' titles since the first discoveries of the precious metals in the public domain.

The congressional mining statute of July 26, 1866, (14 Statutes, 251,) was the first general legislation by that body looking toward the disposal of these carefully reserved mineral lands, and it being the policy of Congress to disturb as little as possible the existing order of things in the mining regions, said enactment provided the means by which these possessory rights, having their inception under district regulations, could be converted into complete titles by patent from the United States; one of the conditions, precedent to the sale of a mining claim by the United States, being that the applicant for title must have previously occupied and improved his claim in accordance with the local customs and rules of the mining district in which it was situated. Said act, in its fourth section, fixed a limit for claims on all veins or lodes from and after its passage, which limit could not be exceeded, no matter what the local regulations allowed; said congressional maximum being 200 feet along the course of the lode to each locator, with an additional claim of 200 feet for discovery to the discoverer of the lode, and fixed 3,000 feet as the utmost extent that could be located or claimed upon the same by any association of persons after the 26th July, 1866.

The General Land Office has always construed these limitations to mean that, after the 26th of July, 1866, no individual, in any district, could "locate" or "claim" more than 200 feet on the course of any lode discovered thereafter, unless he was the discoverer, when he could take an extra claim of 200 feet, and that not more than 3,000 feet could thereafter be located or claimed upon any one vein by any association of persons, and that to locate 3,000 feet of such lode would require not less than fourteen *bona fide* locators to be associated together, each taking a claim of 200 feet, with 200 feet additional to the discoverer, or fifteen locators where they claim without regard to the discovery right.

In making these locations the miners had the option of taking up and recording their claims either as segregated individual locations of 200 feet each, and working or disposing of them as such, or they could associate together and locate a number of these claims in common, provided the legal maximum of 3,000 feet was not exceeded after the 26th of July, 1866. The said statute of July 26, 1866, did not fix any amount of work or expenditure as necessary to hold a claim, but left that to be regulated by the miners themselves. Congress did, however, prescribe that an amount of not less than $1,000 should be expended on the claim as one of the conditions precedent to obtaining a patent.

The mining statute of May 10, 1872, repeals said act of July 26, 1866, in part, and after its passage permits 1,500 linear feet to be located as one claim on a lode, which location may be made by an individual or by an association of persons jointly; but no lode claim located after the passage of said act of May 10, 1872, can exceed 1,500 feet, whether located by one or more persons.

The fifth section of said statute of 1872 provides, among other things, that—

> On each claim located after the passage of this act, and until a patent shall have been issued therefor, not less than one hundred dollars' worth of labor shall be performed or improvements made during each year.

And that—

> On all claims located prior to the passage of this act, ten dollars' worth of labor shall

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be performed or improvements made each year for each one hundred feet in length along the vein until a patent shall have been issued therefor; but where such claims are held in common, such expenditure may be made upon any one claim, &c.

The only interpretation this office has been able to give this language is, that a "claim" on a lode located subsequent to May 10, 1872, may be 1,500 feet and no more, whether located by one or more persons, and that to hold such claim of 1,500 feet will require an annual expenditure of $100 *thereon*, and that on all lodes located prior to May 10, 1872, there must be an annual expenditure of not less than ten dollars in labor or improvements for each hundred feet so claimed along the lode, but that where a number of such claims of one hundred or two hundred feet each, as the case may be, *upon the same lode* are held in common by one or more persons, the aggregate amount necessary to hold all the *claims* so held in common on a lode, at the rate of ten dollars per hundred feet, may be expended upon any one *claim* thereon, or, in other words, at any one point on the lode so held in common; the words "where such claims are held in common, such expenditure may be made on any one claim," being construed to mean that where several of these individual locations made previous to May 10, 1872, *upon the same lode* are held in common by one or more persons, the entire expenditure necessary to hold all the claims so held in common on such lode may be made upon *any one claim* thereon, but that expenditures made upon any one lode or claim, however great, can in no way be made to apply to other lodes claimed by the same parties.

In the case under consideration a certain mining company are the claimants of nine separate lodes, all of which it is their purpose to develop and improve by a mining tunnel now being run in order to intersect such lodes below the surface.

If this interpretation of the law is correct, work done and expenditures made in constructing a tunnel *intended* for the development and improvement of lodes will not satisfy the legal requirement as to expenditure as aforesaid; but such expenditure or labor must be made in good faith *upon each lode claimed*, otherwise the same will be subject to relocation by other parties, as provided by law.

The foregoing views of the law, coinciding with those of the Department, were approved.

15. Private land claims.

In my last report, attention was called to the surveys of private land claims in California, and it was suggested, in view of the stipulations of the eighth and ninth articles of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, that the provisions of the third section of the act approved May 30, 1862, (12 Statutes, p. 409,) relative to the payment by claimants of the expenses of surveying their ranchos, be repealed. The experience of the past year has confirmed me in the opinion there expressed, and I deem it my duty again to urge upon the attention of Congress the necessity and propriety of repealing the section above named.

Among the grants made in California by the Mexican authorities many were for a specified number of square leagues within larger exterior boundaries, and where these grants have been confirmed by the United States the confirmees may select in a compact form the area of their grant anywhere inside the limits of such boundaries. Until such selection has been made and surveyed, the excess, often thousands of acres of excellent land, which belongs to the United States, cannot be known or disposed of to settlers who may desire to acquire title thereto. And, although a settler may cultivate lands of this description for years

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before the Mexican grant has been segregated, and though he may add to their value by costly improvements, he can have no assurance that his improved lands will not eventually be included by the grant owners in the selection to which they are entitled. And to a certain extent the same difficulty presents itself in cases where the unsurveyed ranchos include all the land within given boundaries, the calls of these grants being often so vague that, until finally settled by survey and patent, no settler can acquire a home near the limits of any one of them and be confident that he is not a trespasser upon what may be finally found to be a private claim, protected by treaty stipulation and a confirmation by the United States. As under existing laws no survey can be made of a private claim in California until the cost thereof shall have been deposited by the claimant or claimants, the time of the adjustment of these claims is substantially under the control of private parties; and as claimants are sometimes unable to make the deposit, and sometimes unwilling to surrender the use of the excess of land from which they will be excluded upon the adjustment of the limits of their grants, these claims remain unsettled year after year, to the great injury of the public.

A repeal of the section above referred to, and a sufficient appropriation by Congress to enable the surveyor general of California to proceed at once to survey the private land claims in that State, would, in my opinion, remove many of the difficulties heretofore encountered, and materially advance the settlement of the vexed questions growing out of such Spanish and Mexican grants. The additional expense to the Government would be trivial when compared with the benefits that would accrue from an early adjustment of the claims of this character.

During the year ending June 30, 1872, the surveys of sixteen private land claims in California were received here from the United States surveyor general, and during the same year patents for thirty-six private land claims in that State were prepared by this office and transmitted for delivery to the parties entitled thereto.

Since the date of my last report, the ruling of this office relative to the issue of patents for public lands in California has been changed by the following letter from the honorable Secretary of the Interior:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., February 15, 1872.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 10th instant, in which you state that your immediate predecessor held that the act of March 3, 1851, (9 Statutes, 631,) did not authorize the issuing of patents to municipal corporations or other bodies or parties entitled to pueblo lands in California, the survey of which had been finally approved by the proper officials. You intimate a doubt as to the correctness of that construction of the act, and desire an expression of opinion from the Department.

I have carefully considered the subject, and am of opinion that patents should issue to such corporations or other bodies or persons as are entitled to pueblo lands, the survey of which has been finally approved by the proper officers.

The thirteenth section provides that, for *all claims* finally confirmed, a patent shall issue to the claimant upon his presenting an authentic certificate of such confirmation, and a survey duly certified and approved by the surveyor general.

The fourteenth section makes some exceptions to this rule, but does not provide that a patent shall not issue to the proper parties entitled to the pueblo lands.

It does provide that the provisions of the act shall not apply to any town lot, farm lot, or pasture lot, held under a grant from any corporation or town to which lands may have been granted for the establishment of a town by the Spanish or Mexican government, or the lawful authorities thereof, nor to any city, or town, or village lot, which city, town, or village existed on the 7th day of July, 1846, and requires in all such cases that the claim for such lands shall be presented by the corporate authorities of the town, or where the land on which the city, town, or village is situated was originally granted to an individual, that the claim shall be presented by the individual.

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This section was intended to point out who, in the cases therein mentioned, should present the claims to the board.

When presented, as pointed out in said section, the claims were to be treated like any other claims, and if confirmed and duly surveyed, were to be patented.

I think there can be no doubt that this was the intention of the law makers.

You will hereafter follow this construction.

Very respectfully,

B. R. COWEN,
Acting Secretary.

Hon. WILLIS DRUMMOND,
Commissioner General Land Office.

Particular attention is called to the condition of private land claims within the limits of the remainder of the territory acquired by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and within the limits of the territory acquired by the treaty commonly known as the Gadsden purchase.

During the last session of Congress, this office submitted for the settlement of these claims a draught of a bill that, in my opinion, contains all the best features of the laws passed for the settlement of similar claims in California, together with certain additions which experience has suggested, and which it is believed will advance the interests of claimants and protect those of the United States. The inadequacy of the laws now in force for this purpose is well known, and justice to the meritorious class of claimants who hold private claims in said territories under grants properly acquired from the former government, requires that they be provided with a more speedy means of perfecting their titles than they are now afforded.

From the history of private land claims in other localities we may reasonably infer that all delay in the final adjustment of like claims in the territory now under consideration will increase the number, and render more difficult the detection of parties who present claims under forged or fraudulent title papers with the view of securing confirmations therewith. And it may be added that with the completion of railroads now being built or projected, and with other material improvements constantly developing the resources and adding to the wealth of that country, land now comparatively worthless will become valuable, and the incentive for manufacturing fraudulent papers of this character will be correspondingly augmented.

The act of Congress approved July 22, 1854, (10 Statutes, p. 308,) authorizes the surveyor general of New Mexico to examine and report upon certain claims to land acquired from the Spanish or Mexican authorities in that part of New Mexico ceded to the United States by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, in 1848, and by a subsequent act, approved August 4 of the same year, it was enacted, "That until otherwise provided by law the territory acquired under the late treaty with Mexico, commonly known as the Gadsden treaty, be, and the same is hereby, incorporated with the Territory of New Mexico, subject to all the laws of said last mentioned Territory." Under these acts it was held by this office that the surveyor general of New Mexico had no jurisdiction to examine private land claims within the limits of the territory acquired by the treaty last cited, the laws of New Mexico applied thereto by the act of August 4, 1854, being understood to mean local territorial laws, and not acts of Congress; but this ruling has been changed by the following letter from the honorable Secretary of the Interior:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., February 17, 1872.

SIR: I have considered the question submitted by you in your letter of the 10th instant as to the power of the surveyor general of New Mexico to investigate and re-

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port upon private land claims within the territory acquired from Mexico by the Gadsden treaty of 1853.

The eighth section of the act of July 22, 1854, (10 Statutes, page 309,) made it the duty of the surveyor general of New Mexico, under instructions from the Secretary of the Interior, to ascertain the origin, nature, character, and extent of all claims to land under the laws, usages, and customs of Spain and Mexico, and for that purpose gave him authority to issue notices, summon witnesses, administer oaths, and to do and perform all other necessary acts in the premises.

It required him to make a full report to the Secretary of the Interior of all such claims as originated before the cession of the territory to the United States by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, with his decision as to the validity or invalidity of each of the same under the laws, usages, and customs of the country before its cession to the United States.

It required the Secretary of the Interior to lay such report before Congress, for its action, with a view to confirm *bona fide* grants, and give full effect to the treaty, and until the final action of Congress all lands covered by such claims were reserved from sale or other disposal by the Government.

On the 4th of August, 1854, Congress passed an act (10 Statutes, page 575,) which provided "that, until otherwise provided by law, the territory acquired under the late treaty with Mexico, commonly known as the Gadsden treaty, be, and the same is hereby, incorporated with the Territory of New Mexico, subject to all the laws of said last named Territory."

What laws are here referred to as "the laws of said last named Territory?"

Are they the laws passed by the territorial legislature of New Mexico, or the laws passed by Congress for the Territory of New Mexico, or both?

By the Gadsden treaty we acquired a portion of Mexican territory.

It became necessary to provide for it a system of laws.

It adjoined the Territory of New Mexico, which had such a system. Congress saw fit to attach it to that Territory, and make it subject to all its laws.

I think the phrase, "all the laws of said last named Territory," should be construed to mean all the laws applicable to that Territory, no matter whether such laws were passed by the territorial legislature or by Congress.

In either case they are the laws of the Territory, the laws to which the Territory is subject.

This construction renders all the territory acquired by the Gadsden treaty subject to all the laws governing New Mexico, and of course to the eighth section of the act of July 22, 1854, unless since the passage of that act the whole or some portion thereof has been "otherwise provided by law."

A portion has been thus "otherwise provided for." It has been incorporated into the Territory of New Mexico, (12 Statutes, 664.)

A surveyor general has been given to it, (12 Statutes, 664; 16 do: 230,) and he has been clothed with all the powers given to the surveyor general of New Mexico, by the eighth section of the act of July 22, 1854, (16 Statutes, 304, sec. 1,) so that as to that portion of the Gadsden purchase now incorporated into the Territory of Arizona, it is very clear that the surveyor general of New Mexico has no jurisdiction and no power to examine into or report upon any private land claims.

As to the balance of the purchase, being that portion now remaining incorporated into the Territory of New Mexico, I am of opinion that he has such power under the eighth section of the act of July 22, 1854, and the act of August 4, 1854, and you will govern your action in accordance with this opinion.

Very respectfully,

C. DELANO.
Secretary.

Hon. WILLIS DRUMMOND,
Commissioner General Land Office.

By the first section of an act approved June 10, 1872, Congress extended for three years, from the date of the passage of said act, the provisions of an act approved June 22, 1860, (12 Statutes, 85,) entitled "An act for the final adjustment of private land claims in the States of Florida, Louisiana, and Missouri, and for other purposes;" and by the second section it was enacted that all persons claiming lands as specified in the first section of the act of July 22, 1860, "may have their claims confirmed in accordance with the forms and in the manner prescribed in said act, in all cases where it shall be satisfactorily proved that the claimants, and those from whom they derive title, have held continuous possession of the land claimed from the date of the cession

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to the United States of the territory out of which the States of Florida, Louisiana, and Missouri were formed."

Under these acts this office has forwarded to the registers and receivers of Louisiana and Florida, and to the recorder of land titles at Saint Louis, Missouri, the following instructions:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 18, 1872.

GENTLEMEN: I inclose herewith a copy of an act of Congress, approved June 10, 1872, entitled "An act to extend the provisions of an act entitled 'An act for the final adjustment of private land claims in the States of Florida, Louisiana, and Missouri, and for other purposes,'" by virtue of which you are authorized, as commissioners, to hear and decide, under instructions from this office, all matters respecting such claims to land within your district as come within the provisions of the act of June 22, 1860, as extended and amended by this act.

The first section extends the provisions of the act of 22d June, 1860, for three years from and after the passage of this act.

The second section provides that "all persons claiming lands as specified in the first section" of the act of June 22, 1860, "may have their claims confirmed *in accordance with the forms and in the manner prescribed in said act* in all cases where it shall be satisfactorily proved that the claimants, and those from whom they derive title, have held continuous possession of the land claimed from the date of the cession to the United States of the territory out of which the States of Florida, Louisiana, and Missouri were formed."

As the only lands specified by the first section of the act of 1860 are private land claims, lying within the States named, and claimed "by virtue of grant, concession, order of survey, permission to settle, or other written evidence of title," it is evident that Congress, by said section, did not intend to enlarge the classes of claims mentioned in the act of 1860, but simply to vary the proof required, so as to afford relief to claimants whose written evidence of title, properly acquired from the former government, had been lost or destroyed. You will, therefore, require, in all cases presented under this section, satisfactory proof—

1. That the land for which confirmation is songht was acquired by virtue of grant, concession, order of survey, permission to settle, or other written evidence of title emanating from the French, Spanish, or British governments. This fact must be established, in all cases, by the production of the original title papers, unless it shall be proven that said title papers have been lost or destroyed, in which case parol evidence of their contents may be admitted.

2. That the claimants, or those from whom they derive title, have held continuous possession of the land claimed from the date of the cession to the United States of the territory out of which the States of Florida, Louisiana, and Missouri were formed, which date, for the States of Louisiana and Missouri, is the 30th day of April, 1803, and for the State of Florida, the 22d day of February, 1819. (See United States *vs.* Lynd's Heirs, 11 Wallace, page 632.)

The proof of possession in claims presented under this section should be full and explicit, showing not only the date when such possession was taken, but also the character of such possession, and any other facts by which the good faith of the claimant may be shown.

Where not modified by the second section of this act and this letter, the act of June 22, 1860, and our instructions (copy herewith) of October 25, 1860, relative to claims under said act, will guide your investigations of claims presented under this act.

WILLIS DRUMMOND,
Commissioner.

TO REGISTERS AND RECEIVERS.

Approved:

C. DELANO,
Secretary of the Interior.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, *October* 25, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: By act of Congress approved June 22, 1860, entitled "An act for the final adjustment of private land claims in the States of Florida, Louisiana, and Missouri, and for other purposes," you are appointed commissioners to hear and decide, under instructions from this office, all matters respecting such claims to land within your district as come within the provisions of said act.

You will observe that this act confers power upon you to receive such claims only as are founded on *written* title, and hence you have no authority to receive, or act upon,

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any claim founded on ancient settlement merely, where the same is unaccompanied by such written title from the authorities of the former government.

You are authorized to receive and act upon such claims for tracts within your district as have emanated from any foreign government bearing date prior to the cession to the United States of the territory out of which said States were formed, or during the period when any such government claimed sovereignty, or had the actual possession of the district or territory in which the lands so claimed are situated.

This warrants you in receiving and acting upon claims which originated under the former governments, where they exercised the granting power *de jure*, and before such government had ceded the country, and those made by the Spanish authorities while in actual occupancy of territory held by them as the government *de facto*. Thus, for example: Spain parted with her legal authority over the province of Louisiana by the secret treaty of 1800, at San Ildefonso; Spain ceded Louisiana to France, and during the period that elapsed from that time to the cession to the United States in 1803, by Napoleon, the Spanish authorities exercised the granting power, and so, several years subsequent to 1803. Spain, while in occupancy of the portion of the ancient province of Louisiana between the Iberville, or Manchac, and the Perdido, exercised the granting power, and during this period her grants were those of the government *de facto*.

Your attention is particularly directed to the first, second, third, seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth sections of this act.

SECTION 1. Under this section you will receive all applications of persons, or their legal representatives, having the right to claim under the provisions of the act; also, the evidence of claim, abstract of title, plat of survey, and the sworn statement required by the act. Should there be any conflict, your decision should carefully show the nature and extent of interference, whether by grant, sale, or location; and a complete record should be made of all the papers, in the order above mentioned, including your decision, in a substantial book kept for the purpose.

The cases will bear on the record a regular series of numbers, in the order in which they may be recorded, and after record the papers will be properly filed and retained in your office until otherwise directed.

SECTION 2. By this section you are authorized "to hear and decide, under such instructions as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in conformity with this act, and according to justice and equity and the principles" thereinafter "established, in a summary manner, all matters respecting such claims within the districts aforesaid as come within the provisions of this act;" "to administer oaths, compel the attendance of and examine witnesses," &c. The expense of procuring witnesses must be borne by the claimants, as the act makes no provision for their payment; and in case it may be found necessary to *compel the attendance* of witnesses, you will avail yourselves of the services of the United States marshal for that purpose. This section also provides for a final report to this office upon the claims presented, in which they shall be arranged in separate classes, as directed by the following section, viz:

SECTION 3. The classification will be in the following manner:

The classes will bear the following captions:

"*Class No.* 1. Twenty years' possession and cultivation claims, which, in the opinion of the commissioners, ought to be confirmed."

"*Class No.* 2. Claims where there is no actual possession and cultivation for the period mentioned, but which, in the opinion of the commissioners, ought to be confirmed."

"*Class No.* 3. Claims which, in the opinion of the commissioners, ought to be rejected."

Each class will be arranged, in tabular form, under the following heads:

The first column will contain the "Number of the claim," according to the record referred to under section 1; the second, the "Name of claimant;" third, "Derivation of title;" fourth, "Possession and cultivation," showing beginning and end of same; fifth, "Date of filing," before you; sixth, "Description," which should be by legal divisions and subdivisions, where the lands have been surveyed by the United States, with column of "Remarks," distinctly designating interferences by sale or otherwise, with particulars as to dates, names of conflicting claimants, &c.

SECTION 7. Requires that the facts reported as proven by any former board of commissioners, acting under authority of Congress, "shall be taken as true *prima facie*, and the evidence offered before such former board, and remaining of record, shall be admitted on the examination of the claims made under the provisions of this act."

In admitting such evidence you will be careful to state its substance, referring to the record where it may be found, if in the reports of former boards; and if in the State Papers, to the volume and page of same—Duff Green's edition, in five volumes.

SECTION 8. The effect of this section is to withdraw from sale or location all lands claimed under the provisions of this act, immediately upon a claim being properly and legally filed for the same, with a plat showing, in connection with the public surveys,

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its precise locality and limits. It will, therefore, be your duty to examine carefully all applications for claims, and note the same, in order that the lands covered thereby may be protected from interference; and in any case where the lands so claimed have been hitherto deemed to be public lands, you will report the fact immediately to this office and furnish a copy of the plat, with the name of claimant and character of title. You will note on the face of such report, beginning with No. 1, as follows: "Report No. —, under 7th Sec: Act 22d June, 1860."

SECTION 10. Contemplates an annual report to Congress, by this office, of the progress of the work under this act.

To enable us to make such report, an annual statement will be required of you, after the present year, on or about the 15th September, during the period the act remains in operation, which is limited to five years. With such statement you should send up a transcript of the record, contemplated in the first section of the act, which should be accompanied by an index.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. S. WILSON,
Commissioner.

REGISTER and RECEIVER.

It is believed that under the very liberal provisions of these acts all claimants having just private land claims within the territory above named will be afforded an opportunity to perfect their titles, and thus enable this office to so segregate invalid claims that they may be disposed of as public land without injury to parties equitably entitled to part thereof.

16. TREE CULTURE.

The necessity and propriety of the adoption of some measure by Congress to promote tree culture, and thereby remove the obstacles to the advance of settlements in prairie districts, will be admitted by all who have traveled over the treeless plains of the great West. This question has engaged the attention of citizens and legislators, and many plans for the encouragement of tree planting have been considered and discussed, but little of a practical character has been done, and that little of a local instead of a general nature. After a careful consideration of the question, I am convinced that practical and valuable results would be attained by an amendment of the homestead law, requiring each settler, who may avail himself of its benefits, to plant and cultivate for a period of not less than three years a number of acres of trees proportioned to the quantity of land embraced in his entry, and to submit satisfactory proof of that as one of the conditions necessary to entitle him to a patent.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIS DRUMMOND,
Commissioner.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

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A.—*Report of the surveyor general of Louisiana.*

OFFICE OF SURVEYOR GENERAL, DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, September 17, 1872.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions of April 5, 1872, I have the honor to submit the annual report of this office, in duplicate, with the usual tabular statements, (A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I,) and a map of the State.

FIELD WORK.

The surveys contracted under the appropriation for the fiscal year of 1870–'71, (Statement A,) were not undertaken until the commencement of the following year, one of the contracts having been extended to cover this period on account of the unfavorable character of that season, and the other not having been awarded until near the close of that year.

The field notes of one township and parts of others were returned by Mr. Hauké, but owing to his death, which occurred, as I am informed, immediately after the completion of his work, the returns of the remaining townships included in his contract have not been received.

The field work undertaken by Messrs. Ross and Sulakowski for the survey of the townships that embrace the cities of New Orleans and Carrollton has been completed, and too much praise cannot be bestowed upon these deputies for the faithful and successful accomplishment of that most intricate and difficult work. The extraordinary changes in the physical geography of the locality consequent upon the building of a large city with its straight streets and rectangular squares, intersecting at all possible angles the boundaries of the old private land claims of French and Spanish origin made in the past century, when the city was only a fortified town of a few hundred inhabitants, and the surrounding country plantations fronting on the bend of the Mississippi River and Bayous Metairie, Saint John, and Gentilly, and extending back into worthless swamps; this of itself would necessarily make the retracing of old lines and boundaries a work of great difficulty. But when consideration is given to the conflictions and interferences of grants, the irregularity in their form and extent, the vagueness of the terms used in describing concessions, as well as in the language of certificates of confirmation issued by the boards of commissioners, the difficulty of locating original fronts of the tracts adjoining the Mississippi, occasioned by the continuous accretion to its bank for a hundred years, whereby a large area of land has been added to the most valuable part of the city, the necessity for great precision and accuracy on account of the enhancement in value of real estate, and the magnitude and importance of the judicial issues affected by this survey, which have been and still are occupying the attention of our highest tribunals, and the destruction or abstraction from the files of this and the land office of many important records which formed the basis of action, and reports of land commissioners in confirming private land claims, necessitating the transcription and translation of original documents from the records of ancient French and Spanish archives, it is only then that a proper estimate can be made of the amount, nature, and importance of the work performed under this contract. I beg to report that these deputies are entitled to great credit for their perseverance, patience, and energy.

The surveying contracts based upon the appropriation of March 3, 1871, have, as a general remark, progressed satisfactorily. On account of the difficulty of gaining access to the Sabine military reservation and the indisposition of the deputy, the contract for that survey was allowed to expire without accomplishing the work. The field work, under contracts numbered 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, and 12, have been completed, and the condition of the others is fully explained in Statements B and C.

OFFICE WORK.

The labor devolving upon the office in this district is generally of a peculiar character. Scarcely a township is surveyed that does not contain many private land claims, some of them diminutive and others extensive in size, and it is frequently found necessary, in addition to furnishing deputies with transcripts of field notes and copies of maps, certificates of confirmation, &c., &c., to give special instructions regarding the location of certain claims requiring much research and attentive labor. The clerical and mathematical labor and the preparation of the maps of the recent survey of New Orleans townships required the employment of an experienced computer and a competent draughtsman for at least four months. Besides this strictly clerical labor, after a survey is completed and the field notes returned, a thorough comparison of the same with the several reports of land commissioners is necessary, not only to determine the correctness of the work, but to ascertain whether some valid claims are not left unlocated, which frequently happens.

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The act of Congress of June 2, 1858, imposes other duties on this office, requiring not only carefulness and vigilance in the execution of the provisions of the act, but the complicated questions constantly arising therefrom demand the exercise of sound legal knowledge and judgment.

In investigating some of the first applications for relief under this act I became impressed with the idea that many of the claims represented upon the abstracts of confirmed unlocated claims in the files of this office were simply reconfirmations of claims already located and satisfied, and that others were really excluded from confirmation by the restricting and limiting provisions of the act of Congress by which it was claimed that they were confirmed. I therefore requested that the original papers, "proofs of claims," "notices," "evidence of title," "controversies," &c., &c., contained in the files of the late Greensburgh land district be transferred to this office, so that recourse could be easily had to this original evidence, and the merits of each claim be investigated from its foundation. These papers, although not formally turned over to this office, have been, through the courtesy of the register, placed in my hands. I found them in extreme confusion, being bound in packages regardless alike of their contents or dates, and without attempting any systematic arrangement of this heterogeneous mass of important information. Work was at once commenced upon such as referred to settlement claims in the late Greensburgh land district by carefully reading each document and placing in alphabetical index the name of every person written therein. Up to this time over twelve thousand pages of these old, and many of them, from age and mold, nearly illegible, documents have been examined, and some sixty-five hundred names placed upon the index, with at least thirty thousand references. Many of these papers had lain unnoticed for the last fifty years; but all are now so marked by letter and number that ready access can be gained to any paper containing a given name.

I have good reason to believe that the information thus rendered accessible will result in confirming my anticipations, viz, that many of the private land claims contained in the reports, and which appear to have been confirmed, not a few of which are actually located, are excluded from confirmation, and that the number of acres of unlocated private land claims in this State will fall far short of the amount heretofore estimated.

Quite a number of these claims, accompanied by register and receiver's certificates of confirmation, and proper proofs of legal representation, have been presented to this office for adjustment, and whenever, after a careful and searching investigation, they have been deemed valid, certificates of location were issued in accordance with the provisions of the said act, and sent to your office for authentication. A list of those issued during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, is contained in Statement H.

PROPOSED SURVEYS.

The list of proposed surveys herewith submitted (Statement D) has been carefully prepared, and it is thought that with the estimated appropriation, the field work for surveys in Louisiana can be brought to a termination. The statement includes the survey of the exterior lines of townships within the belt of marshy lands bordering upon the Gulf of Mexico. It is represented by persons living in that region that it contains many exceedingly rich and fertile *coteaux* and *chênières*, covered with growth of live oak and other evergreens, and is eminently adapted to the cultivation of sea-island cotton, and the production of semi-tropical fruits. At their request it is proposed to extend the lines of public survey over such portions as may be found suitable for settlement.

There is also a large and valuable section of country lying west of the river Mermentou, and reaching to the timbered lands of the Calcasieu, mostly prairie, interspersed with pleasant groves. This region was originally surveyed in the early part of this century, 1808 to 1820, but up to a recent period has remained unoccupied, settlers preferring the timbered valleys bordering upon streams. It is now attracting the attention of the emigrant, and is being rapidly filled by a thrifty and enterprising population. The landmarks of the early surveys having become so far obliterated that they cannot be found, it is proposed, at least, to resurvey and remark the exterior lines of townships.

The balance of the field work proposed consists mainly in correcting surveys that are ascertained to have been erroneously made, and extending lines across the dry beds of what were formerly returned as lakes.

PROPOSED OFFICE WORK.

In addition to the regular current work of this office, it is proposed to continue the labor of indexing the records of former boards of land commissioners, until all the important records and papers are arranged in a convenient and accessible manner, and then abstract all the information thus made available into as concise a volume as is possible to give a succinct history of each private land claim in this State.

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TIMBERED LANDS.

That portion of the State drained by the waters of the Calcasieu and Sabine rivers, above the line of the "Great Qualquesieu prairie," although a country of thin soil and valueless for agricultural purposes, and for this reason has never been sought for by settlers, but still remains in the possession of the Government, is covered by a fine growth of excellent pine timber, and being of easy access and adjacent to an insatiable market, is attracting the attention of marauders; and that country so well stored with material for mechanical wealth is being seriously despoiled and trespassed upon. In view of these facts it would seem to be the true policy of the Government to restore these lands to market for private entry, or to make donation of them to some charitable, educational, or other public enterprise.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. W. FOSTER,
Surveyor General, Louisiana.

Hon. WILLIS DRUMMOND,
Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington D. C.

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A. *Statement of surveying contracts entered into by the surveyor general of Louisiana on account of the appropriation for the fiscal year of* 1870–'71.

Contracts. No.	Contracts. Date.	Name of deputy.	Locality of work.	Estimated liability.	Lines surveyed. Township.	Lines surveyed. Section and meander.	Rate per mile.	Actual cost.	Remarks.
					Mls. chs. lks	*Mls. chs. lks.*			
5	Dec. 1, 1870	Maurice Hauké.. ..	Ts. 8 and 9 S., R. 1 W., and T. 10 S., Rs. 2 and 3 W., southeastern district.	$2,000 00	15 13 50	 62 43 27	$8 8	$121 35 500 33	T. 9 S., R. 1 W., completed, approved; plats and transcripts transmitted; balance reported finished, but field notes not returned. Surveyor dead.
6	June 7, 1871	Ross and Sulakowski.	Ts. 12 and 13 S., R. 11 E., (New Orleans township,) southeastern district.	8,000 00	14 2 16	 239 36 70	35 35	8,006 58	Completed, approved; plats and transcripts transmitted. The city of New Orleans is liable for $865.42 additional.
Totals					29 15 66	301 79 97		8,628 26	
Amount of appropriation, (act of Congress, July 15, 1870)				$10,000.					
Balance								1,371 74	
Total								10,000 00	

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, *September* 17, 1872

E. W. FOSTER, *Surveyor General.*

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B.—*Statement of surveying contracts entered into by the surveyor general of Louisiana on account of appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.*

Contracts. No.	Contracts. Date.	Name of deputy.	Locality of work.	Estimated liability.	Lines surveyed. Township.	Lines surveyed. Section and meander.	Rate per mile.	Actual cost.	Remarks.
					Mls. chs. lks.	*Mls. chs. lks.*			
1	June 6, 1871	W. H. R. Hangen	Ts. 14 and 15 S., Rs. 15 and 16 E.						Contract expired by limitation.
3	July 17, 1871	John P. Parsons	Beds of former shallow lakes in Ts. 18, 19, and 20 N., R. 14 W., and Ts. 20 and 21 N., R. 15 W., northwestern district.	$1,600 00	42 43 08		$8	$340 31	Survey completed and approved. Plats and transcripts transmitted.
						173 49 05	8	1,395 90	
4	Aug. 8, 1871	Addison G. Foster							Contract not approved by Commissioner.
5	Aug. 8, 1871	William D. Duke	Public lines through the rejected portions of Paul Toup's claim in Ts. 13 and 14 S., R. 20 E., southeastern district.	120 00	2 04 17		8	16 42	Survey completed and approved, but subsequently cancelled. See Commissioner's letter dated 23d July, 1872.
						6 59 60	8	53 95	
7	Aug. 24, 1871	Robert Boyd	T. 8 S., R. 3 E., southeastern district.	600 00	11 46 33		10	115 79	Survey completed and approved. Plats and transcripts transmitted.
						59 24 27	8	474 43	
8	Sept. 26, 1871	William J. Henry	Ts. 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22 S., R. 23 E., T. 18 S., R. 22 E., Ts. 19, 20, and 22 S., R. 24 E., and T. 20 S., R. 25 E., in the southeastern district.	3,000 00	60 78 58		10	609 06	Partially completed. Surveyor in the field.
						289 12 55	8	2,313 25	
9	Dec. 5, 1871	William H. Robinson	Ts. 6 and 7 S., R. 5 E., southwestern district.						Canceled. See contract No. 14.
10	Feb. 6, 1872	John P. Parsons	T. 10 S., Rs. 11 and 12 W., and T. 9 S., R. 11 W., southwestern district.	1,700 00	47 13 95		10	471 76	Completed, approved; plats and transcripts transmitted.
						143 42 85	8	1,148 28	
12	Apr. 20, 1872	Valery Sulakowski	T. 15 S., Rs. 17 and 18 E., southeastern district.	1,920 00					Survey completed. Returns being examined.
13	May 15, 1872	Samuel P. Henry	T. 14 S., Rs. 7 and 8 W., southwestern district.	600 00					Surveyor in the field.
14	June 29, 1872	William J. McCulloh	Ts. 6 and 7 S., R. 5 E., southwestern district.	2,000 00					Surveyor in the field.
	Totals				164 26 11	673 08 32		6,939 15	
Amount of appropriation, (Act of Congress, March 3, 1871)								$12,240.	
Balance								5,300 85	
Total								12,240 00	

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, *September* 17, 1872.

E. W. FOSTER, *Surveyor General, Louisiana.*

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C.—*Statement of surveying contracts entered into by the surveyor general of Louisiana on account of special deposits for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.*

Contract. No.	Contract. Date.	Name of deputy.	Locality of work.	Special deposit.	Name of depositor.	Cost of survey.	Cost of office work.	Amount refunded.	Remarks.
2	June 26, 1871	B. B. Bristol.....	Wilson's Point, in T. 20 N., R. 16 W., northwestern district.	$100 00	Thomas Pitt.....	$40 85	$25 00	$34 15	Approved, and plats and transcripts transmitted.
6	Aug. 19, 1871	Valery Sulakowski..	Sec. 9, T. 13 S., R. 12 E., southeastern district....	70 00	William Smith.....	50 00	20 00		Do.
11	Feb. 23, 1872	John P. Parsons	Sec. 45, T. 3 S., R. 9 E., Greensburgh district	100 00	M. V. B. Hughes and A. J. Holton.	85 00	15 00		Do.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, *September* 17, 1872.

E. W. FOSTER, *Surveyor General, Louisiana.*

D.—*Proposed surveys in the State of Louisiana for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, with the estimated cost thereof at the rate of ten dollars per mile for township boundaries, and at eight dollars per mile for other lines.*

District.	Location.	Number of miles.	Estimated cost.	Remarks.
Southeastern	T. 10 S., R. 14 E.; T. 11 S., R. 14 E.; T. 12 S., R. 14 E	500	$4,000 00	Necessary to settle conflicts and to connect with resurveys of surrounding townships.
	T. 14 S., R. 25 E.....	31	250 00	To correct errors and to locate private claims.
	T. 18 S., R. 16 E.; T. 18 S., R. 18 E.; T. 18 S., R. 20 E.; T. 18 S., R. 21 E.; T. 19 S., R. 16 E.; T. 19 S., R. 17 E.; T. 19 S., Rs. 19 to 28 E., inclusive; T. 20 S., Rs. 19 to 28 E., inclusive; T. 21 S., Rs. 15 to 30 E., inclusive.	650	5,250 00	Explained in report of H. C. de Hana, dated February 1, 1867.
Southwestern.....	T. 3 N., R. 4 E.; T. 3 N., R. 5 E.....	95	800 00	Misclosures in the original survey.
	T. 9 S., R. 13 W.; T. 10 S., R. 13 W	100	800 00	Extension of lines of public survey through a large island in the Sabine River.
	T. 9 S., R. 3 E.; T. 9 S., R. 4 E	180	1,500 00	Discrepancies and errors in the original survey disclosed by the resurvey of adjoining townships.
	T. 10 S., R. 2 E.; T. 11 S., R. 2 E.; T. 12 S., R. 2 E.....	240	2,000 00	
	T. 11 S., R. 6 E.; T. 12 S., R. 6 E.....	50	400 00	Survey of former bed of Lake Tassee.
	The survey of that portion of the southwestern district as represented by dotted lines on the accompanying map of the State of Louisiana as far as practicable.	775	6,600 00	Reported to this office as containing high lands partly inhabited and cultivated.
North of Red River..	T. 10 N., R. 5 E.; T. 9 N., R. 6 E.....	240	2,000 00	Misclosures and location of private claims.
Northwestern.....	Extending lines of public survey through Lakes Terre-Noire, Casvisnia, Bayou Pierre, and other shallow lakes.	300	2,500 00	The former beds of lakes have become dry.
	Total amount to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.....		26,100 00	

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, *September* 17, 1872.

E. W. FOSTER, *Surveyor General, Louisiana.*

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E.—*Estimate of funds to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, for surveying in Louisiana, for compensation of the surveyor general, and the clerks in his office, and for contingent expenses of the surveyor general's office.*

Proposed surveys:			
Southeastern district, west of Mississippi River		$8,700	
Southeastern district, east of Mississippi River		800	
District north of Red River		2,000	
Northwestern district		2,500	
Southwestern district	$7,100		
Southwestern district, unsurveyed townships	5,000		
		12,100	
Salaries:			26,100
Salary of surveyor general		2,000	
Salary of chief clerk		1,800	
Salary of one draughtsman		1,500	
Salary of four other clerks		4,800	
			10,100
Contingent expenses:			
Stationery, furniture, postage, book-binding, freight, servant-hire, &c.			2,500
Total amount of appropriation required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874			38,700

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, September 17, 1872.

E. W. FOSTER,
Surveyor General, Louisiana.

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F. *Statement of account of appropriation for incidental expenses of the office of the surveyor general of Louisiana for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.*

1871.			1871.		
September 30	To amount paid during the third quarter of 1871, as per vouchers and accounts rendered.	$918 40	July 1	By appropriation by act of Congress approved March 3, 1871, for incidental expenses of this office.	$2,500 00
December 31	To amount paid during the fourth quarter of 1871, as per vouchers and accounts rendered.	934 85			
1872.					
March 31	To amount paid during the first quarter of 1872, as per vouchers and accounts rendered.	419 80			
June 30	To amount paid during the second quarter of 1872, as per vouchers and accounts rendered.	226 95			
	Total	2,500 00		Total	2,500 00

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
New Orleans, Louisiana, September 17, 1872.

E. W. FOSTER,
Surveyor General, Louisiana.

G.—*Account of appropriation for salary of surveyor general of Louisiana, and for compensation of clerks and draughtsmen in his office, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.*

1871.			1871.		
September 30	To account of E. W. Foster for one quarter's salary	$500 00	July 1	By appropriation by act of Congress approved March 3, 1871, for salary of surveyor general of Louisiana and for compensation of clerks and draughtsmen.	$2,000 00 2,500 00
	To amount paid clerks and draughtsmen for quarter's salary, as per accounts rendered.	625 00			
December 31	To account of E. W. Foster for one quarter's salary	500 00			
	To amount paid clerks and draughtsmen for quarter's salary, as per accounts rendered.	1,225 00	1872.		
			May 18	By appropriation by act of Congress approved May 18, 1872, for payment of clerks in the office of surveyor general of Louisiana.	1,500 00
1872.					
March 31	To account of E. W. Foster for one quarter's salary	500 00			
	To amount paid clerks and draughtsmen for quarter's salary, as per accounts rendered.	625 00			
June 30	To account of E. W. Foster for one quarter's salary	500 00			
	To amount paid clerks and draughtsmen for quarter's salary, as per accounts rendered.	1,525 00			
	Total	6,000 00		Total	6,000 00

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
New Orleans, Louisiana, September 17, 1872.

E. W. FOSTER,
Surveyor General, Louisiana.

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H.—*Abstract of certificates of location issued by Everett W. Foster, surveyor general of Louisiana, in satisfaction of certain confirmed unlocated private land claims, under the provisions of the 3d section of the act of Congress approved June 2, 1858, for the year ending June 30, 1872.*

Date.	DESIGNATION.		Name of confirmee.	REPORT.					Date of confirmatory act.	Confirmed area.	Surveyed area.	Deficiency.	QUANTITY IN ACRES.			
				By whom.	Date.	Class and number.	State Papers, D. Green.						Number in 80 acres.	Fractional.		Total.
	No.	Letters.					Vol.	Page.						No.	Acres	
1871.																
Oct. 13	47	A to I	Francisco Adante	D. J. Sutton	Jan. 1, 1821	First class ... 31	3	525	Feb. 28, 1823	1,015.00	253.75	761.25	8	1	121.25	761.25
Nov. 17	48	A to H	Thomas Chote	Old Board		B ... 1973	2	731		640.00		640.00	8			640.00
18	49	A to H	Martin Commissac	do		B ... 1441	2	706		640.00		640.00	8			640.00
1872.																
March 5	50	A to Y	Williams C. Ellis	Attakapas report	May 1, 1815	55	3	108	Apr. 29, 1816	2,041.68		2,041.68	24	1	121.68	2,041.68
5	51	A to Y	John Ellis	do	May 1, 1815	54	3	108	Apr. 29, 1816	2,041.68		2,041.68	24	1	121.68	2,041.68
5	52	A to Y	Richard Ellis	do	May 1, 1815	53	3	108	Apr. 29, 1816	2,041.68		2,041.68	24	1	121.68	2,041.68
24	53	A to P	Heirs of William Conway.	J. O. Cosby	June 7, 1813	A ... 48	3	36	Mar. 3, 1819	1,283.00		1,283.00	15	1	83.00	1,283.00
24	54	A to P	Heirs of William Conway.	do	June 7, 1813	A ... 49	3	36	Mar. 3, 1819	1,283.00		1,283.00	15	1	83.00	1,283.00
24	55	A to P	Heirs of William Conway.	do	June 7, 1813	A ... 50	3	36	Mar. 3, 1819	1,283.00		1,283.00	15	1	83.00	1,283.00
Feb. 1	56	A to C	Philip Green	R. R. West. Dist. La.	Dec. 30, 1815	B ... 1274	3	216	Feb. 5, 1825	640.00	391.62	248.38	2	1	88.38	248.38
23	57	A to P	Heirs of William Conway.	J. O. Cosby	June 7, 1813	B ... 15	3	45	Mar. 3, 1819	1,280.00		1,280.00	16			1,280.00
29	58	A to E	Henry Flower	Cosby & Skipwith	Nov. 18, 1820	B ... 46	3	414	May 8, 1822	(*)		412.48	4	1	92.48	412.48
March 12	59	A to H	Joseph Vidal	do	Nov. 18, 1820	A ... 5	3	412	May 8, 1822	680.56		680.56	7	1	120.56	680.56
12	60	A to H	Joseph Vidal	do	Nov. 18, 1820	A ... 6	3	412	May 8, 1822	680.56		680.56	7	1	120.56	680.56
12	61	A to H	Joseph Johnson	do	July 24, 1821	274	3	448	Aug. 6, 1846	640.00		640.00	8			640.00
12	62	A to H	Thomas Dawson	Cosby, actual settlers	June 7, 1813	11	3	63	Mar. 3, 1819	640.00		640.00	8			640.00
12	63	A to H	James Heath	Cosby & Skipwith	July 24, 1821	Actual settlers. 300	3	448	Aug. 6, 1846	640.00		640.00	8			640.00
12	64	A to H	E. Bostner	do	July 24, 1821	do 183	3	447	Aug. 6, 1846	640.00		640.00	8			640.00
12	65	A to H	Robert Cook	Cosby	June 7, 1813	do 78	3	63	Mar. 3, 1819	640.00		640.00	8			640.00
12	66	A to H	Henry Clark	Cosby & Skipwith	July 24, 1821	do 327	3	448	Aug. 6, 1846	640.00		640.00	8			640.00
12	67	A to H	Thomas C. Hunt	do	Dec. 24, 1819	do 343	3	389	May 8, 1822	640.00		640.00	8			640.00
12	68	A to H	Bellington Taylor	J. O. Cosby	June 7, 1813	123	3	63	Mar. 3, 1819	640.00		640.00	8			640.00
12	69	A to H	Isaac Bush	do	June 7, 1813	308	3	64	Mar. 3, 1819	640.00		640.00	8			640.00
April 27	70	A to H	Thomas Egan	do	June 7, 1813	Actual settlers. 310	3	64	Mar. 3, 1819	640.00		640.00	8			640.00
27	71	A to H	John Lee	do	June 7, 1813	do 320	3	65	Mar. 3, 1819	640.00		640.00	8			640.00
27	72	A to H	Robert Davis	do	June 7, 1813	do 18	3	63	Mar. 3, 1819	640.00		640.00	8			640.00
27	73	A to H	Thomas Blanc, sen.	do	June 7, 1813	do 46	3	63	Mar. 3, 1819	640.00		640.00	8			640.00
27	74	A to H	Jacob Eacly	do	June 7, 1813	do 47	3	63	Mar. 3, 1819	640.00		640.00	8			640.00
27	75	A to H	Jarrett McCorry	do	June 7, 1813	do 55	3	63	Mar. 3, 1819	640.00		640.00	8			640.00
27	76	A to H	Reuben Pondere	do	June 7, 1813	do 66	3	63	Mar. 3, 1819	640.00		640.00	8			640.00

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27	77	A to H	William Bruce	do	June 7, 1813	do	90	3	64	Mar.	3, 1819	640.00		640.00	8		640.00
27	78	A to H	John Webb	do	June 7, 1813	do	155	3	64	Mar.	3, 1819	640.00		640.00	8		640.00
27	79	A to H	Joshua Lewis	do	June 7, 1813	do	157	3	64	Mar.	3, 1819	640.00		640.00	8		640.00
27	80	A to H	William Harris	do	June 7, 1813	do	167	3	64	Mar.	3, 1819	640.00		640.00	8		640.00
27	81	A to H	William Liles	do	June 7, 1813	do	219	3	64	Mar.	3, 1819	640.00		640.00	8		640.00
27	82	A to H	Thomas Plane, jr.	do	June 7, 1813	do	229	3	64	Mar.	3, 1819	640.00		640.00	8		640.00
27	83	A to H	Alexander Callendar	do	June 7, 1813	do	285	3	64	Mar.	3, 1819	640.00		640.00	8		640.00
27	84	A to H	William Bailey	do	June 7, 1813	do	292	3	64	Mar.	3, 1819	640.00		640.00	8		640.00
27	85	A to H	James Crawford	do	June 7, 1813	do	312	3	65	Mar.	3, 1819	640.00		640.00	8		640.00
27	86	A to H	Charles Bruce	do	June 7, 1813	do	313	3	65	Mar.	3, 1819	640.00		640.00	8		640.00
27	87	A to H	Robert Singleton	do	June 7, 1813	do	321	3	65	Mar.	3, 1819	640.00		640.00	8		640.00
27	88	A to H	Samuel Nicholson	do	June 7, 1813	do	324	3	65	Mar.	3, 1819	640.00		640.00	8		640.00
27	89	A to H	John Callihann	J. O. Cosby, sup'l	June 7, 1813	do	110	3	71	Mar.	3, 1819	640.00		640.00	8		640.00
27	90	A to H	William Connell	do	June 7, 1813	do	115	3	71	Mar.	3, 1819	640.00		640.00	8		640.00
27	91	A to H	William Drake	do	June 7, 1813	do	119	3	71	Mar.	3, 1819	640.00		640.00	8		640.00
27	92	A to H	William Cabin	Cosby & Skipwith	Dec. 24, 1819	do	174	3	387	May	8, 1822	640.00		640.00	8		640.00
27	93	A to H	Abram Craker	do	Dec. 24, 1819	do	344	3	389	May	8, 1822	640.00		640.00	8		640.00
27	94	A to H	Richard Barritt	do	July 24, 1821	do	41	3	446	Aug.	6, 1846	640.00		640.00	8		640.00
27	95	A to H	Stephen Chenault	do	July 24, 1821	do	320	3	448	Aug.	6, 1846	640.00		640.00	8		640.00
30	96	A to H	John McHolden	J. O. Cosby	June 7, 1813	do	74	3	63	Mar.	3, 1819	640.00		640.00	8		640.00
30	97	A to H	Meredith Hobbs	do	June 7, 1813	do	283	3	64	Mar.	3, 1819	640.00		640.00	8		640.00
30	98	A to H	William B. Littleton	J. O. Cosby, sup'l	June 7, 1813	do	1	3	69	Mar.	3, 1819	640.00		640.00	8		640.00
30	99	A to H	Joseph White	do	June 7, 1813	do	3	3	69	Mar.	3, 1819	640.00		640.00	8		640.00
30	100	A to H	D. Wooten	do	June 7, 1813	do	168	3	71	Mar.	3, 1819	640.00		640.00	8		640.00
30	101	A to H	Ransom M. Collin	Cosby & Skipwith	Dec. 24, 1819	do	71	3	385	May	8, 1822	640.00		640.00	8		640.00
30	102	A to H	Charles Dogen	do	Dec. 24, 1819	do	117	3	386	May	8, 1822	640.00		640.00	8		640.00
30	103	A to H	Instant Hall	do	Dec. 24, 1819	do	236	3	387	May	8, 1822	640.00		640.00	8		640.00
30	104	A to H	Jeremiah Smith	do	Dec. 24, 1819		323	3	388	May	8, 1822	640.00		640.00	8		640.00
30	105	A to H	John Fernese	do	Dec. 24, 1819		338	3	388	May	8, 1822	640.00		640.00	8		640.00
May 11	106	A to H	Brazil Bing	do	Nov. 18, 1820		30	3	417	Aug.	6, 1846	640.00		640.00	8		640.00
11	107	A to H	Justin Andrews	do	Nov. 18, 1820		31	3	417	Aug.	6, 1846	640.00		640.00	8		640.00
11	108	A to H	A. Hats	do	Nov. 18, 1820		101	3	418	Aug.	6, 1846	640.00		640.00	8		640.00
11	109	A to H	H. Bankston	do	July 24, 1821		37	3	446	Aug.	6, 1846	640.00		640.00	8		640.00
11	110	A to H	C. Nelson	do	July 24, 1821	Actual settlers.	47	3	446	Aug.	6, 1846	640.00		640.00	8		640.00
11	111	A to H	Henry Beard	do	July 24, 1821	do	67	3	447	Aug.	6, 1846	640.00		640.00	8		640.00
11	112	A to H	C. Burney	do	July 24, 1821	do	171	3	447	Aug.	6, 1846	640.00		640.00	8		640.00
27	113	A to H	Samuel Robb	do	July 24, 1821	do	114	3	447	Aug.	6, 1846	640.00		640.00	8		640.00
27	114	A to H	Peter Galloway	James O. Cosby	June 7, 1813	do	764	3	67	Mar.	3, 1819	640.00		640.00	8		640.00
27	115	A to H	Hugh R. Blunt	do	June 7, 1813	do	330	3	65	Mar.	3, 1819	640.00		640.00	8		640.00
27	116	A to H	William Dixon	do	June 7, 1813	do	341	3	65	Mar.	3, 1819	640.00		640.00	8		640.00
27	117	A to H	Fortescue Cumming	do	June 7, 1813	do	633	3	67	Mar.	3, 1819	640.00		640.00	8		640.00
27	118	A to H	Fortescue Cumming	do	June 7, 1813	do	634	3	67	Mar.	3, 1819	640.00		640.00	8		640.00
27	119	A to H	John Jacob Repsher	do	June 7, 1813	do	435	3	65	Mar.	3, 1819	640.00		640.00	8		640.00
27	120	A to H	Gamelin Peas	do	June 7, 1813	do	75	3	70	Mar.	3, 1819	640.00		640.00	8		640.00
27	121	A to H	Pleasant Glass	Cosby & Skipwith	Dec. 24, 1819	do	78	3	385	May	8, 1822	640.00		640.00	8		640.00
27	122	A to H	Sarah Erwen	do	Dec. 24, 1819	do	108	3	386	May	8, 1822	640.00		640.00	8		640.00
27	123	A to H	Ann Scott	do	July 24, 1821	do	15	3	446	Aug.	6, 1846	640.00		640.00	8		640.00
27	124	A to H	Samuel Smart	do	July 24, 1821	do	281	3	448	Aug.	6, 1846	640.00		640.00	8		640.00
27	125	A to H	Moody Hottoman	do	July 24, 1821	do	163	3	447	Aug.	6, 1846	640.00		640.00	8		640.00
27	126	A to H	G. Kerr	do	July 24, 1821	do	182	3	447	Aug.	6, 1846	640.00		640.00	8		640.00

* 3,420 arpents.

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H.—*Abstract of certificates of location issued by Everett W. Foster, surveyor general of Louisiana, &c.*—Continued.

Date.	DESIGNATION. No.	DESIGNATION. Letters.	REPORT. Name of confirmee.	By whom.	Date.	Class and number.	State Papers, D. Green. Vol	State Papers, D. Green. Page.	Date of confirmatory act.	Confirmed area.	Surveyed area.	Deficiency.	QUANTITY IN ACRES. Number in 80 acres.	Fractional. No.	Fractional. Acres	Total.
1872.																
May 27	127	A to H	William Sullivan	Cosby & Skipwith	July 24, 1821	Actual settlers, 51	3	447	Aug. 6, 1846	640.00		640.00	8			640.00
June 11	128	A to H	Thomas Galloway	do	Dec. 24, 1819	do 239	3	387	May 8, 1822	640.00		640.00	8			640.00
11	129	A to H	Gamelin Peas	Cosby, sup'l	June 7, 1813	76	3	70	Mar. 3, 1819	640.00		640.00	8			640.00
11	130	A to H	Henry Roache	Cosby	June 7, 1813	Actual settlers, 339	3	65	Mar. 3, 1819	640.00		640.00	8			640.00
11	131	A to H	John Waltman	do	June 7, 1813	343	3	65	Mar. 3, 1819	640.00		640.00	8			640.00
11	132	A to H	Evan Shelby	Cosby, sup'l	June 7, 1813	86	3	70	Mar. 3, 1819	640.00		640.00	8			640.00
11	133	A to H	S. Hatch	do	June 7, 1813	146	3	71	Mar. 3, 1819	640.00		640.00	8			640.00
11	134	A to H	Robert Tikell	do	June 7, 1813	Actual settlers, 176	3	71	Mar. 3, 1819	640.00		640.00	8			640.00
11	135	A to H	James Rogers	Cosby & Skipwith	Dec. 24, 1819	105	3	386	May 8, 1822	640.00		640.00	8			640.00
11	136	A to H	Isaac Chambers	do	Dec. 24, 1819	177	3	387	May 8, 1822	640.00		640.00	8			640.00
11	137	A to H	John Christmas	do	Dec. 24, 1819	211	3	387	May 8, 1822	640.00		640.00	8			640.00
11	138	A to H	F. Milon	do	Dec. 24, 1819	318	3	388	May 8, 1822	640.00		640.00	8			640.00
11	139	A to H	T. Pitts	do	Nov. 18, 1820	181	3	419	Aug. 6, 1846	640.00		640.00	8			640.00
11	140	A to H	Constance Ternoire	do	July 24, 1821	49	3	446	Aug. 6, 1846	640.00		640.00	8			640.00
11	141	A to H	Francis Claireau	do	July 24, 1821	79	3	447	Aug. 6, 1846	640.00		640.00	8			640.00
11	142	A to H	R. S. Rawlings	do	July 24, 1821	147	3	447	Aug. 6, 1846	640.00		640.00	8			640.00
11	143	A to H	John Rembert	do	July 24, 1821	212	3	448	Aug. 6, 1846	640.00		640.00	8			640.00
11	144	A to H	Catherine Shaw	do	July 24, 1821	269	3	448	Aug. 6, 1846	640.00		640.00	8			640.00
11	145	A to H	John Horton	do	July 24, 1821	290	3	448	Aug. 6, 1846	640.00		640.00	8			640.00
11	146	A to H	Christopher Gale	do	July 24, 1821	389	3	448	Aug. 6, 1846	640.00		640.00	8			640.00
11	147	A to H	Jacob Row	do	July 24, 1821	22	3	446	Aug. 6, 1846	640.00		640.00	8			640.00
11	148	A to H	do	do	July 24, 1821	390	3	448	Aug. 6, 1846	640.00		640.00	8			640.00
29	149	A to H	John Howard	J. O. Cosby	June 7, 1813	Actual settlers, 28	3	63	Mar. 3, 1819	640.00		640.00	8			640.00
29	150	A to H	James Jeter	do	June 7, 1813	do 273	3	64	Mar. 3, 1819	640.00		640.00	8			640.00
29	151	A to H	Aaron and John West	do	June 7, 1813	do 360	3	65	Mar. 3, 1819	640.00		640.00	8			640.00
29	152	A to H	James Norton	do	June 7, 1813	do 447	3	65	Mar. 3, 1819	640.00		640.00	8			640.00
29	153	A to H	James Goyne	do	June 7, 1813	do 639	3	67	Mar. 3, 1819	640.00		640.00	8			640.00
29	154	A to H	Ezekiel West	do	June 7, 1813	do 652	3	67	Mar. 3, 1819	640.00		640.00	8			640.00
29	155	A to H	Absalom Wells	do	June 7, 1813	do 665	3	67	Mar. 3, 1819	640.00		640.00	8			640.00
29	156	A to H	Cady Raby, sr	do	June 7, 1813	do 681	3	67	Mar. 3, 1819	640.00		640.00	8			640.00
29	157	A to H	David McElroy	Cosby, sup'l	June 7, 1813	do 120	3	71	Mar. 3, 1819	640.00		640.00	8			640.00
29	158	A to H	Jesse West	do	June 7, 1813	do 125	3	71	Mar. 3, 1819	640.00		640.00	8			640.00
29	159	A to H	Uriah McGrau	do	June 7, 1813	do 142	3	71	Mar. 3, 1819	640.00		640.00	8			640.00
29	160	A to H	Daniel McNeal	do	June 7, 1813	do 160	3	71	Mar. 3, 1819	640.00		640.00	8			640.00
29	161	A to H	Joseph Blanchard	Cosby & Skipwith	Dec. 24, 1819	do 4	3	385	May 8, 1822	640.00		640.00	8			640.00
29	162	A to H	Jonathan Carrington	do	Dec. 24, 1819	do 6	3	385	May 8, 1822	640.00		640.00	8			640.00
29	163	A to H	Martin Watkins	do	Dec. 24, 1819	do 13	3	385	May 8, 1822	640.00		640.00	8			640.00

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165	A to H	Francis O. Riley	do	Dec. 24, 1819	do	64	3	385	May 8, 1822	640.00		640.00				640.00
166	A to H	William Allen	do	Dec. 24, 1819	do	114	3	386	May 8, 1822	640.00		640.00				640.00
167	A to H	David McCulloch	do	Dec. 24, 1819	do	139	3	386	May 8, 1822	640.00		640.00				640.00
168	A to H	Richard H. Kirkland	do	Dec. 24, 1819	do	159	3	386	May 8, 1822	640.00		640.00				640.00
169	A to H	E. Ross	J. O. Cosby	Dec. 24, 1819	do	221	3	387	May 8, 1822	640.00		640.00				640.00
170	A to H	W. F. Nicholson	Cosby & Skipwith	Dec. 24, 1819	do	234	3	387	May 8, 1822	640.00		640.00				640.00
171	A to H	James Nicholson	do	Dec. 24, 1819	do	235	3	387	May 8, 1822	640.00		640.00				640.00
172	A to H	William Howard	do	Dec. 24, 1819	do	237	3	387	May 8, 1822	640.00		640.00				640.00
173	A to H	Hezekiah Harrill	do	Dec. 24, 1819	do	304	3	388	May 8, 1822	640.00		640.00				640.00
174	A to H	Thomas Galloway	do	Dec. 24, 1819	do	317	3	388	Aug. 6, 1846	640.00		640.00				640.00
175	A to H	William W. Johnson	do	Dec. 24, 1819	do	345	3	389	Aug. 6, 1846	640.00		640.00				640.00
176	A to H	Duffy D. Ray	do	Nov. 18, 1820	do	4	3	417	Aug. 6, 1846	640.00		640.00				640.00
177	A to H	Alexander McClenen	do	Nov. 18, 1820	do	22	3	417	Aug. 6, 1846	640.00		640.00				640.00
178	A to H	E. Dalton	do	Nov. 18, 1820	do	35	3	417	Aug. 6, 1846	640.00		640.00				640.00
179	A to H	W. Johnson	do	Nov. 18, 1820	do	114	3	418	Aug. 6, 1846	640.00		640.00				640.00
180	A to H	A. Hernandez	do	Nov. 18, 1820	do	152	3	418	Aug. 6, 1846	640.00		640.00				640.00
181	A to H	William Allen	do	July 24, 1821	do	23	3	446	Aug. 6, 1846	640.00		640.00				640.00
182	A to H	Benjamin Thomas	do	July 24, 1821		65	3	447	Aug. 6, 1846	640.00		640.00				640.00
183	A to H	George Rudd	do	July 24, 1821		74	3	447	Aug. 6, 1846	640.00		640.00				640.00
184	A to H	Joseph White	do	July 24, 1821		81	3	447	Aug. 6, 1846	640.00		640.00				640.00
185	A to H	Daniel Allen	do	July 24, 1821	Actual settlers,	87	3	447	Aug. 6, 1846	640.00		640.00				640.00
186	A to H	De Lafayette Kezz	do	July 24, 1821	do	142	3	447	Aug. 6, 1846	640.00		640.00				640.00
187	A to H	David Wilson	do	July 24, 1821	do	151	3	447	Aug. 6, 1846	640.00		640.00				640.00
188	A to H	George Smith	do	July 24, 1821	do	170	3	447	Aug. 6, 1846	640.00		640.00				640.00
189	A to H	Winfry and *al.*	do	July 24, 1821	do	264	3	448	Aug. 6, 1846	640.00		640.00				640.00
190	A to H	Thomas McCling	do	July 24, 1821	do	272	3	448	Aug. 6, 1846	640.00		640.00				640.00
191	A to H	Hugh Blunt	do	July 24, 1821	do	299	3	448	Aug. 6, 1846	640.00		640.00				640.00
192	A to H	F. and M. Daigle	do	July 24, 1821	do	331	3	448	Aug. 6, 1846	640.00		640.00				640.00
193	A to H	John D. Wilds	J. O. Cosby	June 7, 1813	do	631	3	67	Mar. 3, 1819	640.00		640.00				640.00
194	A to H	Uriel King	do	June 7, 1813		683	3	67	Mar. 3, 1819	640.00		640.00				640.00
195	A to H	John Wax	do	June 7, 1813		689	3	67	Mar. 3, 1819	640.00		640.00				640.00
196	A to H	William Wilson	do	June 7, 1813		754	3	67	Mar. 3, 1819	640.00		640.00				640.00
197	A to H	Jesse McClendon	do	June 7, 1813		773	3	67	Mar. 3, 1819	640.00		640.00				640.00
198	A to H	Shadrick McClendon	do	June 7, 1813		774	3	67	Mar. 3, 1819	640.00		640.00				640.00
199	A to H	James Cotton	do	June 7, 1813		873	3	68	Mar. 3, 1819	640.00		640.00				640.00
200	A to H	Stephen Richardson	do	June 7, 1813		880	3	68	Mar. 3, 1819	640.00		640.00				640.00
201	A to H	Wm. Crier	J. O. Cosby, sup'l	June 7, 1813		39	3	70	Mar. 3, 1819	640.00		640.00				640.00
202	A to H	Thomas H. Weeks	do	June 7, 1813		123	3	71	Mar. 3, 1819	640.00		640.00				640.00
203	A to H	James Burrell	Cosby & Skipwith	Dec. 24, 1819		58	3	385	May 8, 1822	640.00		640.00				640.00
204	A to H	F. Canin	do	Nov. 18, 1820		138	3	418	May 8, 1822	640.00		640.00				640.00
205	A to H	John Chambers	Rannels & Rinchen	Jan. 29, 1825		111	4	315	May 4, 1826	640.00		640.00				640.00
206	A to H	G. B. Demuran	do	Jan. 29, 1825	Actual settlers,	116	4	315	May 4, 1826	640.00		640.00				640.00
207	A to H	John Young	J. O. Cosby	June 7, 1813		8	3	63	Mar. 3, 1819	640.00		640.00				640.00
208	A to H	William Bell	do	June 7, 1813		408	3	65	Mar. 3, 1819	640.00		640.00				640.00
209	A to H	Stephen Stenson	do	June 7, 1813		485	3	66	Mar. 3, 1819	640.00		640.00				640.00
210	A to H	Joseph A. Leech	do	June 7, 1813	Actual settlers,	514	3	66	Mar. 3, 1819	640.00		640.00				640.00
211	A to H	Davis Ellison	do	June 7, 1813	do	596	3	66	Mar. 3, 1819	640.00		640.00				640.00
212	A to H	Alex. Freeland	do	June 7, 1813	do	674	3	67	Mar. 3, 1819	640.00		640.00				640.00
213	A to H	William McRay	do	June 7, 1813	do	685	3	67	Mar. 3, 1819	640.00		640.00				640.00

* This scrip was returned for correction of name; redrawn under name of K. S. Rawline.

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H.—*Abstract of certificates of location issued by Everett W. Foster, surveyor general of Louisiana, &c.*—Continued.

Date.	DESIGNATION. No.	Letters	Name of confirmee.	By whom.	REPORT. Date.	Class and number.	State Papers, D. Green. Vol.	Page.	Date of confirmatory act.	Confirmed area.	Surveyed area.	Deficiency.	QUANTITY IN ACRES. Number in 80 acres.	Fractional. No.	Acres	Total.
1872.																
June 29	214	A to H	Lewis H. Guerlain	Cosby, sup'l	June 7, 1813	Actual settlers, 13	3	69	Mar. 3, 1819	640.00		640.00	8			640.00
29	215	A to H	William Rowan	do	June 7, 1813	do 43	3	70	Mar. 3, 1819	640.00		640.00	8			640.00
29	216	A to H	John Sprenkle	do	June 7, 1813	do 47	3	70	Mar. 3, 1819	640.00		640.00	8			640.00
29	217	A to H	Jacob Jarrel	do	June 7, 1813	do 56	3	70	Mar. 3, 1819	640.00		640.00	8			640.00
29	218	A to H	John S. Drigans	do	June 7, 1813	do 132	3	71	Mar. 3, 1819	640.00		640.00	8			640.00
29	219	A to H	Isaac Johnson, jr	do	June 7, 1813	do 189	3	72	Mar. 3, 1819	640.00		640.00	8			640.00
29	220	A to H	Juan L. Piloe	Cosby & Skipwith	Dec. 24, 1819	do 5	3	385	May 8, 1822	640.00		640.00	8			640.00
29	221	A to H	Jesse Kesspy	do	Dec. 24, 1819	do 82	3	385	May 8, 1822	640.00		640.00	8			640.00
29	222	A to H	Thomas Young	do	Dec. 24, 1819	do 241	3	387	May 8, 1822	640.00		640.00	8			640.00
29	223	A to H	Thomas Hunt	do	Dec. 24, 1819	do 253	3	387	May 8, 1822	640.00		640.00	8			640.00
29	224	A to H	Eli Bolling	do	Dec. 24, 1819	do 256	3	388	May 8, 1822	640.00		640.00	8			640.00
29	225	A to H	Stephen Stinson	do	Dec. 24, 1819	do 339	3	388	May 8, 1822	640.00		640.00	8			640.00
29	226	A to H	James Smith	do	Dec. 24, 1819	do 360	3	389	May 8, 1822	640.00		640.00	8			640.00
29	227	A to H	R. V. Lisle	do	July 24, 1821	do 36	3	417	Aug. 6, 1846	640.00		640.00	8			640.00
29	228	A to H	Benjamin Cassels	do	July 24, 1821	do 40	3	446	Aug. 6, 1846	640.00		640.00	8			640.00
29	229	A to H	Robert Ratliff	do	July 24, 1821	do 48	3	446	Aug. 6, 1846	640.00		640.00	8			640.00
29	230	A to H	William Burham	do	July 24, 1821	do 132	3	447	Aug. 6, 1846	640.00		640.00	8			640.00
29	231	A to H	J. Fletcher	do	July 24, 1821	do 261	3	448	Aug. 6, 1846	640.00		640.00	8			640.00
29	232	A to H	Richard Ege	do	July 24, 1821	do 298	3	448	Aug. 6, 1846	640.00		640.00	8			640.00
29	233	A to H	Antoine Bessy	do	July 24, 1821	do 338	3	448	Aug. 6, 1846	640.00		640.00	8			640.00

E. W. FOSTER.
Surveyor General, Louisiana.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
New Orleans, La., September 17, 1872.

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I.—*List of persons employed in the office of the surveyor general of Louisiana July* 1, 1872.

Name.	Birthplace.	Where appointed.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.
Everett W. Foster	Massachusetts.	Louisiana	Arkansas	Surveyor general	$2,000
Henry Gascon	France	do	Louisiana	Chief clerk	1,800
Aimé Bercegeay	Belgium	do	do	Draughtsman	1,200
Wm. H. Robinson	Massachusetts.	do	do	Clerk	1,200
Arthur Gascon	Louisiana	do	do	Copyist	1,000
Joseph Brown	do	do	do	Messenger	400
Dennis Gibson	do	do	do	Porter	300

E. W. FOSTER,
Surveyor General, Louisiana.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.
New Orleans, Louisiana, September 17, 1872.

B.—*Report of the surveyor general of Florida.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Tallahassee, Florida, September 25, 1872.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions of April 5, I have the honor to submit for your consideration the following report of surveying operations in this district during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, together with tabular statements of office and field work.

SURVEYS.

All the field work undertaken during the present year has been completed and the work reported to this office, excepting the special contract of Deputy Macdonald.

Contract No. 8, made with Deputy Samuel Hamblen, was the first contract for the year. The deputy took the field about the middle of December, and returned his work to this office the 16th day of May following. As his work north of the Caloosahatchie River exceeded the estimate for the whole, no work was done by him south of the river. The office work was completed and the duplicate plats and transcribed field notes, with account of deputy, forwarded to the General Land Office on the 22d day of July.

I contracted with Deputy William Lee Apthorp on the 23d day of December for the survey of a standard meridian line, from the Caloosahatchie River south as far as practicable for the survey of a correction parallel between townships 46 and 47 south, running east from the meridian line to Lake Okechobee, or to the marshes of said lake, and west from said line to the Gulf of Mexico; also for the survey of township lines embraced within the above mentioned lines until he should run five hundred and sixty-three miles of township lines. Owing to some unavoidable delays the deputy did not get into the field until some time in March; the season being so far advanced he failed to make his full amount of miles before the rainy season set in, which drove him from the field. His work was reported July 1, and the diagrams and transcribed field notes, together with his account, were forwarded to the General Land Office July 31.

Contract No. 10, dated January 3, 1872, with Deputy M. A. Williams, for the survey of Key Largo and adjoining keys, was reported July 6. The office work is now being pushed forward as rapidly as possible and will soon be completed and forwarded.

Contract No. 11, with Deputy J. A. Macdonald, for a special survey, has not been returned; nothing has been heard from the deputy, so no reasons can be assigned for the delay.

The contract made with Deputy M. A. Williams for the survey of township 45 south, ranges 41, 42, and 43 east, and township 46 south, range 41 east, contract dated 24th of April, 1871, afterward extended to March 1, 1872, and again to June 1, was reported to this office June 1. The office work was delayed for some time on account of some irregularities in the notes, and as the deputy's whereabouts at this time was uncertain, no communication could be got to him. The office work is now completed, and the duplicate plats and notes will be sent forward as soon as examined and approved.

Contract No. 7, with Deputy Charles F. Smith, which was to have been executed by August 1, 1871, and which was extended to April 1, 1872, has not been executed. Under date of April 1, I received a letter from the deputy asking that the contract be canceled, as Mr. Westcott, the party interested, had failed, up to that time, to furnish the required *data* to enable him to locate the grant, though repeatedly solicited for such

data. I would therefore recommend that the contract be canceled, thereby relieving the deputy from any further responsibility in the matter.

CHARACTER OF COUNTRY SURVEYED.

The country north of the Caloosahatchie River, surveyed by Deputy Hamblen, is generally fine; some small hummocks on the river, in range 26, which he reported as very rich and susceptible of cultivation.

West of range 25, and between the mouth of Pease Creek and the Caloosahatchie River, the fine lands are of good quality, high, and somewhat rolling, well timbered, little or no saw palmetto, and, being below the frost line, are of very great value for raising tropical fruits; the soil is good and of considerable depth. Sea-island cotton was found growing wild in many places; the plant looked well and was heavily fruited.

South of the river the coral rocks come very near the surface, though there is a large quantity of good merchantable pine growing in this region, which is growing more valuable every year; the soil is suitable for pine-apples and small fruits. The settlers at Fort Myers raise some oranges, but to protect the trees from being blown over by heavy winds, on account of the thinness of the soil, they place heavy timbers around them, at a distance of four or five feet from the body of the tree. The orange grown here is large and juicy, and is excelled by none.

There is a considerable settlement at Fort Myers, mostly interested in stock raising. The number of cattle south of the River is estimated at seventy-five thousand (75,000) head. The prairie and saw grass bordering Lake Okechobee furnishes excellent pastures, and is good at all seasons of the year. Cattle are shipped from here to Cuba and bring a good price. The fisheries here are entirely neglected, though there is probably no point on the coast where such facilities could be obtained as here; for several months the river and bay are literally alive with schools of mullet, which could be taken by the hundred barrels, and, when properly cured, find a ready market.

On the eastern part of his contract, Deputy Apthorp found several Indian families living in small palmetto shanties. They had small patches in cultivation, in corn, beans, pumpkins, &c., though they seemed to subsist mostly on game and fish. Deer and other game were found in abundance, and the ponds and creeks were full of fish. The Indians dress their deer-skins and sell them at Forts Thompson or Myers, for whisky, tobacco, and such articles of clothing as they need. There were but few of them, not more than fifteen or twenty men, women, and children. They were peaceably disposed, and a party of four or five of them spent several days with the deputy in his camp. They still speak their native tongue, though they can understand some English. They carried an interpreter with them, whom they called the "doctor," and who seemed to be principal man among them. There are several small parties west of the everglades, some near the mouth of the Kissinnee River, and still others who live in and east of the overglades. They do not seem to have any recognized chief over them, though in each community one of their number is looked up to as the head of the party. There are probably not more than two or three hundred of them living in the State, and they occupy lands that would be untenantable for white men, so it is fair to be supposed they will not be disturbed for years to come. Their wants are few and easily supplied. They have no difficulty in getting plenty to eat. They can erect a shelter, that is all they would have it, in two hours, and as for clothing in this warm climate, the less the better. They were filthy, and looked healthy, and must certainly be happy.

The lands surveyed by Deputy Williams at the south end of Lake Worth are of little value, unless drained. On the lake are several small bodies of good hummock, not large enough, however, to attract settlers to that point.

The keys surveyed by Deputy Williams have on them a considerable rocky hummock, very productive and seemingly very desirably located for raising fruits. The growing of pine-apples on Key Largo is now an established success. Mr. Baker, who cultivates them largely on this key, makes it a success financially, and the fruit is as fine as can be raised in the West Indies, and more easily got to market. The timber growing on these keys is entirely different from any found in any other part of the State, being principally crab wood, poison wood, mastic, maderia wood, wahoo, plum, and gumbo-limbo.

The reefs outside protect the keys from the heavy storms, and the hummock is generally high enough to be cultivated without fear of overflow.

Under the appropriation for continuing the surveys for the present fiscal year, the remainder of the keys, from Key Largo to Key West will be surveyed, and the subdivision of the country south of the Caloosahatchie River will be pushed forward to the full extent of the appropriation. Accompanying this report are the following documents:

A.—Map of the State, showing the progress of surveys.

B.—Report of surveying operations in this district during the past fiscal year.

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C.—Statement of the present condition of contracts not closed at date of last annual report.

D.—Report of plats furnished the district land office.

E.—Reports of deposits for special surveys.

F.—Estimate of appropriations required for the office of the surveyor general and for continuing the public surveys within the district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. S. STEARNS,
Surveyor General.

Hon. WILLIS DRUMMOND,
Commissioner General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

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B.—*Report of surveying operations in the district of Florida during the year ending June 30, 1872, showing the present condition of contracts made since date of last annual report.*

Names of deputies.	No. of contract.	Date of contract.	Kind of work.	Locality of work.		Time allowed.	When returned.	When forwarded.	Amount.			Remarks.
				Township south.	Range east.				Miles.	Chains.	Links.	
Samuel Hamblen	8	Nov. 20, 1871	Subdivisions...	41, 42, 43, 44, and 45.	22 and 23	June 1, 1872	June —, 1872	July 22, 1872	1,002	31	87	As the subdivisions of the townships north of the river overrun the number of miles estimated in his contract, the deputy did not run any lines south of the river. They were afterward run by Deputy William Lee Apthorp, under his contract, No. 9. Contract closed.
				34, 35, 41, 42, 43, 44, and 45.	24							
				35 and 41.....	25							
				41, 42, and 43	26							
				Lying north of the Caloosahatchie River.								
			Township lines	43.....	25 and 26							
				44.....	24, 25, and 26							
				Lying south of the Caloosahatchie River.								
William L. Apthorp..	9	Dec. 23, 1871	Standard meridian.	From Caloosahatchie River south, at such point as the deputy should find most practicable.		July 1, 1872	July 1, 1872	July 31, 1872	38	40	00	Work forwarded; contract closed, and deputy's account sent to Treasury for payment.
			Correction parallel.	Between township 46 and 47, from the standard meridian east to the marshes of Lake Okechobee and west to the Gulf of Mexico.		July 1, 1872	July 1, 1872	July 31, 1872	55	00	00	
			Township lines	Beginning south of the Caloosahatchie River, at the standard meridian, and survey east and west of said line, until he should run 563 miles of township lines.		July 1, 1872	July 1, 1872	July 31, 1872	466	04	67	
M. A. Williams.....	10	Jan. 3, 1872	Subdivisions...	Survey of the keys lying within townships 57 to 62 south, ranges 38 to 42 east.		July 1, 1872	Aug. 17, 1872					Office work not yet completed.
J. A. Macdonald.....	11	May 24, 1872	Subdivisions...	Section 15, township 17 south, range 29 east, and sections 16 and 17, township 19 south, range 31 east. Special deposit.		Sept. 1, 1872						Not yet reported.

Respectfully submitted.

M. L. STEARNS, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Tallahassee, Florida, September 25, 1872.

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C.—*Statement showing the present condition of contracts not closed at date of last annual report.*

Names of deputies.	No. of contract.	Date of contract.	Kind of work.	Locality.		Time allowed.	Miles surveyed.			Remarks.
				Township south.	Range east.		Miles.	Chains.	Links.	
M. A. Williams.....	6	April 24, 1871	Subdivision...	45.....	41, 42, and 43	Sept. 1, 1871. Work interrupted by losing supplies on Lake Worth in a storm, and time extended to June 1, 1872.	205	60	71	Work reported June 1.
				46.....	41					
Charles F. Smith.....	7	April 29, 1871	Private claim.	Dupont's hummock.		Aug. 1, 1871. Extended to April 1, 1872.				The party interested, Mr. Westcott, having failed to furnish the necessary *data* to enable the deputy to locate this grant, it is recommended that it be canceled.

Respectfully submitted.

M. L. STEARNS, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Tallahassee, Florida, September 25, 1872.

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D.—*Report of plats furnished the district land office during the year ending June* 30, 1872.

Township south.	Range east.	When furnished.	Remarks.
39, 40, 41, 42, and 43	27, 28 and 29	Aug. 8, 1871	Survey of J. H. Stearns.
8	22	Sept. 9, 1871	Section 6. Amended subdivision.
39, 40, 41, and 42	30	Oct. 24, 1871	Survey of James D. Tannehill.
40, 41, and 42	31		
39, 40, 41, and 42	32		
39 and 40	33		

Respectfully submitted.

M. L. STEARNS,
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Tallahassee, Florida, September 25, 1872.

E.—*Report of deposits made by individuals for special surveys during the year ending June* 30, 1872.

Depositors.	Deposits. Amount.		Deposits. Place.	Deposits. Date.	Surveys.	Remarks.
	Field work.	*Office work.*				
John G. Long	$5 00	$5 00	United States assistant treasurer, Charleston, S. C.	July 28, 1871	Survey of a lot of unsurveyed marsh in section 18, township 7 south, range 30 east.	Not yet contracted.
William M. Humphreys	15 00	10 00	United States assistant treasurer, Charleston, S. C.	July 24, 1871	Sections 16 and 17, township 19 south, range 31 east.	Survey contracted May 24, 1872; not yet returned.

Respectfully submitted.

M. L. STEARNS,
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Tallahassee, Florida, September 25, 1872.

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F.

Estimate of appropriations required for the United States surveyor general's office, district of Florida, and for continuing the public surveys within said district, for the fiscal year ending the 30th day of June, 1874.

For salary of surveyor general	$2,000
For salary of chief clerk	1,600
For salary of draughtsman	1,400
For salary of transcribing clerk	1,200
For contingent expenses	1,500
Total for office	7,700
For surveying exterior and subdivision lines, resurveys, and scrap-work	12,000
Aggregate	19,700

Respectfully submitted.

M. L. STEARNS,
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Tallahassee, Florida, July 13, 1872.

C.—*Report of the surveyor general of Minnesota.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Saint Paul, Minnesota, September 26, 1872.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, bearing date of April 5, 1872, I have the honor to submit herewith, in duplicate, the usual annual report of the surveying operations in this district, and statements of the amount of office work performed since the close of the last annual report to September 1, 1872, together with full tabular statements showing the present condition of field work, and the amount of office work performed during the year.

All the surveys embraced in contracts undertaken and uncompleted at the close of the last annual report have been executed, the notes returned to this office, examined and approved, the original plats constructed and copied, and, with transcripts of the field notes, transmitted to the general and local land offices. The table herewith transmitted, marked A, will show the progress and condition of all surveys embraced in contracts entered into since my last annual report. The deputies now in the field are believed to be making good progress, and to be making more than usual effort to complete their contracts within the time fixed therein, and in a manner that will be entirely satisfactory.

The season has not, however, so far been favorable for prosecuting work in the field, particularly in the Red River Valley, owing to the great amount of rain that has fallen, causing the valley to overflow to an unusual extent; more timber and brush is also found here than was anticipated, making the surveys slower and more expensive than was hoped for. Referring to my advance estimates of the appropriation required for field work for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, I have to say that the standard and township lines now run in that portion of the State reckoned west of the fifth principal meridian, are but little in advance of the subdivisions, and for that reason I have estimated somewhat largely for the extension of these lines. It is found to be better and much more convenient that the standard and township lines be run at least one year in advance of the subdivisions.

Trespasses on the public lands in the pine regions still continue to some extent, and undoubtedly will until these lands are disposed of, or more severe penalties are exacted. I shall continue to do what can be done under the present regulations to prevent speculations on these lands, but cannot hope to be entirely successful, so long as there is a possibility of escaping detection and the temptation remains. The swamp lands have been selected up to and including the surveys of 1871, and the lists of those not heretofore forwarded to the Commissioner are in the hands of the officers of the local land offices for correction, and will be transmitted to the General Land Office so soon as returned from the local offices.

The following summary of the amount of office business performed since the close of my last annual report is presented:

Of standard lines, 450 miles 19 chains and 21 links have been examined and approved.

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and diagrams and transcripts of field notes made and transmitted, and the same of 529 miles 28 chains and 12 links of township and range lines.

The original notes of 9,713 miles 28 chains and 47 links of subdivisional and meander lines have been examined, the original and commissioners' plats made and transmitted to the general and local land offices.

One hundred and thirty-nine (139) original plats have been constructed and placed on file in this office, and the like number of duplicates made and transmitted to the General Land Office, and 228 copies made and sent to the local offices, making an aggregate of 506 plats transmitted or filed in this office.

Thirteen thousand nine hundred and four (13,904) pages of transcripts for the General Land Office and for record in this office have been made, compared, and indexed, with full title page to each township.

For the local land offices and for record in this office there has been made 295 descriptive sheets, giving the establishment of exterior, interior, and meander courses, with description of soil, timber, &c.

The usual miscellaneous business has been performed, such as preparing contracts with deputies, with instructions and diagrams, making and recording accounts, the general correspondence, and recording the same.

The tables accompanying this report and constituting a part thereof will, it is believed, show fully and accurately the present condition of the field and office work, and the amount accomplished for the year ending September 1, 1872, and are designated as follows:

A. Amount, character, locality, and present condition of the surveys undertaken since the close of the last annual report.

B. Statement of original, Commissioner's, and register's plats made and copied, with date of transmission to the general and local land offices.

C. Statement of townships surveyed since the 1st day of September, 1871, showing the area and number of miles run in each.

D. Estimate of appropriations required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

E. Abstract statement of the incidental expenses of the office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. BROWN,
Surveyor General.

Hon. WILLIS DRUMMOND,
Commissioner General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

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A.—*Statement showing the amount, character, locality, and present condition of the surveys in Minnesota undertaken since September 1, 1871, the close of the last annual report.*

Names of deputies.	Date of contract.	Character of work.	Amount and locality.	Present condition.
Edward Bureau	Sept. 18, 1871	Meanders	Meander lines of an island in section 22, township 104 north, range 39 west.	Surveys completed, and notes and plats transmitted.
George W. Cooley	Sept. 22, 1871	do	Meander lines of an island in section 22, township 117 north, range 23 west.	Do.
Walker & Allen	Oct. 27, 1871	Subdivisions	Subdivision lines of townships 52 and 53 north, range 25 west.	Do.
Christian Wieland	Jan. 8, 1872	Meridian, township lines, and subdivisions.	Meridian line from township 56 north, between ranges 11 and 12 west of 4th principal meridian, due north 24 miles; exterior boundaries of township 60 north, ranges 12 and 13 west, 4th principal meridian, and subdivisions of same townships.	Surveys completed.
Edward D. Atwater	Jan. 12, 1872	Meanders	Meander lines of an island in section 31, township 121 north, range 24 west.	Surveys completed: notes and plats transmitted.
John O. Brumris	Feb. 27, 1872	do	Meander lines of an island in sections 12 and 13, township 116 north, range 25 west.	Do.
Samuel E. Stebbins	Mar. 1, 1872	do	Meander lines of islands in section 1, township 136 north, range 44 west.	Do.
Charles Scott	May 31, 1872	Subdivisions	Subdivision and meanders of township 138 north, range 39 west.	Do.
Walker, Allen & Putnam, and Barnes.	June 21, 1872	Township lines and subdivisions.	Township lines between townships 145 and 146 north, ranges 43, 44, and 45 west; between townships 146 and 147 north, ranges 43, 44, and 45 west; between townships 147 and 148 north, ranges 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, and 45 west. Range lines between ranges 39 and 40, 40 and 41, 41 and 42, 42 and 43 west, townships 147 and 148 north; range lines between ranges 43 and 44, 44 and 45, west, townships 145, 146, 147, and 148 north. Township lines between townships 149 and 150, 150 and 151, ranges 46, 47, and 48 west; between townships 151 and 152, 153 and 154 north, ranges 46 and 47 west. Range lines between 46 and 47, 47 and 48 west, townships 149, 150, 151, 152, and 153 north; and range lines between ranges 48 and 49 west, townships 149 and 150 north. Subdivision of townships 147 and 148 north, ranges 39, 40, 41, and 42; townships 145, 146, 147, and 148 north, ranges 43, 44, and 45; townships 149, 150, 151, 152, and 153, ranges 46 and 47 west; and townships 149 and 150 north, range 48 west.	Deputies in the field; no returns.
Stuntz & Ward	June 25, 1872	Meridian, standard, and township lines.	Sixth guide meridian, from the 12th standard parallel to the international boundary; the 13th, 14th, and 15th standard parallels, from the 6th guide meridian to the Red River. Township lines between townships 161 and 162, 162 and 163 north, ranges 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, and 51. Range lines between ranges 46 and 47, 47 and 48, 48 and 49, 49 and 50, 50 and 51, townships 161 and 162 north.	Surveys completed, and notes returned.
Merrill, Van Fleet, Kyes, & Van Solen.	June 25, 1872	Township lines and subdivisions.	Townships 146 and 147, 147 and 148 north, ranges 46, 47, 48, and 49. Range lines between ranges 46 and 47, 47 and 48, 48 and 49, townships 146, 147, and 148. Township lines between townships 149 and 150, 150 and 151, ranges 49 and 50; between 151 and 152, ranges 48, 49, and 50. Range lines 49 and 50, townships 149 and 150; range lines 48 and 49, 49 and 50, townships 151 and 152.	Deputies in the field: no returns.

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A.—*Statement showing the amount, character, locality, and present condition of the surveys in Minnesota, &c.*—Continued.

Names of deputies.	Date of contract.	Character of work.	Amount and locality.	Present condition.
Merrill, Van Fleet, Kyes & Van Solen—Continued.	June 25, 1872	Township lines and subdivisions.	Township lines between townships 153 and 154, ranges 48, 49, and 50; township lines between townships 154 and 155, 155 and 156, ranges 46, 47, 48, 49, and 50. Range lines between ranges 46 and 47, 47 and 48, townships 154, 155, and 156; range lines between ranges 48 and 49, 49 and 50, 50 and 51, townships 153, 154, 155, and 156. Subdivision of townships 146, 147, and 148 north, ranges 46, 47, 48, and 49; townships 149 and 150, ranges 49 and 50; townships 151 and 152, ranges 48, 49, and 50; township 153, ranges 48, 49, and 50; townships 154 and 155, ranges 46, 47, 48, 49, and 50; and townships 156 north, ranges 47, 48, 49, and 50.	Deputies in the field; no returns.
Josias R. King	June 25, 1872	Subdivisions	Subdivision of townships 44, 45, and 46 north, ranges 22 and 23 west, 4th principal meridian.	Deputy in the field; no returns.
Humason & Erwin	June 26, 1872	Township lines and subdivisions.	Township lines between townships 157 and 158, 158 and 159, ranges 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, and 51. Range lines between ranges 46 and 47, 47 and 48, 48 and 49, 49 and 50, 50 and 51, townships 157 and 158 north. Subdivision of township 156 north, range 46 west; townships 157 and 158 north, ranges 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, and 51 west.	Deputies in the field; notes of a portion of township lines returned.
John B. Fish	July 6, 1872	do	Township lines between townships 159 and 160 north, ranges 46, 47, and 48 west. Range lines between ranges 46 and 47, 47 and 48 west, townships 159 and 160 north; range line between ranges 48 and 49 west, township 159 north. Subdivision of townships 159 and 160 north, ranges 46 and 47 west; and township 159 north, range 48 west.	Deputy in the field; no returns.
Hayward & Griffin	July 10, 1872	do	Township lines between townships 142 and 143 north, range 26 west; township lines between townships 143 and 144 north, ranges 25 and 26 west. Range lines between ranges 25 and 26, township 143 north; and range lines between ranges 26 and 27 west, townships 142 and 143 north. Subdivision of township 143 north, range 25 west, and townships 142 and 143 north, range 26 west.	Township lines and subdivision of township 143 north, range 25 west, returned.
Buck & Tyler	Aug. 7, 1872	do	Township lines between townships 159 and 160 north, ranges 49, 50, and 51. Range lines between ranges 48 and 49, township 160 north; and between ranges 49 and 50, 50 and 51 west, townships 159 and 160 north. Subdivision of township 160 north, range 48 west; townships 159 and 160 north, ranges 49, 50, and 51 west.	Deputies in the field; no returns.
Nathan Butler	Aug. 12, 1872	do	The east, north, and west exterior boundaries of township 57 north, range 25 west. Subdivision of township 57 north, range 25 west, 4th principal meridian.	Deputy in the field; no returns

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Saint Paul, Minnesota, September 26, 1872.

C. T. BROWN
Surveyor General.

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B.—*Statement of original, Commissioner's, and register's plats made and copied, date of transmission to the general and local land offices, from September 1, 1871, to September 1, 1872.*

Township.	Range.	Land-office.	Original.	Commissioner's.	Date of transmission.	Register's.	Date of transmission.	Total.
140	31	Saint Cloud				1	Sept. 6, 1871	1
115	35	do				1	do	1
54	13	Du Luth				1	Oct. 30, 1871	1
57	13	do				1	do	1
135	31	Saint Cloud				1	Dec. 1, 1871	1
131	32	do				1	Dec. 7, 1871	1
133	36	Alexandria				1	Dec. 15, 1871	1
144	36	do				1	do	1
145	36	do				1	do	1
146	36	do				1	do	1
147	36	do				1	do	1
148	37	do				1	do	1
149	38	do				1	do	1
150	40	do				1	do	1
140	31	Saint Cloud				1	do	1
137	31	do				1	Jan. 6, 1872	1
142	35	do				1	Feb. 19, 1872	1
57	25	do				1	do	1
135	41	Alexandria				1	Mar. 21, 1872	1
157	43	do				1	do	1
158	43	do				1	do	1
157	44	do				1	do	1
158	44	do				1	do	1
155	45	do				1	do	1
156	45	do				1	do	1
157	45	do				1	do	1
158	46	do				1	do	1
140	24	Saint Cloud				1	do	1
141	24	do				1	do	1
142	24	do				1	do	1
143	24	do				1	do	1
144	24	do				1	do	1
145	25	do				1	do	1
120	45	Alexandria				1	April 11, 1872	1
120	46	do				1	do	1
121	41	Litchfield				1	April 19, 1872	1
121	42	do				1	do	1
121	43	do				1	do	1
121	44	do				1	do	1
122	41	do				1	do	1
122	42	do				1	do	1
122	43	do				1	do	1
122	44	do				1	do	1
122	45	do				1	do	1
122	46	do				1	do	1
123	41	do				1	do	1
123	42	do				1	do	1
123	43	do				1	do	1
123	44	do				1	do	1
123	45	do				1	do	1
123	46	do				1	do	1
124	41	do				1	do	1
124	42	do				1	do	1
124	43	do				1	do	1
124	44	do				1	do	1
124	45	do				1	do	1
124	46	do				1	do	1
124	47	do				1	do	1
124	48	do				1	do	1
124	49	do				1	do	1
124	42	Alexandria				1	April 24, 1872	1
124	44	do				1	do	1
124	44	do				1	do	1
124	46	do				1	do	1
124	47	do				1	do	1
124	47	do				1	do	1
124	48	do				1	do	1
124	48	do				1	do	1
124	49	do				1	do	1
124	49	do				1	do	1
124	23	Saint Cloud				1	May 10, 1872	1
125	25	do				1	do	1
125	32	do				1	do	1
125	33	do				1	do	1
125	34	do				1	do	1

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B.—*Statement of original, Commissioner's, and register's plat, made, &c.*—Continued.

Township.	Range.	Land-office.	Original.	Commissioner's.	Date of transmission.	Register's.	Date of transmission.	Total.
136	28	Saint Cloud				1	May 10, 1872	1
136	29	do				1	do	1
133	30	do				1	do	1
134	32	do				1	do	1
139	32	do				1	do	1
140	32	do				1	do	1
138	33	do				1	do	1
136	34	do				1	do	1
46	26	do				1	May 27, 1872	1
46	27	do				1	do	1
47	26	do				1	do	1
47	27	do				1	do	1
136	30	do				1	do	1
137	30	do				1	do	1
137	32	do				1	do	1
138	32	do				1	do	1
136	35	do				1	do	1
54	12	Du Luth				1	May 31, 1872	1
55	12	do				1	do	1
47	20	do				1	do	1
46	21	do				1	do	1
47	21	do				1	do	1
48	23	do				1	do	1
138	45	Oak Lake				1	June 14, 1872	1
140	45	do				1	do	1
138	46	do				1	do	1
140	46	do				1	do	1
141	46	do				1	do	1
142	46	do				1	do	1
138	47	do				1	do	1
141	47	do				1	do	1
142	47	do				1	do	1
47	22	Du Luth	1	1	Sept. 20, 1871	1	Jan. 17, 1872	3
47	23	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
139	39	Oak Lake	1	1	do	1	June 14, 1872	3
140	39	Alexandria	1	1	do	1	Jan. 25, 1872	3
139	40	do	1	1	do	1	Dec. 15, 1871	3
140	40	Oak Lake	1	1	do	1	June 14, 1872	3
140	41	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
140	42	do	1	1	do			2
140	43	do	1	1	do	1	June 14, 1872	3
137	39	do	1	1	Oct. 9, 1871	1	do	3
138	41	Alexandria	1	1	do	1	Mar. 21, 1872	3
139	44	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
140	44	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
49	19	Du Luth	1	1	Oct. 10, 1871	1	May 31, 1872	3
48	20	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
49	20	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
141	44	Oak Lake	1	1	Oct. 14, 1871	1	June 14, 1872	3
142	44	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
143	44	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
141	45	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
142	45	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
137	40	Alexandria	1	1	Nov. 7, 1871	1	Dec. 15, 1871	3
139	42	do	1	1	do			2
139	43	do	1	1	do	1	Dec. 15, 1871	3
141	43	Oak Lake	1	1	do	1	June 14, 1872	3
142	43	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
113	44	New Ulm	1	1	Nov. 13, 1871	1	May 4, 1872	3
113	45	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
113	46	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
116	43	Litchfield	1	1	Nov. 28, 1871	1	April 5, 1872	3
116	44	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
117	44	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
116	45	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
117	45	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
116	46	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
117	46	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
118	46	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
49	18	Du Luth	1	1	Dec. 14, 1871	1	May 31, 1872	3
50	18	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
51	18	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
52	18	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
53	18	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
142	40	Alexandria	1	1	Dec. 27, 1871			2

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B.—*Statement of original, Commissioner's, and register's plats made, &c.*—Continued.

Township.	Range.	Land office.	Original.	Commissioner's.	Date of transmission.	Register's.	Date of transmission.	Total.
143	41	Alexandria	1	1	Dec. 27, 1871			2
140	35	Saint Cloud	1	1	Jan. 11, 1872	1	May 27, 1872	3
139	36	Alexandria	1	1	do	1	Mar. 21, 1872	3
140	36	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
139	37	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
140	37	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
130	36	do	1	1	do	1	Apr. 24, 1872	3
131	36	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
132	36	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
130	37	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
132	37	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
132	38	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
106	45	New Ulm	1	1	Jan. 12, 1872	1	May 4, 1872	3
104	46	Jackson	1	1	do	1	Apr. 8, 1872	3
105	46	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
106	46	New Ulm	1	1	do	1	May 4, 1872	3
109	46	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
110	46	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
104	47	Jackson	1	1	do	1	Apr. 8, 1872	3
105	47	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
106	47	New Ulm	1	1	do	1	May 4, 1872	3
136	41	Alexandria	1	1	Jan. 16, 1872	1	Apr. 24, 1872	3
135	42	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
137	42	do	1	1	do	1	Mar. 21, 1872	3
138	42	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
141	42	do	1	1	do			2
142	42	do	1	1	do			2
143	43	do	1	1	do			2
139	33	Saint Cloud	1	1	Jan. 17, 1872	1	May 10, 1872	3
140	33	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
139	41	Alexandria	1	1	Jan. 20, 1872	1	Mar. 21, 1872	3
131	37	do	1	1	Jan. 25, 1872	1	Apr. 24, 1872	3
131	38	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
132	39	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
139	32	Oak Lake	1	1	do	1	June 14, 1872	3
140	32	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
141	25	Saint Cloud	1	1	do	1	Mar. 21, 1872	3
142	25	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
144	42	Alexandria	1	1	Jan. 26, 1872			2
145	42	do	1	1	do			2
146	42	do	1	1	do			2
133	41	do	1	1	Feb. 17, 1872	1	Apr. 24, 1872	3
134	41	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
135	41	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
134	42	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
46	29	Saint Cloud	1	1	Feb. 23, 1872	1	May 10, 1872	3
47	29	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
47	30	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
143	40	Alexandria	1	1	Mar. 1, 1872			2
144	41	do	1	1	do			2
145	41	do	1	1	do			2
146	41	do	1	1	do			2
141	40	do	1	1	Mar. 12, 1872			2
141	41	do	1	1	do			2
142	41	do	1	1	do			2
144	43	Oak Lake	1	1	do	1	June 14, 1872	3
144	44	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
145	45	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
143	45	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
140	46	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
141	46	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
143	47	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
144	47	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
144	48	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
137	46	Alexandria	1	1	do	1	Apr. 24, 1872	3
138	46	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
139	47	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
140	47	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
133	35	Saint Cloud	1	1	do	1	May 10, 1872	3
134	35	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
105	44	New Ulm	1	1	Mar. 16, 1872	1	May 4, 1872	3
1	44	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
1	44	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
1	44	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
1	45	do	1	1	do	1	do	3

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B.—*Statement of original, Commissioner's, and register's plats made, &c.*—Continued.

Township.	Range.	Land office.	Original.	Commissioner's.	Date of transmission.	Register's.	Date of transmission.	Total.
110	45	New Ulm	1	1	Mar. 16, 1872	1	May 4, 1872	3
111	45	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
112	45	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
111	46	do	1	1	do	1	May 16, 1872	3
112	46	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
109	47	do	1	1	do	1	May 4, 1872	3
110	47	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
111	47	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
112	47	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
114	44	do	1	1	Mar. 23, 1872	1	do	3
115	44	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
114	45	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
115	45	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
114	46	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
115	46	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
145	46	Alexandria	1	1	Mar. 26, 1872	1	June 14, 1872	3
145	47	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
145	48	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
145	49	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
32	25	Saint Cloud	1	1	Apr. 3, 1872	1	May 10, 1872	3
33	25	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
		Total	139	139		228		506

C. T. BROWN, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Saint Paul, Minnesota, September 26, 1872.

C.—*Statement of townships surveyed from September* 1, 1871, *to September* 1, 1872, *showing the area and number of miles surveyed and run in each.*

Number.	Township.	Range.	Area.	No. of miles surveyed.		
				Mls.	*chs.*	*lks.*
1	47	22	22, 881. 74	61	56	75
2	47	23	23, 932. 88	61	16	56
3	139	39	19, 852. 15	74	50	77
4	140	39	17, 206. 77	86	49	63
5	139	40	20, 163. 93	89	63	11
6	140	40	16, 917. 44	100	77	77
7	140	41	20, 115. 28	88	26	82
8	140	42	21, 016. 74	74	44	86
9	140	43	21, 664. 89	70	28	82
10	137	39	20, 209. 64	76	45	79
11	138	41	15, 296. 99	90	79	02
12	139	44	21, 934. 54	88	26	82
13	140	44	22, 148. 83	65	1	6[illegible]
14	49	19	23, 733. 82	69	65	5[illegible]
15	48	20	22, 571. 43	69	14	01
16	49	20	22, 751. 49	65	24	65
17	141	44	22, 923. 28	61	16	79
18	142	44	23, 008. 62	59	78	26
19	143	44	22, 983. 49	59	74	44
20	141	45	20, 800. 33	57	08	27
21	142	45	20, 682. 66	56	74	54
22	137	40	18, 167. 70	108	34	47
23	139	42	20, 278. 79	101	56	42
24	139	43	19, 907. 33	107	11	57
25	141	43	22, 714. 29	64	63	84
26	142	43	23, 037. 11	60	1	17
27	113	44	23, 132. 38	60	14	15
28	113	45	23, 280. 10	60	50	71
29	113	46	21, 090. 70	62	27	4[illegible]
30	49	18	22, 263. 60	74	4	10
31	50	18	22, 734. 76	68	59	23
32	51	18	22, 616. 53	73	55	09
33	52	18	22, 294. 88	67	16	86

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C.—*Statement of townships surveyed from September* 1, 1871, *&c.*—Continued.

Number.	Township.	Range.	Area.	No. of miles surveyed.		
				Mls.	*chs.*	*lks.*
34	53	18	21,921.25	59	11	74
35	142	40	18,285.87	181	5	77
36	143	41	22,723.54	175	65	84
37	140	35	20,720.69	66	63	09
38	139	36	22,811.49	62	70	62
39	140	36	22,396.16	66	9	58
40	139	37	21,568.52	66	77	26
41	140	37	22,722.32	61	15	71
42	130	36	23,176.36	60	25	34
43	131	36	21,831.63	77	19	77
44	132	36	23,005.03	60	45	34
45	130	37	17,759.00	62	22	29
46	132	37	23,025.21	69	78	66
47	132	38	22,870.95	63	11	76
48	108	45	23,468.29	61	60	06
49	104	46	23,100.92	61	25	53
50	105	46	23,048.16	60	1	05
51	108	46	22,959.70	61	0	02
52	109	46	23,062.91	60	0	16
53	110	46	23,040.61	60	2	52
54	104	47	7,788.18	22	57	32
55	105	47	4,852.06	12	31	84
56	108	47	4,588.07	12	18	64
57	136	41	18,233.54	124	71	51
58	135	42	20,822.29	101	76	80
59	137	42	16,894.12	87	57	07
60	138	42	19,114.91	97	56	36
61	141	42	23,840.91	171	54	86
62	142	42	23,785.04	179	28	36
63	143	43	23,091.72	60	7	87
64	139	33	19,462.38	82	27	13
65	140	33	18,569.92	92	49	67
66	139	41	19,645.71	95	27	00
67	131	37	21,500.36	85	4	58
68	131	38	21,854.87	77	6	05
69	132	39	20,910.25	78	89	34
70	139	38	20,922.19	65	64	04
71	140	38	18,754.21	67	30	11
72	116	43	23,078.21	60	36	18
73	116	44	22,901.25	60	10	11
74	117	44	23,070.85	60	5	12
75	116	45	23,190.65	60	61	31
76	117	45	23,684.47	60	71	50
77	116	46	21,304.22	59	68	90
78	117	46	18,295.16	50	47	37
79	118	46	18,510.64	48	79	83
80	141	25	22,715.05	61	67	45
81	142	25	22,707.20	64	34	73
82	144	42	24,005.55	174	5	70
83	145	42	24,007.79	173	66	96
84	146	42	23,694.16	177	51	35
85	133	41	16,679.32	128	58	96
86	134	41	18,862.97	118	27	76
87	135	41	15,897.21	105	63	49
88	134	42	20,880.00	115	27	13
89	46	28	20,437.11	86	17	96
90	47	29	11,177.48	48	24	03
91	47	30	579.10	4	52	62
92	143	40	21,521.63	181	51	42
93	144	41	22,342.22	174	77	24
94	145	41	23,277.17	169	61	88
95	146	41	22,103.00	176	13	20
96	141	40	21,431.67	186	65	41
97	141	41	22,538.07	179	42	22
98	142	41	21,836.77	188	57	66
99	144	43	23,055.24	60	6	78
100	144	44	23,041.64	60	11	48
101	143	45	20,626.88	56	70	73
102	144	45	20,677.02	57	5	48
103	143	46	23,009.92	59	14	58
104	144	46	23,019.05	61	27	74
105	143	47	22,708.51	59	38	00
106	144	47	22,756.84	60	51	85
107	144	48	22,918.82	60	41	69
108	127	46	22,961.66	59	72	58
109	128	46	23,075.70	60	59	67
110	127	47	14,782.90	46	23	55
111	128	47	10,407.35	32	48	97
112	140	26	20,128.02	81	68	02

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C.—*Statement of townships surveyed from September* 1, 1871, *&c.*—Continued.

Number.	Township.	Range.	Area.	No. of miles surveyed.
				Mls. chs. lks.
113	141	26	19, 296. 45	66 10 92
114	109	44	21, 405. 59	79 74 50
115	110	44	20, 964. 77	78 77 8[illegible]
116	111	44	21, 692. 14	74 79 1[illegible]
117	112	44	22, 119. 82	61 40 12
118	109	45	22, 444. 23	63 4 36
119	110	45	20, 558. 92	70 19 36
120	111	45	21, 948. 66	73 17 4[illegible]
121	112	45	20, 713. 12	77 43 90
122	111	46	21, 664. 63	67 54 5[illegible]
123	112	46	21, 664. 20	63 48 90
124	109	47	1, 509. 23	2 33 23
125	110	47	1, 500. 92	2 29 07
126	111	47	1, 439. 52	2 15 06
127	112	47	1, 122. 55	1 49 04
128	114	44	23, 012. 48	60 0 13
129	115	44	23, 082. 46	60 4 95
130	114	45	23, 216. 79	60 19 51
131	115	45	23, 025. 69	59 75 51
132	114	46	21, 420. 59	58 59 72
133	115	46	21, 347. 61	57 63 91
134	145	46	23, 078. 24	60 3 99
135	145	47	22, 961. 81	59 69 99
136	145	48	22, 818. 80	61 30 85
137	145	49	1, 400. 08	15 7 25
138	52	25	22, 834. 35	59 56 49
139	53	25	19, 233. 69	66 50 6[illegible]
Total			2, 820, 190. 25	9, 713 28 4[illegible]
1,465 previously reported			29, 278, 756. 79	
1,604 total number of acres surveyed to date			32, 098, 947. 04	

C. T. BROWN, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Saint Paul, Minnesota, September 26, 1872.

D.—*Estimate of appropriation required for continuing the public surveys in Minnesota for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1874.

For field work west of fifth principal meridian:

Extending the 3d, 4th, and 5th guide meridians 250 miles, at $15 per mile	$3,750
Extending the 13th, 14th, and 15th standard parallels 355 miles, at $15 per mile	5,025
Running 600 miles township lines, at $12 per mile	7,200
Subdivision of 25 townships, 1,750 miles, at $10 per mile	17,500

For field work west of fourth principal meridian:

Extending the Ind. meridian 24 miles, at $15 per mile	360
Extending the 8th correction line 142 miles, at $15 per mile	2,130
Running 200 miles township lines, at $12 per mile	2,400
Subdividing 18 townships, 1,263¼ miles, at $10 per mile	12,635
Total	51,000

SALARIES.

For the salary of surveyor general	$2,000
For the salary of chief clerk	1,500
For the salary of chief draughtsman	1,300
For the salary of two assistant draughtsmen, ($1,200 and $1,100)	2,300
For the salary of three transcribing clerks, ($1,200, $1,100, and $1,000)	3,300
Total	10,400

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INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

For pay of messenger, office rent, stationery, fuel, &c..... $2,200

C. T. BROWN,
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Saint Paul, September 26, 1872.

E.—*Abstract statement of the incidental expenses of the office for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1872.

For quarter ending September 30, 1871	$531 70
For quarter ending December 31, 1871	481 55
For quarter ending March 31, 1872	454 05
For quarter ending June 30, 1872	584 75
	2,052 05

C. T. BROWN,
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Saint Paul, Minnesota, September 26, 1872.

D.—*Report of the surveyor general of Dakota Territory.*

OFFICE OF THE U. S. SURVEYOR GENERAL
FOR THE DISTRICT OF DAKOTA,
Yankton, September 30, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report, in duplicate, of the field and office work performed in this surveying district since the date of my last annual report, together with the usual statements relating thereto, and marked A, B, C, and D, accompanied by a map showing the progress of surveys in this district.

SURVEYS.

1st. The third standard parallel from the 7th to the 9th guide meridian; the 8th and 9th guide meridians from the 2d to the 3d standard parallel, amounting to 132 miles 70 chains and 21 links.

2d. The township and range lines of townships Nos. 105, 106, 107, and 108 north, of ranges 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, and 61 west of the 5th principal meridian, and townships Nos. 109, 110, 111, and 112 north, of ranges 60 and 61 west, amounting to 437 miles 50 chains and 78 links.

3d. The following described townships and fractional townships west of the 5th principal meridian have been subdivided into sections, viz: townships 109 and 110 north, of range 49; townships 109, 110, 111, and 112 north, of ranges 50 and 51; fractional townships 132 and 133 north of range 47; fractional townships 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, and 140, of range 48; township 132 north, of range 48; townships 134 and 135 north, of range 49; fractional townships 136, 137, 138, 139, and 140 north, of range 49; townships 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, and 144 north, of range 50; townships 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, and 141 north, of range 51; township 136 north, of range 52: amounting to 2,390 miles 51 chains and 7 links.

4th The 177 lots previously reported as having been surveyed of the Yankton Indian reservation have been subdivided, amounting to 238 miles 2 chains and 86 links.

OFFICE WORK.

1st. The field notes of the above described surveys have been carefully examined and approved.

2d. The field notes have been transcribed and diagrams made of the surveys of the above described standard and township lines, and transmitted to the General Land Office.

3d. The field notes of the subdivision of the above described townships have been protracted, triplicate maps of each one thereof constructed, the original maps filed in this office, the triplicate transmitted to the General Land Office. The duplicates of the first ten townships described have been transmitted to the local land office at Vermillion, and the balance are retained in this office.

4th. The field notes of each of the townships subdivided have been transcribed, the

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transcripts carefully compared with the originals, prefaced by an index diagram, and transmitted to the General Land Office.

5th. Lists descriptive of the land and all the corners of the above described townships subdivided have been made, carefully compared with the original field notes, certified, and the first named ten townships transmitted to the local land office at Vermillion; the balance are retained in this office for further instructions.

6th. The field notes of the subdivision of the 177 lots of the Yankton Indian reservation have been transcribed; the transcripts have been carefully compared with the originals and transmitted to the General Land Office; triplicate maps have been constructed, the original filed in this office and the duplicate and triplicate transmitted to the General Land Office.

7th. The usual amount of miscellaneous business has been performed, such as preparing contracts and bonds, (in quadruplicate,) with instructions and diagrams of the exterior boundary of their surveys for the use of deputies, making out and recording their accounts and the accounts with the Government, the general correspondence of the office, and recording the same, together with other work; all of which occupies a large amount of time, but of which no regular or detailed statement can well be given.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Out of the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, six contracts have been entered into for surveys in the valley of the Red River and in the vicinity of the Northern Pacific Railroad, estimated to amount to $37,550; for surveys in the valley of the Big Sioux River and in the vicinity of the Winona and Saint Peter's Railroad, six contracts have been entered into, estimated to amount to $19,600; and one contract has been entered into for surveys in the valley of Dakota River, estimated to amount to $2,520. Three contracts have been entered into for surveys in the vicinity of the Winona and Saint Peter's Railroad, estimated to amount to $9,000, to be paid for out of a special deposit of $10,000 made by the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company August 20, 1872.

A contract has been entered into for the survey of township 148 north of range 49 west of the 5th principal meridian, to be paid for out of a special deposit of $360, made for that purpose by Frank Aymond and Walter J. Trail, October 3, 1871. The deputies are now all in the field. Returns of field notes for the subdivision of twenty-one townships have been returned to this office and are being platted and transcribed.

AGRICULTURAL.

The summer of 1872 has been the best for agriculture since the settlement began in Dakota. This improvement was due alike to the better condition of the farms, which increase in yield and improve in condition of tillage for several years after the native sod is broken, and to the very fine season, which was unusually warm and supplied with an abundant rainfall, well distributed throughout the period for plant growth. The establishment of stations in various parts of Dakota for meteorological observation and record will soon furnish *data* for a reliable judgment as to our climate and its conditions. The record of the present year will certainly convince any one that it has not been too dry at any time. In fact, the season has been better than in many parts of the country east of us, in the Mississippi Valley, about the lakes, or along the Atlantic sea-board. The crop of wheat was large, leaving a considerable surplus, which is passing into the eastern markets. The corn crop was also large and was well matured before frosts, leaving the evidence of a series of years conclusive in favor of the profitable production of that cereal in Dakota. The yield of oats was immense, and potatoes were abundant and fine, that being a staple crop which never fails, as the soil is peculiarly adapted to them. Rye, barley, sorghum, broom-corn, and all the varieties of garden products were fine, while continued experiments in tobacco culture and in winter wheat and small fruits gave good results.

IMMIGRATION.

The immigration to Dakota shows a steady increase, and the railroads now being constructed will greatly accelerate this. The preponderence of settlers have come to the eastern part of the Territory, into Union, Lincoln, Minnehaha, and Brookings Counties, while a very large settlement has been made in the rich valley of the Vermillion, in Clay and Turner Counties; a fair number has passed up the valleys of the Missouri and Dakota Rivers, and the railroads will greatly add to this tendency. It is natural, and to be expected, that the eastern part should first be filled.

RAILROADS.

The year is marked by the beginning of railroad building in the Territory, and, therefore, by the beginning of established commerce and wealth. The Dakota South-

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ern Railroad from Sioux City, Iowa, is being rapidly built toward Yankton, the territorial capital. About ten miles of the track is laid, and the material is all at hand, and a heavy force of men are at work sufficient to finish it to Yankton this fall. This road will add greatly to the prosperity of all Southeastern Dakota. The Northern Pacific Railroad has completed about 120 miles in Dakota, and will have the track laid to the Missouri River within a few weeks. This will open to settlement a rich region along the Red and Dakota Rivers, the best part of Northern Dakota, suitable for a great variety of crops, and comparatively near the lake markets. The Winona and Saint Peter's Railroad Company have completed their road to the eastern line of Dakota, and have entered the Territory one mile south of the north line of township No. 115 north, of range 47 west, and the road will be completed this year to the Big Sioux River by Lake Kampeska, in township 117 north, of range 53 west, opening to immediate settlement a vast region heretofore untouched, comprising very rich lands in the valley of the Upper Sioux. The lands there are very fine in every characteristic; they are smoothly sloping and gently rolling prairies, with beautiful lakes of clear water filled with pickerel and other fish. There are also numerous springs of fresh water, and many small streams scattered over the country, and rendering it very attractive and feasible for settlement. One-half belongs to the railroad land grant, but this will be for sale at once. The alternate government sections afford an unusually fine opportunity for soldiers' homesteads. It is all now being surveyed, and the whole of it will be open for settlement in the spring of 1873. The region along the Big Sioux, from Sioux Falls northward, will all be settled in a short time, and there is no single body of lands elsewhere untouched, of such fertility and general advantage for those who immigrate from the northern parts of Europe or the United States.

Papers accompanying and forming a part of this report:

A. Estimate for the surveying service in this district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

B. Abstract account of the incidental expenses of the surveyor general's office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.

C. Statement showing the number of townships surveyed in Dakota, and area of land therein.

D. Statement showing the amount, character, locality, and present condition of the surveys in Dakota, uncompleted at and undertaken since the date of my last annual report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. H. BEADLE,
Surveyor General.

Hon. WILLIS DRUMMOND,
Commissioner General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

A.—*Estimate of appropriations required for continuing the public surveys in the Territory of Dakota, for salaries of the surveyor general and the clerks in his office, (as per act of March 2, 1861,) and for the incidental expenses of the office, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.*

For surveying standard parallels and guide meridians	$12,000 00
For surveying township lines	20,000 00
For subdividing 276 townships	68,000 00
Total for surveys	100,000 00
For salary of surveyor general	$2,000 00
For compensation of clerks in the office of the surveyor general	$6,300 00
For rent of office for the surveyor general, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses	$2,000 00

WM. H. H. BEADLE,
United States Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Yankton, Dakota Territory, September 30, 1872.

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B.—*Abstract statement of the incidental expenses of the surveyor general's office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.*

For the quarter ending September 30, 1871	$390 50
For the quarter ending December 31, 1871	398 14
For the quarter ending March 31, 1872	311 15
For the quarter ending June 30, 1872	367 97
	1,467 76

WM. H. H. BEADLE,
United States Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Yankton, Dakota Territory, September 30, 1872.

C.—*Statement of townships surveyed in the Territory of Dakota from July 1, 1871, to June 30, 1872.*

Number.	Township.	Range.	Area.	Number.	Township.	Range.	Area.
	North.	*West.*			*North.*	*West.*	
1	109	49	22,956.90	26	138	49	23,152.43
2	110	49	22,898.26	27	139	49	23,192.84
3	109	50	22,364.96	28	140	49	22,145.51
4	110	50	22,661.76	29	135	50	22,946.76
5	111	50	22,779.39	30	136	50	22,821.97
6	112	50	22,945.47	31	137	50	22,895.65
7	109	51	22,875.28	32	138	50	22,911.68
8	110	51	22,710.14	33	139	50	22,956.16
9	111	51	20,854.26	34	140	50	22,645.58
10	112	51	22,893.80	35	141	50	23,102.65
11	132	47	7,808.48	36	142	50	22,997.01
12	133	47	7,030.96	37	143	50	23,051.10
13	132	48	22,771.91	38	144	50	22,404.95
14	133	48	22,995.94	39	136	51	22,459.05
15	134	48	10,536.52	40	137	51	23,074.01
16	135	48	5,468.54	41	138	51	23,024.51
17	136	48	3,551.85	42	139	51	23,048.74
18	137	48	1,385.37	43	140	51	22,354.31
19	138	48	2,046.32	44	141	51	23,220.10
20	139	48	2,514.83	45	136	52	22,522.68
21	140	48	2,766.30				
22	134	49	23,214.06				864,004.86
23	135	49	23,215.60	292 previously reported			5,565,535.35
24	136	49	22,793.29	Total acres surveyed			6,429,540.21
25	137	49	22,936.78				

WM. H. H. BEADLE.
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Yankton, Dakota Territory, September 30, 1872.

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D. *Statement showing the amount, character, locality, and the present condition of the surveys in Dakota, uncompleted at and undertaken since the date of the last annual report.*

Name of deputy.	Date of contract.	Character of work.	Estimated cost of survey.	Cost of survey.	Locality.	Present condition.
Moses K. Armstrong...	Dec. 16, 1869	Subdivisions.....	$5,000 00	$3,000 82	Subdivision of a portion of the Yankton Indian reservation, for the purpose of allotment to such members of said tribe of Indians as desire to have lands set apart to them in severalty.	Survey completed and approved, and notes and maps transmitted.
Miles T. Woolley	June 27, 1871	Standard and township lines.	4,400 00	4,392 54	Between the first and third standard parallels, and between the seventh and ninth guide meridians west of the fifth principal meridian.	Surveys completed and approved, and notes and plats transmitted.
Joseph W. Blonding....	June 28, 1871	Subdivision lines.....	4,400 00		Fractional townships 138 to 142 north, inclusive, of range 48; fractional townships 138 to 144 north, inclusive, of range 49; and townships 137 to 140 north, inclusive, of range 50 west of the fifth principal meridian.	Surveys completed (except four townships) and approved, and notes and plats transmitted.
Richard F. Pettigrew...	June 29, 1871	Subdivision lines.....	1,800 00	1,800 00	Township 112 north, range 50, and townships 109, 110, 111, and 112 north, of range 51 west of the fifth principal meridian.	Surveys completed and approved, and notes and plats transmitted.
James C. Blanding and John Q. Burbank.	June 30, 1871	Subdivision lines.....	3,530 00	3,530 00	Townships 141, 142, 143, and 144 north, of range 50; townships 137, 138, 139, 140, and 141, of range 51; and township 136 north, of range 52 west of the fifth principal meridian.	Surveys completed and approved, and notes and plats transmitted.
Horace J. Austin.....	June 30, 1871	Subdivision lines.....	4,070 00	4,070 00	Townships 132 and 133 north, of ranges 47 and 48; townships 134, 135, 136, and 137 north, of ranges 48 and 49; townships 135 and 136 north, of range 50; and township 136 north, of range 51 west of the fifth principal meridian.	Surveys completed and approved, and notes and plats transmitted.
Ole B. Iverson.....	July 13, 1871	Subdivision lines.....	1,800 00	1,800 00	Townships 109 and 110 north, of range 49; and townships 109, 110, and 111 north, of range 50 west of the fifth principal meridian.	Surveys completed and approved, and notes and plats transmitted.
Shobal V. Clevenger and Augustus High.	July 3, 1872	Standard, township, and subdivision lines.	10,000 00		Eighth standard parallel from seventh to ninth guide meridian; eighth and ninth guide meridian from eighth to ninth standard parallel; township lines between the seventh and eighth guide meridians from the eighth to ninth standard parallel; subdivide townships 131 to 135 north, both inclusive, of ranges 51 and 52 west.	Deputies in the field have returned the field notes of ten townships of subdivisions to this office.
Richard O. Chaney.....	July 3, 1872	Township and subdivision lines.	4,770 00		Township lines between the ninth and tenth standard parallels from the seventh to eighth guide meridian; subdivide townships 137, 138, 139, and 140 north, of ranges 58 and 59 west.	Deputy in the field.

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D.—*Statement showing the amount, character, locality, and the present condition of the surveys in Dakota, &c.*—Continued.

Name of deputy.	Date of contract.	Character of work.	Estimat'd cost of survey.	Cost of survey.	Locality.	Present condition.
Alexander Anderson...	July 3, 1872	Township and subdivision lines.	$5,150 00		Township lines between the ninth and tenth standard parallels from the eighth to ninth guide meridians; subdivide township 137 north, of range 64; and townships 137, 138, 139, and 140 north, of ranges 65 and 66 west of the fifth principal meridian.	Deputy in the field.
Miles T. Woolley.....	July 5, 1872	Standard and township lines.	6,000 00		South and west of the Sissiton and Wahpeton Indian reservation.	Deputy in the field.
George G. Beardsly and Charles Scott.	July 5, 1872	Standard, township, and subdivision lines.	8,000 00		The ninth and tenth standard parallels from the seventh guide meridian to the Missouri River; the eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh guide meridians from the ninth to tenth standard parallel; township lines between the ninth and tenth standard parallels from the tenth guide meridian to the Missouri River; and subdivide a few townships at the crossing of the Missouri River by the Northern Pacific Railroad.	Deputies in the field.
John P. Knight..	July 5, 1872	Standard, township, and subdivision lines.	3,630 00		The eleventh standard parallel from the seventh to eighth guide meridian; the eighth guide meridian from the tenth to eleventh standard parallel; the township lines between the tenth and eleventh standard parallels from the seventh to the eighth guide meridian; subdivide three townships in the valley of Cheyenne River.	Deputy in the field.
Horace J. Austin	July 6, 1872	Subdivisions.....	6,000 00		In the valley of the Red River of the North...	Deputy in the field returned the notes of eight townships.
James H. Burdick	July 9, 1872	Subdivisions.....	4,000 00		Townships 109 to 113, of ranges 47 and 48; and townships 111 to 113, of range 49 west.	Deputy in the field.
Richard F. Pettigrew and Ole B. Iverson.	July 17, 1872	Standard, township, and subdivision lines.	4,090 00		Between the Dakota River and the Minnesota State line, including the lands granted to the Winona and Saint Peter's Railroad Company.	Deputies in the field.
John Langness	July 17, 1872	Subdivisions.....	2,160 00		Township 114 north, of range 48; townships 114, 115, and 116, of range 49; and townships 115 and 116, of range 50.	Deputy in the field.
Melvin Grigsby.....	July 19, 1872	Subdivisions.....	2,520 00		Townships 105, 106, 107, and 108 north, of range 60; and townships 106, 107, and 108, of range 61 west.	Deputy in the field.
Horace J. Austin	July 23, 1872	Subdivisions.....	360 00		Fractional township 148 north, of range 49 west.	Deputy in the field.
Robert S. Alexander..	August 3, 1872	Subdivisions.....	750 00		Townships 106 and 107 north, of range 53 west	Deputy in the field.

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Edwin H. Van Antwerp and James C. Blanding.	August 16, 1872	Subdivisions ...	2,600 00		Townships 113, 114, and 115 north, of range 52; and townships 114, 115, 116, 117, and 118 north, of range 53 west of the fifth principal meridian.	Deputies in the field have returned the field-notes of three townships to this office.
William A. Olmsted ...	August 21, 1872	Subdivisions.....	2,700 00		Townships 118 and 119 north, of ranges 47, 48, 49, and 50 west of the fifth principal meridian.	Deputy in the field.
William M. Vinson.....	August 21, 1872	Subdivisions.....	2,700 00		Townships 114, 115, 116, and 117, of range 49; townships 115, 116, and 117, of range 48; and township 117 north, of ranges 49 and 50 west.	Deputy in the field.
Edwin H. Van Antwerp and James C. Blanding.	August 22, 1872	Subdivisions.....	3,600 00		Township 120 north, of ranges 49 and 50; townships 117, 118, 119, and 120 north, of range 51; and townships 116, 117, 118, 119, and 120 north, of range 52 west of the fifth principal meridian.	Deputies in the field.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Yankton, Dakota Territory, September 30, 1872.

WM. H. H. BEADLE,
United States Surveyor General.

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E.—*Report of the surveyor general of Nebraska.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Plattsmouth, Nebraska, September 25, 1872.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions of 1872, I have the honor to submit herewith (in duplicate) my annual report of the surveying operations in this district, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873.

SURVEYS.

The surveys contracted for out of the appropriation of March 3, 1871, have been completed; also contract No. 33, of Messrs. Burch and Warner, made August 4, 1870, out of the appropriation of July 15, 1870, upon which time was extended until June 1, 1871. Eighteen contracts have been entered into for the survey of the public lands in this district, out of the appropriation of June 10, 1872, and the special deposits made by the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company in Nebraska, March 7, May 6, and May 22, 1872, of which a detailed statement is given in the accompanying tables, marked B No. 1 and B No. 2.

The deputies are in the field and progressing satisfactorily with their work, and, if uninterrupted, will complete all the surveys within the time specified in the contract

OFFICE WORK.

The field notes of 395 miles 20 chains and 12 links of exterior lines have been examined, approved, and transcripts and diagrams thereof made in duplicate, and transmitted to the Department.

The field notes of 133 townships of subdivision lines have been examined, approved, and transcripts and transcript plats made thereof, (in duplicate,) and transmitted to the Department and the proper local land offices.

Descriptive lists of 133 townships have been made and transmitted to the proper land offices.

Seventy volumes of field notes of surveys, including exterior and subdivision lines, have been paged, indexed, and bound.

The miscellaneous work, including correspondence, preparing contracts, estimates of costs of surveys, &c., has been larger than usual during the past year.

PROPOSED SURVEYS.

The annual estimates for the surveying service in the district, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, were prepared and transmitted July 25, 1872, in compliance with your instructions of April 5, 1872. The surveys proposed are located along the North Platte, Loupe, and Niobrara Rivers, and include some of the most valuable lands in the State. These lands are already in demand to supply the wants of the thousands seeking homes in this State.

Statistics obtained from reliable sources places the increase of population by immigration during the past year at fully 75,000. The year has been one of material development and prosperity, witnessing the completion of 250 miles of railway within the State, and occupation of a large portion of the public domain by hardy and industrious pioneers, and the production of an abundant crop of grain and fruits.

In conclusion, I have the honor to call your attention to the following statements, estimates, map, &c., accompanying this report:

A. Schedule showing the condition of the public surveys under the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.

B 1. Schedule showing the contracts and condition of the public surveys under special deposits made by the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.

B 2. Schedule showing the contracts and condition of the public surveys under the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873.

C 1. Statement showing the amount expended for salaries of surveyor general and clerks during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.

C 2. Statement showing the amount expended out of special deposits for office work made by the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.

D. Statement showing the amount expended for rent of office and other incidental expenses, and condition of the account during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.

E. Statement showing the description of land, area, and number of miles for which duplicate plats and transcripts of field notes have been transmitted to the Department, and triplicate plats and descriptive lists have been furnished to the local land offices during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.

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F. Statement showing the description and number of township plats and descriptive lists furnished to the different local land offices during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.

G. Estimate of sums required for the extension of the public surveys in the State for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

H. Estimate of sums required for office expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

K. Sectional map of Nebraska, exhibiting the progress and condition of the public surveys for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM,
Surveyor General Nebraska and Iowa.

Hon. WILLIS DRUMMOND,
Commissioner of General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

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A.—*Statement showing the condition of the public surveys under the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.*

Name of contractors.	Number of contract.	Date of contract.	Amount and locality.	Character of work and number of miles.		Rate.	Cost.	Date and amount of appropriation.		Present condition.
				Township.	Section.					
								Appropriation Mar. 3, 1871.	$40,000 00	
			All north of base line, and west of sixth principal meridian.	*M. ch. lk.*	*M. ch. lk.*					
Daugherty & Parmelee.	42	May 20, 1871	Section lines of township 13, in ranges 51 to 56, inclusive; townships 13 to 16 inclusive, ranges 57 and 58; fractional township 12, ranges 51 to 59 inclusive; townships 13, 14, 15, and 16, in range 59.		1,207 34 38	$5	$6,037 15			Survey completed, returned approved; plats and transcripts transmitted.
William A. Dougherty.	43	May 25, 1871	Section lines of township 9, ranges 29 to 32, inclusive; townships 9, 10, and 11, ranges 33 and 34.		599 60 36	5	2,998 77			Survey completed, returned approved; plats and transcripts transmitted.
Daugherty & Cutler ...	44	May 26, 1871	Exterior lines of townships 9, 10, and 11, range 41.	24 12 62		6	144 95			Survey completed, returned approved; plats and transcripts transmitted.
			Section lines townships 9, 10, and 11, in ranges 25 to 40 inclusive; township 11, range 41.		1,141 49 91	5	5,708 12			
			Exterior lines of townships 25 to 28 inclusive; ranges 11, 12, and 13.	126 14 56		6	757 09			
Wiltse & Kendall.....	45	June 15, 1871	Section lines of townships 25 to 28, ranges 11 to 13 inclusive; townships 29, 30, and 31, range 13; townships 29 and 30, range 14.		1,021 39 12	5	5,107 45			Survey completed, returned approved; plats and transcripts transmitted.
			Exterior lines townships 29 to 32, ranges 11 to 13 inclusive; townships 29 and 30, range 14; fractional township 33, ranges 11, 12, & 13.	160 24 24		6	961 82			

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Richards & Gay	46	June 15, 1871	Subdivision lines 29, 30, and 31, ranges 9 and 10. Townships 29, 30, 31, and 32, ranges 11 and 12. Township 32, range 13. Fractional township 33, ranges 11, 12, and 13.		977 55 99	5	4, [illegible] 30			Survey completed, returned approved; plats and transcripts transmitted.
Park & Campbell	47	June 16, 1871	Exterior lines of township 16, between ranges 25 and 26, 26 and 27, 27 and 28, 28 and 29, 29 and 30, 30 and 31, 31 and 32.	42 55 79		6	256 18			Survey completed, returned approved; plats and transcripts transmitted.
			Section lines of township 16, ranges 25 to 32 inclusive; township 16, ranges 35 to 42 inclusive.		977 69 74	5	4, 889 35			
George W. Fairfield	48	June 17, 1871	Exterior lines of townships 1, 2, 3, and 4, range 29.	41 73 91		6	251 54			Survey completed, returned approved; plats and transcripts transmitted.
			Section lines of townships 1, 2, 3, and 4, ranges 27 and 28.		513 48 17	5	2, 568 01			
Stephens & Slocum	49	June 16, 1871	Section lines of township 102, ranges 20 to 24 inclusive; townships 1, 2, 3, and 4 inclusive, ranges 25 and 26.		1, 112 18 54	5	5, 561 16			
			By amount charged to special deposit B. and M. R. R. Company of Daugherty & Parmelee's acc't by order of Commissioner General Land Office.						$130 09	
Totals				395 21 12	7, 551 56 21		40, 130 09		40, 130 09	

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Plattsmouth, Nebraska, September 25, 1872.*

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, *Surveyor General.*

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B 1.—*Statement showing the contracts and condition of public surveys under special deposits made by the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.*

Names of contractors.	Number of contract.	Date of contract.	Character of work.	Locality, (all north of the base line and west of the sixth principal meridian.)	Estimated cost.	Date and amount of deposit.		Present condition.
Stephenson & Slocum	50	1872. April 5	Subdivisions	Townships 5, 6, 7, and 8, ranges 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29.	$6,000 00	Special deposit by Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company with assistant treasurer, Boston, Massachusetts, dated March 7, 1872, for field-work.	$17,726 82	Survey completed in the field, and notes returned to this office.
						Special deposit by Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company with First National Bank, Omaha, Nebraska, dated May 6, 1872, for field-work.	23,469 51	
Wiltse, Kendall & Court	51	April 22	do	Townships 21, 22, 23, and 24, ranges 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15.	6,000 00	Special deposit by Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company with First National Bank, Omaha, Nebraska, dated May 20, 1872, for field-work.	242 21	Do.
Keyes & Jamison	52	May 4	Exterior lines	Townships 1 to 4, range 30; townships 1 to 8, ranges 31 to 42, inclusive.	5,875 00			Parties in the field.
			Subdivisions	Townships 5 and 6, range 30				
Park & Campbell	53	May 10	Standard lines	Establish third guide meridian from fourth to sixth standard parallel, fourth guide meridian from fourth to fifth standard parallel, fifth standard parallel from second to fourth guide meridian, sixth standard parallel from second to third guide meridian.	3,360 00			Do.
			Subdivisions	Township 14, ranges 21, 22, 23, and 24.				
Paul & Harvey	54	June 20	Exterior lines	Townships 15 to 20, inclusive, ranges 17 to 24, inclusive.	3,000 00			Do.
			Subdivisions	Township 17, range 17.				
North & Becker	55	June 22	do	Townships 15 and 16, ranges 21 to 24; townships 14, 15, and 16, ranges 17 to 20.	6,000 00			Do.
Milner & Reasoner	57	June 26	do	Townships 1 to 4, ranges 29 to 32, inclusive.	5,100 00			Do.

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Pollard & Wells	60	June 28	do	Townships 1 and 2, range 37; townships 1 to 4, ranges 35 and 36.	3,800 00		Do.
Patrick & Stout	62	June 29	do	Townships 2 to 10, range 41; townships 2 to 10, range 42.	2,400 00		Do.
To amount paid Daugherty & Parnelee on contract				No. 43, dated May 20, 1871	130 09		
Total					41,165 09		41,438 54

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Plattsmouth, September* 25, 1872.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, *Surveyor General.*

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B 2.—*Statement showing the contracts and condition of the public surveys under appropriation for fiscal year ending June 30, 1873.*

Names of contractors.	No. of contract.	Date of contract.	Character of work.	Locality, (all north of the base line and west sixth principal meridian.)	Estimated cost.	Date and amount of appropriation.		Present condition.
		1872.						
Richards & Wilbur	56	June 26	Subdivisions	Townships 7 and 8, range 30; townships 5, 6, 7, and 8, ranges 31, 32, and 33; townships 6, 7, and 8, range 34.	$6,120 00	Appropriation of June 10, 1872.	$60,000 00	Parties in the field.
Wiltse, Kendall & Court	58	June 25	Standard lines.	Second guide meridian, townships 33 & 34.	13,100 00			Do.
			Exteriors	Townships 25 to 28 and 31 to 34, range 14; townships 25 to 34, ranges 15 and 16, or to Keha-Paha River.				
			Subdivisions	Townships 25 to 28 and 31 to 34, range 14; townships 25 to 34, range 15; townships 21 to 34, range 16, or to Keha-Paha River.				
John B. Crosby	59	June 29	do	Townships 1, 2, 3, and 4, ranges 33 and 34.	3,000 00			Do.
Sheldon & Fairfield	61	June 28	do	Townships 3 and 4, range 37; townships 1, 2, 3, and 4, ranges 38, 39, and 40; township 1, ranges 41 and 42.	5,800 00			Do.
Patrick & Stout	62	June 29	do	Townships 2 to 10, ranges 41 and 42. (Eight full townships charged to special deposit, amounting to $2,400; balance, $1,200, out of appropriation.)	1,200 00			Do.
Slocum, Stephenson & Slocum	63	June 29	do	Township 5, range 34; townships 5, 6, 7, and 8, ranges 35 to 40, inclusive.	9,000 00			Do.
Daugherty & Parmelee	64	July 2	do	Townships 18, 19, and 20, range 17; townships 17 to 20, ranges 18, 19, and 20; township 17, range 21.	6,140 00			Do.
Enos F. Gray & John N. Hays	65	July 11	Standard lines.	The fifth standard parallel, from fourth guide meridian to western boundary of State; the fifth, sixth, and seventh guide meridians, from fourth to fifth standard parallel.	5,545 00			Do.
			Exterior lines.	Townships 17, 18, 19, and 20, ranges 41 to 48, inclusive.				
N. I. Paul and Robert Harvey	66	Aug. 16	Standard lines.	Seventh and eighth standard parallels, from second to third guide meridian; the third guide meridian, from sixth to eighth standard parallel.	4,536 00			Do.
			Exterior lines.	Towns'ps 21 to 24, ranges 17 to 24, inclusive				
La Munyon & Campbell	67	Aug. 15	do	Towns'ps 17 to 20, ranges 49 to 58, inclusive	5,500 00			Do.
			Subdivisions	Township 17, ranges 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, and 54				
Total					59,941 00		60,000 00	

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Plattsmouth, September 25, 1872.*

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, *Surveyor General.*

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C 1.—*Statement showing the amount expended for salaries of surveyor general and clerks during fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.*

May 12. By appropriation for salaries of surveyor general and clerks		$8,300 00
September 30. To first quarter, ending September 30, 1871	$1,990 48	
December 31. To second quarter, ending December 31, 1871	2,213 33	
March 31. To third quarter, ending March 31, 1872	2,375 00	
June 30. To fourth quarter, ending June 30, 1872	1,721 19	
	8,300 00	8,300 00

E. E. CUNNINGHAM,
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Plattsmouth, Nebraska, September 25, 1872.

C 2.—*Statement showing amount expended out of special deposits for office work made by the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company during fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.*

March 7. By certificate of deposit, No. 173, for $3,646.34; No. 175, for $476.17, with assistant treasurer United States, Boston, Massachusetts		$4,122 51
May 6. By certificates of deposit, Nos. 1751, 1753, 1755, 1757, 1759, 1761, 1763, 1765, and 1767, with First National Bank of Omaha		5,326 30
May 22. By certificate of deposit, No. 1794, with First National Bank of Omaha		56 25
June 30. To clerk hire	$622 22	
June 30. Unexpended balance	8,882 84	
	9,505 06	9,505 06

E. E. CUNNINGHAM,
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Plattsmouth, Nebraska, September 25, 1872.

D.—*Statement showing the amount expended for rent of office and other incidental expenses and condition of account during fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.*

March 12, 1871. By appropriation for rent of office and other incidental expenses		$2,000 00
September 30. To first quarter, ending September 30, 1871	$470 55	
December 31. To second quarter, ending December 31, 1871	462 66	
March 31. To third quarter, ending March 31, 1872	339 72	
June 30. To fourth quarter, ending June 30, 1872	630 06	
June 30. Unexpended balance	97 01	
	2,000 00	2,000 00

E. E. CUNNINGHAM,
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Plattsmouth, Nebraska, September 25, 1872.

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E.—*Statement showing the description of lands, area, and number of miles, for which duplicate plats and transcripts of field notes have been transmitted to the Department, and triplicate plats and descriptive lists have been furnished to the land offices, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.*

Number of township.	DESCRIPTION. Township north.	DESCRIPTION. Range west.	AMOUNT OF SURVEYS. Number of acres.	Miles.	Chains.	Links.
1	16	35	22,853.04	60	31	51
2	16	36	22,910.88	60	49	38
3	16	37	22,873.48	60	49	03
4	16	38	22,904.57	60	64	28
5	16	39	22,898.93	60	79	34
6	16	40	22,928.40	61	4	00
7	16	41	22,899.57	60	5	99
8	16	42	21,324.86	68	16	06
Including meanders				9	42	20
9	16	25	22,991.70	61	13	93
10	16	26	22,964.37	60	75	94
11	16	27	22,974.61	60	61	46
12	16	28	22,894.49	60	42	84
13	16	29	22,886.68	60	26	25
14	16	30	22,943.40	60	16	86
15	16	31	22,982.99	60	12	48
16	16	32	22,977.40	60	0	39
17	12	51	12,045.27	35	53	93
18	12	52	12,044.29	35	78	61
19	13	51	23,063.85	60	3	45
20	13	52	23,037.78	60	0	76
21	13	53	23,039.38	60	0	95
22	13	54	23,019.19	59	77	50
23	13	55	23,052.64	60	1	40
24	13	56	23,033.68	59	78	91
25	14	57	23,030.90	59	79	03
26	fr. 12	53	12,044.27	36	22	67
27	fr. 12	54	12,038.03	35	58	04
28	fr. 12	55	12,033.21	35	53	93
29	fr. 12	56	12,044.91	36	1	96
30	fr. 12	57	12,029.42	36	14	17
31	13	57	23,028.13	59	78	62
32	15	57	23,015.19	59	77	66
33	16	57	22,959.90	61	0	77
34	fr. 12	58	12,049.07	36	19	34
35	13	58	23,018.38	59	77	65
36	14	58	23,004.41	59	75	05
37	15	58	22,962.61	59	69	52
38	16	58	22,927.91	60	65	45
39	fr. 12	59	6,467.94	20	69	47
40	fr. 13	59	5,380.72	13	56	51
41	fr. 14	59	5,356.14	14	35	02
42	fr. 15	59	5,393.23	14	49	41
43	fr. 16	59	5,385.51	14	34	60
44	9	29	23,037.80	60	3	98
45	9	30	23,055.85	60	4	88
46	9	31	23,015.31	59	77	88
47	9	32	22,996.55	59	76	65
48	9	33	22,998.09	59	76	42
49	10	33	23,003.68	59	78	87
50	11	33	22,984.06	59	68	38
51	9	34	22,967.10	59	71	21
52	10	34	22,990.16	59	78	09
53	11	34	23,074.27	60	4	00
54	25	11	23,024.29	60	4	94
55	26	11	22,993.98	59	75	64
56	27	11	23,061.78	60	5	47
57	28	11	22,864.69	60	56	67
58	25	12	23,085.58	60	4	30
59	26	12	23,067.20	60	2	64
60	27	12	23,009.08	59	79	29
61	28	12	22,775.49	60	45	89
62	25	13	23,008.92	59	77	60
63	26	13	22,975.61	59	73	35
64	27	13	22,984.36	59	74	73

Number of township.	DESCRIPTION. Township north.	DESCRIPTION. Range west.	AMOUNT OF SURVEYS. Number of acres.	Miles.	Chains.	Links.
65	28	13	22,548.66	60	23	
66	29	13	23,022.83	59	72	
67	30	13	23,016.23	59	79	
68	31	13	23,057.85	60	2	
69	29	14	23,070.38	60	3	
70	30	14	23,034.05	59	77	
71	1	20	23,070.45	60	4	
72	1	21	23,034.44	59	79	
73	1	22	23,015.72	59	78	
74	1	23	23,208.63	59	78	
75	2	20	23,013.50	62	61	
76	2	21	23,038.54	59	79	
77	2	22	23,033.56	59	79	
78	2	23	22,952.30	59	70	
79	1	24	23,065.98	60	4	
80	2	24	23,114.66	60	10	
81	1	25	23,002.64	59	76	
82	2	25	23,010.25	59	77	
83	3	25	23,041.54	60	0	
84	4	25	22,519.73	74	79	
85	1	26	22,959.54	59	71	
86	2	26	22,949.86	59	69	
87	3	26	22,648.92	71	73	
88	4	26	22,882.79	62	64	
89	9	35	23,040.16	60	2	
90	10	35	23,049.03	60	4	
91	11	35	23,049.30	60	3	
92	9	36	23,041.12	60	4	
93	10	36	23,074.51	60	5	
94	11	36	23,079.44	60	7	
95	9	37	23,062.93	60	6	
96	10	37	23,056.37	60	6	
97	11	37	23,086.67	60	8	
98	9	38	23,067.03	60	6	
99	10	38	23,068.06	60	5	
100	11	38	23,095.83	60	9	
101	9	39	23,041.10	60	2	
102	10	39	23,049.49	60	0	
103	11	39	23,086.97	60	9	
104	9	40	23,053.01	60	4	
105	10	40	23,099.73	60	7	
106	11	40	23,092.13	60	7	
107	11	41	23,072.24	60	25	
108	1	27	23,091.36	60	5	
109	2	27	23,066.52	60	1	
Meanders					14	24
110	3	27	22,493.73	59	59	
111	4	27	22,874.16	60	36	
112	1	28	23,042.07	59	79	
113	2	28	22,968.33	59	74	
Meanders					18	74
114	3	28	22,455.55	59	75	
115	4	28	22,853.94	60	18	
116	29	9	23,014.34	59	77	
117	30	9	23,009.48	59	77	
118	31	9	22,995.99	59	77	
119	29	10	23,041.35	60	4	
120	30	10	22,964.94	59	72	
121	31	10	22,944.23	59	71	
122	29	11	23,052.34	60	1	
123	30	11	23,024.32	59	77	
124	31	11	23,011.77	59	77	
Meanders					3	24
125	32	11	22,469.80	59	32	
126	33	11	1,905.80	3	57	

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E.—*Statement showing the description of lands, area, and number of miles, &c.*—Continued.

DESCRIPTION.			AMOUNT OF SURVEYS.			DESCRIPTION.			AMOUNT OF SURVEYS.				
Number of township.	Township north.	Range west.	Number of acres.	Miles.	Chains.	Links.	Number of township.	Township north.	Range west.	Number of acres.	Miles.	Chains.	Links.
Meanders				3	58	00	131	33	12	6, 822. 96	6	54	40
127	29	12	23, 042. 89	60	0	31	Meanders				7	0	79
128	30	12	23, 061. 78	60	0	76	132	32	13	23, 271. 07	60	39	61
129	31	12	23, 068. 74	60	2	35	133	33	13	13, 764. 38	35	75	95
130	32	12	23, 362. 57	60	53	18	Meanders				6	76	90

E. E. CUNNINGHAM,
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Plattsmouth, September 25, 1872.

F.—*Statement showing the description and number of township plats and descriptive lists furnished to the different land offices during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.*

Township and range. *	When transmitted.	No. of plats.	No. of descriptive lists.
TO REGISTER DAKOTA LAND DISTRICT.			
Townships 27 and 28 north, ranges 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 east; township 32 north, range 4 east; and townships 27 and 28 north, range 1 west.	Sept. 29, 1871	13	
Townships 29, 30, and 31, ranges 9 and 10; townships 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33, in ranges 11, 12, and 13; and townships 29 and 30, range 14.	April 22, 1872	35	70
TO REGISTER GRAND ISLAND LAND DISTRICT.			
Township 16, in ranges 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, and 42; townships 12 and 13, ranges 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, and 59; townships 14, 15, and 16, ranges 57, 58, and 59.	April 12, 1872	43	86
Townships 17 and 18, range 14; townships 17, 18, and 19, in range 13.....	May 2 and Oct. 23, 1872.	5	
TO REGISTER SOUTH PLATTE LAND DISTRICT.			
Township 9, ranges 29, 30, 31, and 32; townships 9, 10, and 11, ranges 33 to 40, inclusive; and township 11, range 41.	March 28 and May 28, 1872.	29	58
TO REGISTER NEMAHA LAND DISTRICT.			
Townships 1 and 2, ranges 20 to 24, inclusive; townships 1 to 4, inclusive, ranges 25 to 28, inclusive.	April 15 and Jan. 10, 1872.	26	52
RECAPITULATION.			
To Nemaha land district.....		26	52
To South Platte land district.....		29	58
To Grand Island land district.....		48	86
To Dakota land district.....		48	70
Total.....		151	266

* All north of base line and west of the sixth principal meridian.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM,
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Plattsmouth, Nebraska, September 25, 1872.

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G.—*Estimate of sums required for the extension of public surveys in the State of Nebraska for the fiscal year ending June 31, 1874.*

All north of the base line and west of sixth principal meridian in Nebraska.	Miles.	Rate.	Amount.
STANDARD LINES.			
The third guide meridian from the first standard parallel to north boundary of the State.	24	$15 00	$360 00
EXTERIOR LINES.			
Townships 25 to 36, inclusive, in ranges 17 to 24, inclusive.. Townships 17 to 20, inclusive, in ranges 25 to 40, inclusive.....	1,560	10 00	15,600 00
SUBDIVISION LINES.			
Townships 21 to 36, inclusive, in ranges 17 to 24, inclusive Townships 17 to 20, inclusive, in ranges 41 to 58, inclusive	8,160	8 00	65,280 00
Total	9,744		81,240 00

E. E. CUNNINGHAM.
Surveyor General Nebraska and Iowa.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Plattsmouth, Nebraska, September 25, 1872.

H.—*Estimate of sums required for office expenses for fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.*

Salary of surveyor general.....	$2,000
Salary of chief clerk.....	1,600
Salary of principal draughtsman.....	1,300
Salary of assistant draughtsman.....	1,300
Salary of accountant.....	1,200
Salary of three copyists, at $1,100 each.....	3,300
Office rent, fuel, messenger, stationery, &c.....	3,000
Total.....	13,700

E. E. CUNNINGHAM,
Surveyor General Nebraska and Iowa.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Plattsmouth, Nebraska, September 25, 1872.

F.—*Report of the surveyor general of Kansas.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Lawrence, Kansas, September 24, 1872.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions of April 5, 1872, I herewith present (in duplicate) my annual report of the surveying operations, together with a map showing the progress of the surveys, in this district during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.

FIELD WORK.

All surveys contracted for out of the appropriation of March 3, 1871, have been completed.

Out of special deposits made by railroad companies in compliance with an act approved July 2, 1864, the lines of public surveys have been extended over townships 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20 south, ranges 31, 32, and 33 west.

The "Cherokee national strip" has been surveyed in accordance with your instructions of April 28, 1871.

Five joint contracts have been entered into out of the appropriation of June 10, 1872, for the extension of the lines of public surveys in the State of Kansas. In letting these contracts, I have been guided by existing laws and regulations governing the surveying service. The demands of settlers and other public interests have been duly considered in the selection of the localities to be surveyed.

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OFFICE WORK.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, the field notes of 88 miles standard, 1,118 miles of exterior township, and 7,646 miles of subdivisional lines have been transcribed and transmitted to the Department.

Ten diagrams, in duplicate, of standard and exterior lines, and plats, in triplicate, of 136 townships, were prepared, and the required copies transmitted to the General Land Office and the proper local land offices.

One hundred and thirty-six descriptive lists of the surveys executed during the year ending June 30, 1872, have been prepared and forwared to the respective local land offices.

The plats and field notes of the survey of the "Cherokee national strip," as transmitted to this office by the deputy surveyor, have been examined and the areas recalculated, and the required copies transmitted to the Department and the respective local land offices.

In connection with the above, the usual amount of miscellaneous business has been attended to, of which no detailed statement can well be given.

EXTENSION OF PUBLIC SURVEYS.

The usual estimates for the surveying service in my district, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, have been prepared and transmitted to your Department, as directed in your circular of April 5, 1872.

The surveys of the State of Kansas are rapidly approaching completion. The sum of $150,000 is sufficient to extend the lines of survey over the remaining unsurveyed public domain. In my estimates I ask for an appropriation of $70,000 to meet the necessary demands of a constantly increasing immigration, and the requirements of the railway lines, now pushing forward to Colorado and New Mexico.

In conclusion, I respectfully invite your attention to the accompanying tabular statements which form a part of this report:

A. Names, duties, and salaries of persons employed in the surveyor general's office during the year ending June 30, 1872.

B. Sums expended for salaries of surveyor general and clerks during the year ending June 30, 1872.

C. Expenditures of the office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.

D. The extent and cost of public surveys executed during the year ending June 30, 1872.

E. The extent and cost of surveying the "Cherokee national strip," in Kansas.

F. Amounts deposited by railroad companies in compliance with an act approved July 2, 1864, and the decision of the Secretary of the Interior of November 8, 1866.

G. Numbers and area of townships, plats and transcript of field notes of which have been transmitted to the Department, and plats and descriptive lists furnished the local land-offices at Salina and Wichita, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.

H. Numbers and area of townships of the "Cherokee national strip," plats and transcript of field notes of which have been transmitted to the Department, and plats transmitted to the local land offices at Independence and Wichita.

I. Estimated expense, number of miles, and character of work for which contracts have been entered into, and chargeable to the appropriation of June 10, 1872.

J. Estimate of sums required for the extension of surveys during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

K. Estimate of sum required for office expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. W. BABCOCK,
Surveyor General.

Hon. WILLIS DRUMMOND,
Commissioner General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

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A.—*Statement showing the names, duties, nativity, whence appointed, and rate of compensation per annum of persons employed in the surveyor general's office of Kansas during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.*

Name.	Duty.	Nativity.	Whence appointed.
C. W. Babcock	Surveyor general	Vermont	Kansas
H. C. F. Hackbusch	Chief clerk	Prussia	do
William B. Covel*	Principal draughtsman	New York	do
T. H. Morrison	Assistant draughtsman	Maine	do
Austin R. Mills†	Accountant	Massachusetts	do
S. A. Gillette	Copyist	Ohio	do
John Barber	do	do	do
Henry B. Ray	do	Virginia	do
John T. Athey	do	Maryland	do
James Bicknell	Messenger	England	do

	Term of service.	Salary per annum.
C. W. Babcock	Entire year	$2,000 00
H. C. F. Hackbusch	do	1,600 00
William B. Covel*	From July 1 to August 31, 1871, and April 8 to June 30, 1872.	1,300 00
T. H. Morrison	Entire year	1,100 00
Austin R. Mills†	do	1,200 00
S. A. Gillette	do	1,100 00
John Barber	From July 1 to August 31, 1871, and November 15, 1871, to February 29, 1872.	1,100 00
Henry B. Ray	From October 1, 1871, to March 4, 1872	1,100 00
John T. Athey	From October 1, 1871, to February 29, 1872	1,100 00
James Bicknell	Entire year	600 00

* From April 8 to June 30, 1872; paid out of special deposits.
† From April 1 to June 30, 1872; paid out of special deposits.

B.—*Statement showing the amount expended for salary of surveyor general and clerks during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.*

	Regular service.	Out of special deposits.	Total.
Quarter ending September 30, 1871	$2,154 34		$2,154 34
Quarter ending December 31, 1871	2,440 48		2,440 48
Quarter ending March 31, 1872	2,306 02		2,306 02
Quarter ending June 30, 1872	1,450 00	$600 00	2,050 00
Total	8,350 84	600 00	8,950 84

C.—*Statement showing the amount expended for rent of office and incidental expenses during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.*

Quarter ending September 30, 1871	$427 06
Quarter ending December 31, 1871	492 30
Quarter ending March 31, 1872	408 75
Quarter ending June 30, 1872	564 78
Total	1,892 89

Recapitulation.

Salaries of surveyor general and clerks during the year	$8,950 84
Rent of office and incidental expenses during the year	1,892 89
Total	10,843 73

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D. *Statement showing the extent and cost of surveys executed in Kansas during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, payable out of appropriation for public surveys approved March 3, 1871.*

Number of contract.	Name of deputy.	Standard lines.	Township lines.	Section lines.	Date of appropriation.	Date of contract.	Rate per mile.	Amount for mileage.	Total of contract.
		Miles chs. lks.	*Miles chs. lks.*	*Miles chs. lks.*					
358	Wilcox and Thomas		246 7 71		Mar. 3, 1871	June 5, 1871	$6 00	$1,476 57	
358	Wilcox and Thomas			1,752 42 60	Mar. 3, 1871	June 5, 1871	5 00	8,762 65	
									$10,239 22
359	Armstrong, Burwell and Urton	88 47 69			Mar. 3, 1871	June 6, 1871	10 00	885 96	
359	Armstrong, Burwell and Urton		578 60 90		Mar. 3, 1871	June 6, 1871	6 00	3,472 57	
359	Armstrong, Burwell and Urton			2,335 62 27	Mar. 3, 1871	June 6, 1871	5 00	11,678 88	
									16,037 41
360	McClure, Cosgray and Armstrong		161 75 07		Mar. 3, 1871	June 6, 1871	6 00	971 63	
360	McClure, Cosgray and Armstrong			2,658 77 67	Mar. 3, 1871	June 6, 1871	5 00	13,294 84	
									14,266 47
	Total	88 47 69	986 63 68	6,747 22 54				40,543 10	40,543 10

Statement showing the extent and cost of surveys executed in Kansas during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, payable out of special deposits made by railroad companies, in compliance with act of July 2, 1864.

Number of contract.	Name of deputy.	Township lines.	Section lines.	Date of contract.	Rate per mile.	Amount for mileage.	Total of contract.
		Miles chs. lks.	*Miles chs. lks.*				
361	McClure, Cosgray and Armstrong	132 0 23		Oct. 18, 1871	$6 00	$792 02	
361	McClure, Cosgray and Armstrong		899 66 31	Oct. 18, 1871	5 00	4,499 14	
							$5,291 16
	Total	132 0 23	899 66 31			5,291 16	5,291 16

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E.—*Statement showing the extent and cost of surveying the "Cherokee national strip" in Kansas, payable out of the proceeds of the sale of the lands.*

No. of contract.	Name of deputy.	Township and standard lines and outboundaries.	Section lines.	Date of contract.	Rate per mile.	Amount of milenge.	Transcribing field notes and making diagrams and plats.	Total of contract.
		Miles chs. lks.	Miles chs. lks.	1871.				
357	William B. Covel..	303 62 62		May 29	$10 00	$3,037 82	$736 80	$13,350 97
357	do		1,197 3 49	May 29	8 00	9,576 35		
	Total.....	303 62 62	1,197 3 49			12,614 17	736 80	13,350 97

F.—*Statement showing the amount deposited by railroad companies, in compliance with an act approved July 2, 1864, and the decision of the Secretary of the Interior of November 8, 1866.*

Name of company.	Date of deposit.	For surveys.	For office work.	Total amount deposited.
Kansas Pacific Railway.....	Oct. 5, 1871	$109 00	$60 00	$169 00

G.—*Statement showing the description of lands and area of same for which duplicate plats and transcript of field notes have been transmitted to the Department, and triplicate plats and descriptive lists have been furnished the local land office, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.*

AT WICHITA, KANSAS.

Township south.	Range west.	Area, (acres.)	Plats and field notes, when transmitted.	Descriptive lists, when transmitted.	Township south.	Range west.	Area, (acres.)	Plats and field notes, when transmitted.	Descriptive lists, when transmitted.
21	9	21, 768. 80	Jan. 17, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872	24	15	22, 977. 85	Dec. 26, 1871	Apr. 16, 1872
26	9	16, 697. 00	Jan. 17, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872	25	15	23, 020. 48	Dec. 26, 1871	Apr. 16, 1872
21	10	22, 355. 28	Jan. 17, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872	26	15	16, 720. 94	Dec. 26, 1871	Apr. 16, 1872
22	10	22, 946. 98	Jan. 17, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872	21	16	22, 437. 78	Dec. 26, 1871	Apr. 16, 1872
23	10	22, 959. 13	Jan. 17, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872	22	16	22, 135. 30	Dec. 26, 1871	Apr. 16, 1872
24	10	23, 000. 89	Jan. 17, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872	23	16	23, 007. 30	Dec. 26, 1871	Apr. 16, 1872
25	10	23, 024. 40	Jan. 17, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872	24	16	23, 075. 15	Dec. 26, 1871	Apr. 16, 1872
26	10	16, 660. 47	Jan. 17, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872	25	16	23, 051. 07	Dec. 26, 1871	Apr. 16, 1872
21	11	23, 051. 62	Jan. 17, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872	26	16	16, 656. 45	Dec. 26, 1871	Apr. 16, 1872
22	11	22, 995. 78	Jan. 17, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872	21	17	17, 548. 69	Dec. 26, 1871	Apr. 16, 1872
23	11	22, 998. 59	Jan. 17, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872	22	17	19, 035. 36	Dec. 26, 1871	Apr. 16, 1872
24	11	23, 003. 79	Jan. 17, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872	23	17	22, 291. 99	Dec. 26, 1871	Apr. 16, 1872
25	11	23, 032. 50	Jan. 17, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872	24	17	22, 838. 16	Dec. 26, 1871	Apr. 16, 1872
26	11	16, 569. 10	Jan. 17, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872	25	17	22, 839. 85	Dec. 26, 1871	Apr. 16, 1872
21	12	22, 966. 98	Jan. 17, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872	26	17	16, 673. 18	Dec. 26, 1871	Apr. 16, 1872
22	12	22, 940. 08	Jan. 17, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872	21	18	21, 454. 21	Dec. 26, 1871	Apr. 16, 1872
23	12	22, 994. 10	Jan. 17, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872	22	18	22, 175. 63	Dec. 26, 1871	Apr. 16, 1872
24	12	23, 017. 12	Jan. 17, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872	23	18	21, 750. 51	Dec. 26, 1871	Apr. 16, 1872
25	12	23, 032. 08	Jan. 17, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872	24	18	22, 367. 14	Dec. 26, 1871	Apr. 16, 1872
26	12	16, 531. 08	Jan. 17, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872	25	18	23, 051. 68	Dec. 26, 1871	Apr. 16, 1872
21	13	22, 891. 65	Jan. 17, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872	26	18	16, 565. 51	Dec. 26, 1871	Apr. 16, 1872
22	13	22, 967. 52	Jan. 17, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872	21	19	22, 859. 07	Dec. 26, 1871	Apr. 16, 1872
23	13	23, 015. 60	Jan. 17, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872	22	19	22, 913. 60	Dec. 26, 1871	Apr. 16, 1872
24	13	23, 032. 57	Jan. 17, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872	23	19	22, 933. 21	Dec. 26, 1871	Apr. 16, 1872
25	13	23, 027. 92	Jan. 17, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872	24	19	22, 287. 14	Dec. 26, 1871	Apr. 16, 1872
26	13	16, 571. 59	Jan. 17, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872	25	19	21, 984. 82	Dec. 26, 1871	Apr. 16, 1872
21	14	22, 826. 55	Dec. 26, 1871	Apr. 16, 1872	26	19	16, 538. 75	Dec. 26, 1871	Apr. 16, 1872
22	14	23, 005. 88	Dec. 26, 1871	Apr. 16, 1872	21	20	22, 872. 81	Feb. 12, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872
23	14	23, 044. 80	Dec. 26, 1871	Apr. 16, 1872	22	20	22, 937. 31	Feb. 12, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872
24	14	23, 021. 76	Dec. 26, 1871	Apr. 16, 1872	23	20	22, 971. 31	Feb. 12, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872
25	14	23, 029. 36	Dec. 26, 1871	Apr. 16, 1872	24	20	23, 011. 26	Feb. 12, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872
26	14	16, 674. 46	Dec. 26, 1871	Apr. 16, 1872	25	20	22, 815. 52	Feb. 12, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872
21	15	21, 632. 86	Dec. 26, 1871	Apr. 16, 1872	26	20	15, 619. 29	Dec. 26, 1871	Apr. 16, 1872
22	15	22, 894. 23	Dec. 26, 1871	Apr. 16, 1872	21	21	22, 888. 10	Feb. 12, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872
23	15	22, 945. 03	Dec. 26, 1871	Apr. 16, 1872	22	21	22, 943. 18	Feb. 12, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872

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G.—Statement showing the description of lands and area of same, &c.—Continued.

AT WICHITA, KANSAS—Continued.

Township south.	Range west.	Area. (acres.)	Plats and field notes, when transmitted.	Descriptive lists, when transmitted.	Township south.	Range west.	Area. (acres.)	Plats and field notes, when transmitted.	Descriptive lists, when transmitted.
23	21	22, 975. 05	Feb. 12, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872	23	23	22, 965. 10	Feb. 12, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872
24	21	23, 003. 52	Feb. 12, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872	24	23	23, 025. 28	Feb. 12, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872
25	21	23, 020. 08	Feb. 12, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872	25	23	18, 237. 51	Feb. 12, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872
26	21	16, 593. 52	Dec. 26, 1871	Apr. 16, 1872	26	23	15, 060. 13	Dec. 26, 1871	Apr. 16, 1872
21	22	22, 877. 75	Feb. 12, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872	21	24	22, 913. 13	Feb. 12, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872
22	22	22, 927. 16	Feb. 12, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872	22	24	23, 020. 04	Feb. 12, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872
23	22	23, 049. 56	Feb. 12, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872	23	24	23, 019. 23	Feb. 12, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872
24	22	23, 151. 53	Feb. 12, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872	24	24	22, 980. 38	Feb. 12, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872
25	22	23, 127. 00	Feb. 12, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872	25	24	9, 768. 45	Feb. 12, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872
26	22	16, 704. 23	Dec. 26, 1871	Apr. 16, 1872	26	24	4, 921. 83	Dec. 26, 1871	Apr. 16, 1872
21	23	22, 914. 49	Feb. 12, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872					
22	23	22, 991. 39	Feb. 12, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872			1, 959, 623. 51		

AT SALINA, KANSAS.

16	27	23, 057. 45	Feb. 12, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872	19	31	22, 933. 52	Feb. 22, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872
17	27	22, 865. 05	Feb. 12, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872	20	31	23, 012. 48	Feb. 22, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872
18	27	22, 923. 95	Feb. 12, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872	16	32	22, 884. 68	Feb. 22, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872
19	27	22, 929. 97	Feb. 12, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872	17	32	22, 940. 38	Feb. 22, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872
20	27	23, 062. 57	Feb. 12, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872	18	32	22, 985. 19	Feb. 22, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872
16	28	23, 073. 87	Feb. 12, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872	19	32	22, 980. 08	Feb. 22, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872
17	28	22, 942. 32	Feb. 12, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872	20	32	23, 028. 27	Feb. 22, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872
18	28	22, 934. 24	Feb. 12, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872	16	33	22, 920. 68	Feb. 22, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872
19	28	22, 990. 64	Feb. 12, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872	17	33	22, 933. 28	Feb. 22, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872
20	28	23, 038. 08	Feb. 12, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872	18	33	22, 931. 84	Feb. 22, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872
16	29	22, 956. 44	Feb. 12, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872	19	33	22, 987. 53	Feb. 22, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872
17	29	22, 898. 15	Feb. 12, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872	20	33	23, 014. 01	Feb. 22, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872
18	29	22, 884. 73	Feb. 12, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872	19	12	976. 52	Jan. 27, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872
19	29	22, 962. 33	Feb. 12, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872	19	13	2, 271. 08	Jan. 27, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872
20	29	23, 021. 86	Feb. 12, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872	20	10	2, 559. 34	Jan. 17, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872
16	30	22, 945. 94	Feb. 12, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872	20	11	17, 486. 86	Jan. 17, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872
17	30	22, 926. 84	Feb. 12, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872	19	12	452. 67	Jan. 17, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872
18	30	22, 939. 02	Feb. 12, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872	20	12	22, 532. 19	Jan. 17, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872
19	30	22, 968. 48	Feb. 12, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872	19	13	399. 15	Jan. 17, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872
20	30	23, 019. 98	Feb. 12, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872	20	13	22, 096. 04	Jan. 17, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872
16	31	22, 795. 23	Feb. 22, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872	20	14	10, 396. 56	Jan. 17, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872
17	31	22, 902. 15	Feb. 22, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872					
18	31	22, 912. 73	Feb. 22, 1872	Apr. 16, 1872			882, 692. 67		

H.—Statement showing description of lands and area of same of the "Cherokee national strip," for which approved plats and transcript of field notes have been forwarded to the Department, and approved plats have been transmitted to the local land office.

AT INDEPENDENCE, KANSAS.

Fractional township south.	Range east.	Area. (acres.)	Plats and field notes, when transmitted.	Fractional township south.	Range east.	Area. (acres.)	Plats and field notes, when transmitted.
35	9	9, 948. 65	May 8, 1872.	35	17	9, 084. 26	May 8, 1872.
35	10	9, 898. 90	May 8, 1872.	35	18	8, 505. 77	May 8, 1872.
35	11	9, 607. 08	May 8, 1872.	35	19	8, 385. 48	May 8, 1872.
35	12	9, 399. 08	May 8, 1872.	35	20	8, 352. 00	May 8, 1872.
35	13	9, 295. 59	May 8, 1872.	35	21	7, 701. 22	May 8, 1872.
35	14	9, 135. 42	May 8, 1872.	35	22	456. 71	May 8, 1872.
35	15	8, 966. 70	May 8, 1872.				
35	16	8, 730. 69	May 8, 1872.			117, 397. 55	

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H.—*Statement showing description of lands of the "Cherokee national strip," &c.*—Continued.

AT WICHITA, KANSAS.

Fractional township south.	Range.	Area. (acres.)	Plats and field notes, when transmitted.	Fractional township south.	Range.	Area. (acres.)	Plats and field notes, when transmitted.
35	1 east	10, 535. 10	May 8, 1872.	35	11 west	9, 431. 27	June 5, 1872.
35	2 east	10, 337. 53	May 8, 1872.	35	12 west	9, 237. 01	June 5, 1872.
35	3 east	10, 217. 70	May 8, 1872.	35	13 west	9, 164. 39	June 5, 1872.
35	4 east	9, 695. 22	May 8, 1872.	35	14 west	9, 042. 23	June 5, 1872.
35	5 east	9, 947. 58	May 8, 1872.	35	15 west	9, 026. 05	June 5, 1872.
35	6 east	10, 036. 53	May 8, 1872.	35	16 west	8, 999. 07	June 5, 1872.
35	7 east	9, 926. 01	May 8, 1872.	35	17 west	8, 898. 74	June 5, 1872.
35	8 east	12, 649. 92	May 8, 1872.	35	18 west	8, 777. 08	June 5, 1872.
35	1 west	10, 540. 40	June 5, 1872.	35	19 west	8, 680. 74	June 5, 1872.
35	2 west	10, 331. 56	June 5, 1872.	35	20 west	8, 493. 72	June 5, 1872.
35	3 west	10, 372. 68	June 5, 1872.	35	21 west	8, 319. 70	June 5, 1872.
35	4 west	10, 404. 32	June 5, 1872.	35	22 west	8, 025. 25	June 5, 1872.
35	5 west	10, 262. 12	June 5, 1872.	35	23 west	7, 961. 65	June 5, 1872.
35	6 west	10, 072. 12	June 5, 1872.	35	24 west	8, 298. 64	June 5, 1872.
35	7 west	10, 055. 37	June 5, 1872.	35	25 west	8, 562. 19	June 5, 1872.
35	8 west	9, 947. 53	June 5, 1872.	35	26 west	1, 460. 28	June 5, 1872.
35	9 west	9, 860. 23	June 5, 1873.				
35	10 west	9, 711. 88	June 5, 1872.			317, 281. 81	

I.—*Statement showing the estimated expense, number of miles, and character of work for which contracts have been entered into for surveying in Kansas, and chargeable to appropriation for such surveys, approved June* 10, 1872.

No. of contract.	Name of deputy.	Standard lines.	Township lines.	Section lines.	Rate per mile.	Estimated cost.
		Miles.	*Miles.*	*Miles.*		
362	Wilder & Diefendorf	24			$10	$240 00
362	do		221		7	1, 547 00
362	do			1, 140	6	6, 840 00
363	Armstrong, Burwell & Urton	78			10	780 00
363	do		402		7	2, 814 00
363	do			2, 430	6	14, 580 00
364	Wilcox & Thomas		252		7	1, 764 00
364	do			1, 380	6	8, 280 00
365	Sternbergh, Thompson & Mills		340		7	2, 380 00
365	do			2, 060	6	12, 360 00
366	Hackbusch, McClure & Cosgray	78			10	780 00
366	do		402		7	2, 814 00
366	do			2, 450	6	14, 700 00
	Total	180	1, 617	9, 460		69, 879 00

J.—*Estimate of the sums required for the extension of surveys in the State of Kansas for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1874.

Surveys estimated.	Miles.	Rate.	Cost.
The 4th and 5th guide meridians, between the 5th and 6th standard parallels south	60	$10	$600
The 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th standard parallels south from the 5th guide meridian west to the west boundary of the State, and the 6th standard parallel south from the west line of range 29 west to the west boundary of the State; in all	120	10	1, 200
The exterior lines of townships 1, 2, and 3 south, range 36 west, of townships 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 south, ranges 37 to 40 west, inclusive; townships 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20 south, of ranges 34 to 40 west, inclusive; townships 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30 south, of ranges 30 to 40 west, inclusive; also the exterior lines of all townships lying between the base line and the 6th standard parallel south, and the 5th guide meridian west and the west boundary of Kansas; in all	1, 480	7	10, 360
The subdivisional lines in all the aforesaid townships and townships 29 and 30 south, of range 29 west; in all	9, 620	6	57, 720
Total			69, 880

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K.—*Estimate of sums required for office expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.*

Salary of surveyor general	$2,000 00
Salary of chief clerk	1,600 00
Salary of principal draughtsman	1,300 00
Salary of assistant draughtsman	1,200 00
Salary of accountant	1,200 00
Salary of two copyists, at $1,100 each	2,200 00
Messenger, rent, and other incidental expenses	2,000 00
Total	11,500 00

G.—*Report of the surveyor general of New Mexico.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Santa Fé, New Mexico, October 7, 1872.

SIR: In compliance with the instructions of your letter of the 5th of April last, to the surveyor general, I have the honor to transmit the annual report of the operations of this office for the year ending June 30, 1872.

On account of the very short time I have been in the practical discharge of my official duties at this city, having reached my post here and entered upon them but a few days ago, and being as yet but very imperfectly advised of the character and requirements of the surveying service in this district, my report will be confined mainly to a statement of the operations of the office during the year, as shown by its records. It will embrace, however, such recommendations as, notwithstanding my short official residence here, and as yet limited observations, I shall feel called upon to urge; leaving to the future and a more extended acquaintance with the country, its capabilities and needs, and to occasion as it may suggest or require, the amplification of my views and reflections upon the various matters properly the subject of the surveyor general's annual report.

When the late surveyor general died, in the month of June last, the appropriation made by Congress for public surveys for the last fiscal year, had been all applied in contracts made by him with deputy surveyors, and the work in the field, under the contracts, had all been completed and returned, as had also been the field work, contracted for by him, of certain public lands and confirmed private claims, to be paid for out of special deposits of funds made for the purpose. Of the work provided for in these deposits, both the field and office work of only the Silver City town site remain to be executed, no contract for the survey of the site having then or yet been made; and only the office work of the subdivision of townships two and three north, of range twenty-six east, and of the survey of exterior lines connected therewith, remains to be finished and reported to the General Land Office, all of which will appear from the tabular statements accompanying this report.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Congress, hitherto, has not deemed urgent the rapid prosecution of the public land surveys in New Mexico, as there has never been any great demand for land by settlers. Unlike most of the land States and Territories, except, perhaps, California, and, to a small extent, Arizona and Colorado, there existed here inside the settled sections large private grants of land, derived from the former governments of the country, and settlers could usually obtain by purchase, inside these tracts, the land they needed for cultivation, or, as sometimes allowed by the terms of community grants, acquire it by simply settling upon and cultivating it. From time immemorial, the extension of the settled frontier, in any direction, was impeded by the proximity and hosility of powerful tribes and bands of savage Indians. But now the old grants are being occupied to their capacity, or in consequence of the prospective large immigration, attracted by the advent of railroads, and the probable discovery and development of mines and placers, have enhanced in value to such an extent as often to prevent the settler from acquiring a homestead within them by purchase, and as to prompt him to avail himself of the pre-emption or homestead laws of the United States, by settling at once upon the public domain; and the chief impediment to immigration and settlement outside the frontier (depredations upon life and property by the savages) has now been nearly stopped, or is in course of a speedy and entire removal under the present Indian policy of the Government, so that now settlers and settlements may spread out over the Territory, and in peace and security mark the march of empire across the continent.

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It appears to me that considerable sums of money have been used for public surveys, and especially some years since, in an injudicious manner. For the want of proper information, which is now much more easily obtainable, much land was surveyed which, not being so situated as to be easily irrigated, or not being located upon or near lines of travel and communication, was not likely to be sought for under the pre-emption or homestead laws, or for purchase by early settlers in this Territory. For these reasons, in addition to others already noted, the sales of land in this district, so far as offered, have been very small. I confidently believe that surveys can be prosecuted so that the lands will sell, and I intend to exert myself to remove many false impressions and injurious prejudices which exist throughout the country in regard to this district, its lands and latent resources. It is also a fact that the lands which were offered for sale in 1870 were selected by a former Commissioner of the General Land Office, without consultation with or advice from my predecessor, who could, without doubt, have indicated lands to be offered which would have been much more salable. As it is, but one offer of lands has been made in this district, and many of these were the most undesirable that had been surveyed.

In view and consideration of the approach of the land grant railroads, and of the prospective demand by settlers for surveyed lands, it seems to me that the true policy of the Government is to survey the whole Territory as rapidly as practicable, since sooner or later it must be done in pursuance of the public land system and policy of the United States, as has been done in the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, and others now completed. There are now projected five great railways pointing to New Mexico, some of them in actual course of construction, and others, it is confidently stated, soon to be commenced, viz, the Texas Pacific; the Atlantic and Pacific, or Thirty-fifth Parallel: the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé; the Denver and Rio Grande; and the New Mexico and Gulf. The two first named have each of them munificent land grants in New Mexico, and as they reach and traverse the regions embracing their immense proprietary landed rights they will require, and the settlers along the routes will demand, that all the valid prior grants be ascertained and surveyed, and the public lands be sectionized, so that it may be known what portions belong to grant owners, what portions to the corporations, and what portions are available for immediate settlement.

The area of 121,201 square miles in New Mexico embraces—

In acres		77,568,640.00
Of which military reserves surveyed	189,493.44	
Indian reserves surveyed	1,302,960.00	
Confirmed private grants surveyed	3,860,582.73	
Mining claims surveyed	51.87	
Townships subdivided	3,248,463.09	
		8,601,551.13
Leaving acres unsurveyed		68,967,088.87

Toward the consummation in considerable measure of this large remaining work, I have estimated for an appropriation by Congress of $314,806 for the next fiscal year. Although the estimate is larger, I believe, than any of my predecessors has submitted for the purpose, I think the amount is reasonable and proper, now that the occasion has arrived for an extensive and rapid prosecution of the survey of the national domain in New Mexico, for the reasons above given, and as the consummation of the work is clearly contemplated, in its fifth and sixth sections, by the act of Congress of July 22, 1854, creating the office of surveyor general for this Territory.

PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

I find from the records that the surveyor general during the year ending the 30th of June last, acted upon and decided the following private land claims, brought before him for adjudication, under the act of Congress of July 22, 1854:

No. 52. Roque Lovato, approved July 8, 1871.
No. 53. Lorenzo Marquez, approved July 12, 1871.
No. 54. Bernardino de Sena *et al.*, approved November 15, 1871.
No. 55. Juan Bautista Valdez, deceased, approved November 16, 1871.
No. 56. Juan de Dios Peña *et al.*, approved November 25, 1871.
No. 57. Francisco Baca y Terrus *et al.*, approved November 25, 1871.
No. 58. José Mirabal *et al.*, approved January 15, 1872.
No. 59. José M. de la Peña *et al.*, approved January 31, 1872.
No. 60. Town of Galisteo, rejected February 24, 1872.
No. 61. Juan Carlos Sautistevan *et al.*, approved March 23, 1872.
No. 62. Town of Cieneguilla, approved June 13, 1872.

The transcript in each of these cases, except No. 62, has been forwarded to the General Land Office for transmission to Congress. Sundry other claims are ready for a hearing, and as the parties interested are anxious to have the cases acted upon, I

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shall, as soon as practicable, hear, decide, and transmit as many of them as may be finally actionable before the surveyor general.

Congress having hitherto omitted to impose upon the holders of claims to lands in this Territory, originating under the former sovereigns of the soil, any obligation to present their titles for investigation and recognition, comparatively few claims have been filed in this office, and the majority of these were presented soon after the opening of the office for their reception, in 1855, under the organic law of 1854. This law leaves it entirely to the option of holders to file or decline to file their claims. It is believed that a law requiring claimants holding under alleged Spanish or Mexican grants to file their title-papers within a prescribed period, say before July 4, 1876, with the stipulation that all claims under such grants not so filed shall be deemed to have been abandoned and forfeited, would have the very important effect of inducing claimants to produce and file their muniments at once and of collecting on deposit here, as contemplated by the statutes, all these now unregistered claims against the public domain in this Territory. The Government in deciding upon the validity of these grants always appears to have been actuated by the most liberal principles, as evidenced both in the legislation of Congress and in the decisions of the Supreme Court concerning them. If the grants were incipient and inchoate at the date of the change of national sovereignty, under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, or if acquired in good faith, though imperfect in form, or defective in requisites not absolutely essential, they are recognized and confirmed. The claimant, therefore, under one of these old grants, though he hold in good faith but the color of title, may rely with confidence upon the Government for an equitable and generous consideration of his claim. At the same time, however, due regard and care for the rights and interests of the Government must be observed by protecting it against invalid and fraudulent claims, so far as possible, and in regard to the manner of the adjudication of these cases before the surveyor general, the law appears to be very defective. It should provide, I think, that subpœnas may be issued for witnesses, served by the marshal, attendance of witnesses compelled, and such fees allowed for these services and making up the record as are allowed to officers of the Federal courts for similar services. It should also be made the duty of the district attorney to attend and protect the interests of the United States. All this should be done that justice may be arrived at. As the practice has been, the proceedings are *ex parte*. Manifestly the surveyor general ought not to be required or expected to act as counsel for either side and then decide the issue.

From present prospects a great deal of this kind of investigation may be expected in the near future, and if the United States district attorney be required to appear for the Government, extra compensation should be provided for this service.

It is believed that nearly all those portions of this Territory which were settled when the United States came in possession, principally in the valleys of the larger streams, are covered by old Spanish and Mexican grants, as yet unascertained, and if they be not produced, and if the public surveys be prosecuted, nevertheless, with due activity, these, to a great extent, must necessarily run over large bodies of land held under unknown subsisting titles. The existence, at least, of these grants might be known to the surveyor general, were there a record of the grants made by the former governments accessible; but, unfortunately, no such register seems extant, and the only evidence to support or discredit any alleged grant, or any claim for land, is the evidence afforded by the muniment itself, by incidental proof found among the mass of old archives here, or by oral testimony. The search for papers in any way concerning landed interests in this Territory made in 1855, among the large quantity of old Spanish and Mexican archives then and yet at the territorial governor's office, was imperfectly made, and it is believed that there very probably still remain among them grants, or important papers relating to grants, for lands in this Territory. Another and more thorough search ought to be made, and such papers of that character as should be found transferred to this office, and added to those now here transferred in 1855. A competent and discreet person should also be dispatched to the cities of Mexico, Durango, Chihuahua, and El Paso, in Mexico, authorized and instructed to procure thence all documents and *data* which are important to our Government and people, under and concerning these grants, for as the provincial, territorial, and departmental governments of New Mexico were formerly, at different times, in official connection with each of these capitals, it is nearly certain that official reports, registers, or records of more or less importance in the premises are to be found there, particularly perhaps at the national capitol at the City of Mexico. It is important these grants be segregated from the public domain by survey, and the Government, as well as the grant proprietors, is interested in its being done at an early day. If it shall, as I feel it will be, the policy of the Government to prosecute vigorously the public surveys to completion, in this district, it is the main party interested in having the confirmed private grants ascertained and surveyed at once, or as soon as practicable, since, if the latter be left unascertained and unsurveyed while the former are extended over them, a very considerable surveying expense will have been incurred by the Government unnecessarily, as has been the case heretofore, in some instances, in this district.

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The grant owners will be slow to apply for the survey of their tracts and to deposit the funds necessary therefor so long as the work is done at their expense, as now required by law. I believe that the repeal of the statute so requiring would prompt grant owners much more cheerfully and generally to file their claims in this office for adjudication, with a view to their early confirmation and survey, which, in the absence of any present inducement or legal requirement, they manifest little disposition to do. The repeal of the law requiring grant owners to pay for the survey of their lands, when made, would, for the reason stated, seem advisable. All the old private land claims in this Territory are those properly denominated foreign grants, having emanated from the former governments in New Mexico. It is contended by the parties that the law imposing upon them the expense and cost of survey is unfair and unjust, and contrary to the stipulations and principles of the treaty of peace with Mexico, as expressed and implied in the eighth article thereof.

Congress last year (Statutes at Large, vol. 16, p. 416) repealed one of the two laws imposing this private expense, but omitted to repeal a portion of the other, to wit, the third section of the act of May 30, 1862. I trust the legislation thus apparently intended by Congress may be completed, and, if done, would recommend that an appropriation of $4,317.69 be made, to refund to depositors of money upon their application the portions of their deposits applied. Deeming it probable that Congress will complete the repeal of the deposit law just referred to, and will, in that case, as was formerly done, annually, make an appropriation for the survey of confirmed private land claims in this district, many of which are ready for survey, I have estimated, for that purpose, the sum of $25,000 for the next fiscal year.

MINES AND MINING.

No mining claims have been surveyed since the last annual report, though application has been made for the survey of two, the Chimborazo and the Heuk gold and silver mines, in the county of Taos. I have been reliably informed of no very important discoveries or extensive developments in mining during the year, in addition to those alluded to in my predecessor's last report. Nevertheless, this staple industry of New Mexico has progressed with paying success whenever undertaken with a spirit, and with means at all adequate to a proper working of lodes or placers. The Moreno, in the northeastern; the Corona del Pueblo, in central, and the Silver City, the Pinos Altos, the Chloride, the Silver Flat, and the Lone Mountain mining districts, in southwestern New Mexico, are the only ones within which mining operations have been prosecuted upon any considerable scale during the year. The Aztec mill, upon the valuable mining property of the English company, in the Moreno district, has suspended work for the present, though gulch mining is carried on with success in the vicinity, and the Moreno ditch, which now abundantly supplies water for mining purposes, renders mining prosperous there. The New Mexican Mining Company's mill, formerly operating in Placer Mountain, near this city, for some reason still remains idle, though it is believed the company possesses a valuable mining estate there. Placer mining is carried on in that vicinity, though not by any organized enterprise. Mining operations have been carried on in the Corona del Pueblo district, and further discoveries and developments confirm all previous opinion of the richness of the ores there found. In the Ralston district, west of Silver City, operations are entirely suspended, owing, no doubt, mainly to the want of machinery for the proper working of its abundant rich ores, the miners there interested having hitherto failed to induce capitalists to invest their money in that promising field for its employment. At the flourishing young mining town of Silver City, a spot less than two years ago a wilderness, but now teeming with a thousand busy denizens, Mr. M. W. Breman, an enterprising citizen, has an eleven-stamp quartz mill in profitable operation. At the same place Colonel William L. Rynerson has running five large arrastras, operated by steam, doing a good business, as is also the Wisconsin Mining Company's Alligator mill. In Pinos Altos and Silver Flat districts profitable mining operations are also reported. In the Lone Mountain district, Judge A. H. Hackney has just completed, and put in operation, a fine ten-stamp mill, which will, no doubt, contribute largely to the actual production of that region. In the northwestern portion of the Territory, on the Arizona boundary, there are indications of mining activity, and there has been established there a mining district called the Ruby, embracing, it is stated, a portion of the famous diamond fields said to have been discovered thereabouts.

The recent liberal legislation of Congress, declaring free and open to exploration, occupancy, and purchase the whole mineral-bearing public domain of the United States, will, I have no doubt, impart an increased interest and activity to all kinds of mines and mining operations. All intelligent observers of the mineral indications of this Territory concur in pronouncing them at least equal to those found in any of the great mining regions of the United States. Undoubtedly the latent and undeveloped mining resources, the lodes and placers of this Territory, need but the applica-

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tion of capital and machinery to render New Mexico on their account the peer of either of the States and Territories famous for their mineral deposits and coal fields.

Since my arrival here I have been called upon by Major John Ayers, lately appointed to be agent for the Apache Indians at the Tularosa agency, and Captain Thomas Buckley, agent of a corporation which has been formed at San Francisco for the purpose of testing and developing the diamond region, so called, in the northwestern portion of New Mexico and Northeastern Arizona. These gentlemen exhibit and present to me a considerable quantity of precious stones, of great brilliancy and beauty, which they assure me, and I believe, were found in the region spoken of.

Among these are stones said to be well-authenticated and thoroughly tested rough diamonds. There are also the following classes of rough stones: true oriental ruby; hyacinth ruby; spinal ruby; garnet; sapphire proper; emerald; zircon; topaz, of different colors; amethyst; opal, of different varieties; corundum; crystallized alumina; black carbon or diamond; beryl; turmolin, and various other kinds of native jewels of commercial value. I am also assured that the same region contains many very fine specimens of crystallized fossils, including really immense quantities of petrified wood, the latter occurring in what is called fossil groves or forests.

The soil where the precious stones have so far been found in this district is composed of crystalline matter and conglomerate, crushed, broken, and disintegrated by the action of the elements and other natural causes. There is evidence of volcanic influences in the geological formation, lava and scoria occurring frequently and in considerable quantities and masses. The prevailing rock is red and gray sandstone, the formation having the appearance of a sedimentary deposit.

All stones so far found have been picked up upon the surface of the earth, in natural washings, and upon the ant hills. It is believed that when proper energy is bestowed upon this branch of industry in that region it will become of commercial importance. The distance from this city to Fort Defiance, near which the stones are found, is about two hundred miles due west.

TERRITORIAL BOUNDARY.

The north, south, and all but a small portion of the east boundary of New Mexico having been surveyed and marked on the face of the earth, it remains to provide for a like establishment of the west boundary. The importance of the execution of this survey has but recently become urgent, owing to the influx and settlement of a considerable permanent mining population along the New Mexico-Arizona line, at different points, and to the settlements at and near the military post of Fort Defiance, and the new Indian reservation of Tularosa, both of which points are situated very near or directly upon the boundary line.

In the region traversed by that line, the discovery of extensive and valuable mines, placers, and diamond fields has been reported, and they are now attracting many hundreds of people to those localities. It is believed that whether this sudden immigration be permanent or not, that section will hereafter be permanently occupied by a considerable mining population, and I respectfully recommend that the interterritorial line be surveyed and marked as soon as practicable.

USELESS RESERVATIONS.

I find standing upon the records and maps here, as subsisting, several reservations, which, as they are now useless, might be vacated by Congress without prejudice to the military or Indian interests of the Government in New Mexico. Of these now useless reservations there are two military and two Indian reserves.

First. The military reserve in township 18 north of range 20 east, embracing 5,120 acres, from sections 9 to 16 inclusive. This reserve, as announced to this office by the Commissioner of the General Land Office in his letter of August 29, 1857, was made by the President of the United States on the 18th day of August, 1857. I am informed that the military authorities never actually used, and have no present or prospective need for the land.

Second. The military reserve known as the Fort Butler reservation, embracing 76,800 acres, on the Canadian Fork of Red River, in townships 12 and 13 north of ranges 27, 28, and 29 east. The reservation was probably unduly made and announced. The register of the United States land office at Santa Fé, December 15, 1860, officially informed the surveyor general that the tract had been, "by authority of the President of the United States, reserved from sale and location for military purposes." The statement was taken as authoritative and accurate. I am not aware that the reserve was ever used as such, and am informed that there is no prospective need for it.

Third. The Bosque Redondo Indian reservation, of forty miles square, on the Pecos River, embracing the old Fort Sumner military reserve, which was vacated as useless by Congress, February 24, 1871. This reservation was made by President Lincoln, January 15, 1864, for the Navajo and Apache Indians, and was for some time occupied as intended. But the Navajoes now occupy another reservation, which was provided for them in the treaty of 1868, in Northwestern New Mexico and Northeastern Arizona.

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and the Apaches are located now, I believe, at Fort Stanton. The Indian Bureau, in a letter to the General Land Office of July 20, 1871, reports no further use for the Bosque Redondo as a reservation, and the tract now abandoned is rapidly filling up with settlers.

Fourth. The Gila Apache Indian reserve, fifteen miles square, at Santa Lucia spring, upon the head-waters of the Gila River. The regular *status* of the reservation appears to have been recognized by the Interior Department in 1860, and a letter to the surveyor general of February 15, 1862, from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, treats the reserve as a subsisting one. But it has not for many years been occupied by the Indians, and there is no doubt it has been permanently abandoned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Owing to the imperfect manner in which both public and private surveys were often executed in former years in this district, it is sometimes found that it is important to have made upon the ground a personal inspection and investigation, or a correction of erroneous or defective work, in order to a necessary understanding of the relations of surveys crossing or affecting one the other, and the surveyor general should have at his disposition a fund sufficient to enable him to proceed or dispatch an authorized agent to the field to obtain by survey, retracing or otherwise, the information desired. In some instances grants have not been duly connected with the public surveys, and *vice versa*, and none of the military or Indian reservations, though contiguous to or within the public surveys, have been connected with them. In the instances of contact in these cases, it is impossible properly to calculate the contents of adjoining fractional lots. In the investigation and adjudication also of titles to lands under Spanish and Mexican grants, it is often essential to ascertain, by formal inquiry upon the ground, the locality and extent of tracts of land and their boundary calls, and also to settle questions in necessary connection therewith. It is very questionable, I think, whether the appropriations made by Congress, always for a specific purpose, would be held to be applicable to any of these uses; nor if they were, would it be desirable, if it could be avoided to decrease them thereby in amount, or to divert any portion of them from the intended object. I recommend an appropriation for the purpose indicated of $2,000.

The surveyor general of New Mexico being, under the statute creating his office, invested and charged with authority and duties larger and more responsible than those of any other similar officer, except the surveyor general of Colorado, it would seem proper that he should possess authority to have and use a seal of office. As the custodian of old Spanish and Mexican archives constituting or relating to landed interests in this Territory, his certificates are frequently necessary in connection with suits in court, or otherwise, in the Territory, and for use abroad, and in either case they ought to be authenticated by the official seal, as well as by the signature of the surveyor general. Since the passage of the law of May 10, 1872, contemplating the appointing and commissioning of mineral deputy surveyors over the district by the surveyor general, the propriety of his using an official seal to accredit the commissions furnished to these deputies, I consider manifest. One of my predecessors procured, and for some time used, an official seal, one of proper design and device, but the Commissioner of the General Land Office prohibited its further use as being unauthorized by law. I recommended that the surveyor general be authorized by law to resume its use for the purpose of authenticating his certificates and of accrediting his commissions issued to mineral deputy surveyors.

Documents accompanying this report.

A. List of surveyed townships, and contents thereof in acres, in New Mexico, June 30, 1872.

B. Statement of all surveys, not of public lands, in New Mexico, June 30, 1872.

C. Statement of public surveys made in New Mexico during the year ending June 30, 1872.

D. Statement showing the condition June 30, 1872, of special deposits of funds made for town site, mineral, public land, and confirmed private land-claim surveys in New Mexico.

E. General map of the Territory and land district of New Mexico.

F. Statement of the expenditures in the office of surveyor general of New Mexico on account of salaries during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.

G. Statement of expenditures in the office of surveyor general of New Mexico on account of incidental expenses during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.

H. Estimates for appropriations required for the surveying service in the district of New Mexico for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES K. PROUDFIT,
Surveyor General.

Hon. WILLIS DRUMMOND,
Commissioner General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

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A.—*List of surveyed townships and contents thereof in acres in the district of New Mexico at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.*

Whole number subdivided.	Township.	Range.	Public land.	Private claims.	Reservations.	Total.	Remarks.
			Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	
1	2 north.	26 east..	23,056.60			23,056.60	
2	3 north.	do ...	23,036.72			23,036.72	
3	5 north.	21 east..	23,165.61			23,165.61	
4	do ...	23 east..	23,017.68			23,017.68	
5	do ...	24 east..	23,029.04			23,029.04	
6	6 north.	20 east..	22,956.08			22,956.08	
7	do ...	22 east..	23,120.75			23,120.75	
8	do ...	23 east..	23,027.22			23,027.22	
9	7 north.	21 east..	23,024.48			23,024.48	
10	do ...	22 east..	23,117.05			23,117.05	
11	do ...	23 east..	22,915.29			22,915.29	
12	8 north.	21 east..	23,193.80			23,193.80	
13	do ...	22 east..	23,290.83			23,290.83	
14	19 south	19 west..	23,075.44			23,075.44	
15	do ...	20 west..	23,089.34			23,089.34	
16	22 south.	18 west..	23,059.16			23,059.16	
17	do ...	19 west..	22,950.59			22,950.59	
18	23 south	18 west..	23,078.46			23,078.46	
19	do ...	19 west..	23,074.99			23,074.99	
20	24 south.	do ...	23,085.96			23,085.96	
21	9 north.	8 east..	23,068.75			23,068.75	
22	do ...	9 east..	23,059.83			23,059.83	
23	do ...	10 east..	23,043.58			23,043.58	
24	do ...	11 east..	23,024.07			23,024.07	
25	do ...	21 east..	14,612.90	8,415.18		23,028.08	Partly in José L. Perea grant.
26	10 north.	8 east..	23,050.10			23,050.10	
27	do ...	9 east..	23,046.58			23,046.58	
28	do ...	10 east..	23,045.14			23,045.14	
29	do ...	11 east..	22,963.79			22,963.79	
30	11 north.	8 east..	23,031.70			23,031.70	
31	do ...	9 east..	23,073.22			23,073.22	
32	do ...	10 east..	23,074.35			23,074.35	
33	12 north.	8 east..	14,384.16	9,286.13		23,670.29	Partly in Ortiz mine grant.
34	do ...	9 east..	23,416.19			23,416.19	
35	do ...	10 east..	23,596.84			23,596.84	
36	13 north.	9 east..	11,472.75			11,472.75	Fractional township.
37	do ...	22 east..	12,081.28	11,050.00		23,131.28	The areas are approximate, as the intersection of the private claim No. 1, Preston Beck, are not noted in the field-notes.
38	do ...	23 east..	23,015.75			23,015.75	
39	do ...	26 east..		23,046.74		23,046.74	In the Pablo Montoya grant.
40	do ...	27 east..		22,754.12		22,754.12	Do.
41	do ...	29 east..		22,831.07		22,831.07	Do.
42	do ...	30 east..		22,626.41		22,626.41	In Baca heir location, No. 2, and Pablo Montoya grant.
43	...do ...	31 east..	9,683.50	13,115.88		22,799.38	Do.
44	do ...	32 east..	22,869.63			22,869.63	
45	...do ...	33 east..	22,682.62			22,682.62	
46	14 north.	8 east..	17,660.80	5,518.30		23,179.10	Partly in Ortiz mine grant.
47	do ...	9 east..	11,597.47			11,597.47	Fractional township.
48	do ...	23 east..	22,830.88			22,830.88	
49	do ...	25 east..	4,452.00	18,564.17		23,016.17	Partly in Pablo Montoya grant.
50	do ...	26 east..		22,532.24		22,532.24	In the Pablo Montoya grant.
51	do ...	30 east..	6,191.63	16,859.84		23,051.47	Partly in Baca heir's location No. 2, and Pablo Montoya grant.
52	do ...	31 east..	18,137.50	4,937.05		23,074.55	Partly in Baca heir's location No. 2.
53	do ...	32 east..	23,030.08			23,030.08	
54	15 north.	8 east..	23,025.48			23,025.48	
55	do ...	9 east..	23,027.67			23,027.67	
56	do ...	24 east..	11,093.58	8,262.00		19,355.58	Fract'l township, partly in Pablo Montoya grant.
57	do ...	25 east..		22,783.21		22,783.21	In the Pablo Montoya grant.
58	do ...	26 east..		22,940.93		22,940.93	Do.
59	do ...	27 east..		22,964.06		22,964.06	Do.

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A.—*List of surveyed townships and contents thereof, &c.*—Continued.

Whole number subdivided.	Township.	Range.	Public land.	Private claims.	Reservations.	Total.	Remarks.
			Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	
60	15 north	32 east..	22, 980. 79			22, 980. 79	
61	17 north	5 east..	4, 817. 43			4, 817. 43	Fractional township.
62	do ...	6 east..	3, 440. 26			3, 440. 26	Do.
63	18 north.	20 east..	17, 951. 39		5, 120. 00	23, 071. 39	Embracing military reservation.
64	19 north.	4 east..	9, 508. 21			9, 508. 21	Fractional township.
65	do ...	5 east..	4, 112. 56			4, 112. 56	Do.
66	do ...	6 east..	12, 032. 40			12, 032. 40	Do.
67	20 north.	3 east..	2, 262. 43			2, 262. 43	Do.
68	do ...	4 east..	12, 843. 65			12, 843. 65	Do.
69	do ...	5 east..	5, 083. 24			5, 083. 24	Do.
70	3 south	do ...	22, 879. 55			22, 879. 55	
71	4 south.	3 east..	23, 014. 84			23, 014. 84	
72	do ...	4 east..	22, 968. 39			22, 968. 39	
73	do ...	5 east..	23, 025. 17			23, 025. 17	
74	5 south.	3 east..	23, 024. 15			23, 024. 15	
75	do ...	4 east..	23, 036. 95			23, 036. 95	
76	do ...	5 east..	22, 906. 78			22, 906. 78	
77	6 south.	3 east..	22, 959. 41			22, 959. 41	
78	do ...	4 east..	22, 938. 65			22, 938. 65	
79	7 south	2 east..	22, 906. 84			22, 906. 84	
80	do ...	3 east..	22, 990. 66			22, 990. 66	
81	do ...	4 east..	23, 002. 62			23, 002. 62	
82	8 south.	do ...	22, 950. 68			22, 950. 68	
83	9 south	16 east..	23, 076. 13			23, 076. 13	
84	10 south.	do ...	23, 058. 46			23, 058. 46	
85	do ...	17 east..	23, 072. 32			23, 072. 32	
86	do. ..	24 east..	23, 082. 68			23, 082. 68	
87	11 south	13 east..	23, 058. 45			23, 058. 45	
88	do....	14 east..	23, 049. 36			23, 049. 36	
89	do....	17 east..	23, 405. 61			23, 405. 61	
90	do....	18 east..	23, 107, 06			23, 107. 06	
91	do....	19 east..	23, 194. 64			23, 194. 64	
92	do....	21 east..	23, 145, 68			23, 145. 68	
93	do....	22 east..	23, 155. 24			23, 155. 24	
94	do...	23 east..	23, 101. 05			23, 101. 05	
95	do....	24 east..	23, 099. 00			23, 099. 00	
96	do...	25 east..	23, 161. 76			23, 161, 76	
97	12 south.	1 east..	15, 310. 10			15, 310. 10	Fractional township.
98	do....	22 east..	23, 203, 15			23, 203. 15	
99	do....	23 east..	23, 165. 72			23, 165. 72	
100	13 south.	1 east..	21, 007. 64			21, 007. 64	Fractional township.
101	do....	1 west.	23, 100. 97			23, 100. 97	
102	14 south.	do...	23, 086. 01			23, 086. 01	
103	do....	4 west.	4, 101. 02			4, 101. 02	Fractional township.
104	do....	5 west.	23, 096. 40			23, 096. 40	
105	do....	1 east..	22, 999. 48			22, 999. 48	
106	do....	9 east..	22, 965. 83			22, 965. 83	
107	do....	10 east..	23, 076. 73			23, 076. 73	
108	15 south.	1 east..	22, 977. 00			22, 977. 00	
109	do....	2 east..	8, 892. 25			8, 892. 25	Fractional township.
110	do....	9 east..	23, 099. 02			23, 099. 02	
111	do....	10 east..	23, 046. 95			23, 046. 95	
112	do....	1 west.	23, 058. 71			23, 058. 71	
113	... do....	2 west.	22, 985. 28			22, 985. 28	
114	16 south.	1 west.	22, 891. 22			22, 891. 22	
115	do....	2 west.	22, 904. 42			22, 904. 42	
116	do....	13 west.	22, 905. 68			22, 905. 68	
117	do....	1 east..	22, 951. 50			22, 951. 50	
118	do....	2 east..	13, 733. 75			13, 733. 75	Fractional township.
119	17 south.	1 east..	23, 020. 36			23, 020. 36	
120	do....	2 east..	22, 786. 73			22, 786. 73	Fractional township.
121	do....	1 west.	22, 941. 33			22, 941. 33	
122	do....	2 west.	23, 043. 13			23, 043. 13	
123	do....	3 west.	2, 880. 28			2, 880. 28	Fractional township.
124	do....	12 west.	22, 378. 81	31. 21	707. 20	23, 117. 22	Including Fort Bayard military reserve and San Augustin mine.
125	do....	13 west.	14, 817. 83		8, 132. 80	22, 950. 63	Including Fort Bayard military reserve.
126	18 south.	1 west.	23, 007. 33			23, 007. 33	
127	do....	2 west.	17, 830. 76			17, 830. 76	Fractional township.
128	do....	3 west.	1, 613. 02			1, 613. 02	Do.
129	do....	4 west.	9, 185. 52			9, 185. 52	Do.
130	do....	5 west.	23, 023. 57			23, 023. 57	Do.

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A.—*List of surveyed townships and contents thereof, &c.*—Continued.

Whole number unsubdivided.	Township.	Range.	Public land.	Private claims.	Reservations.	Total.	Remarks.
			Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	
131	18 south.	10 west.	23, 113. 56			23, 113. 56	
132	do	1 east..	22, 984. 10			22, 984. 10	
133	do....	2 east..	22, 898. 33			22, 898. 33	
134	do	3 east..	14, 082. 07			14, 082. 07	Fractional township.
135	19 south	1 east..	23, 120. 12			23, 120. 12	
136	...do	2 east..	22, 996. 65			22, 996. 65	
137	.. do....	3 east..	20, 522. 13			20, 522. 13	Fractional township.
138	do....	1 west	22, 365. 97			22, 365. 97	Do.
139	...do	3 west	16, 117. 07			16, 117. 07	Do.
140	do....	4 west	22, 787. 47			22, 787. 47	Do.
141	do....	5 west	23, 018. 82			23, 018. 82	
142	do....	10 west	23, 115. 18			23, 115. 18	
143	20 south	1 west	14, 297. 33			14, 297. 33	Fractional township.
144	...do ..	2 west	994. 02			994, 02	Do.
145	do....	10 west	23, 070. 84			23, 070. 84	
146	do	11 west	23, 042. 47			23, 042. 47	
147	do....	1 east..	23, 071. 98			23, 071. 98	
148	do....	2 east..	22, 999. 67			22, 999. 67	
149	... do	3 east..	20, 968. 97			20, 968. 97	Fractional township.
150	21 south	2 east..	21, 527. 10			21, 527. 10	Do.
151	...do....	3 east..	21, 200. 85			21, 200. 85	Do.
152	.. do....	5 east..	20, 365. 56			20, 365. 56	Do.
153	22 south	2 east..	22, 996. 94			22, 996. 94	
154	...do....	3 east..	18, 793. 98			18, 793. 98	Fractional township.
155	do....	4 east..	9, 966. 53			9, 966. 53	Do.
156	... do....	5 east..	22, 713. 46			22, 713. 46	Do.
157	23 south	3 east..	17, 643. 12			17, 643. 12	Do.
158	...do..	5 east..	22, 185. 40			22, 185. 40	
159	24 south	... do ...	23, 001. 99			23, 001. 99	
160	do....	6 east..	23, 047. 85			23, 047. 85	
161	do. ..	1 west	23, 032. 30			23, 032. 30	
162	do....	2 west	23, 021. 68			23, 021. 68	
163	25 south	1 west	23, 030. 31			23, 030. 31	
164	.. do....	2 west	23, 007. 92			23, 007. 92	
165	...do....	1 east..	22, 992. 07			22, 992. 07	
166	.. do....	4 east..	23, 062. 76			23, 062. 76	
167	...do....	5 east..	23, 040. 52			23, 040. 52	
168	.. do....	6 east..	23, 031. 44			23, 031. 44	
169	8 north	23 east..	23, 173. 66			23, 173. 66	
			3, 248, 463. 09	278, 518. 54	13, 960. 00	3, 540, 941. 63	

JAMES K. PROUDFIT,
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Santa Fé, New Mexico, September 30, 1872.

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B.—*Statement of all surveys not of public land in the district of New Mexico to the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.*

Statute designation.	Name of tract.	Character of claim.	Locality.	Confirmee or present claimant.	Statute confirming.	Area in acres.
Letter A	Jemez Pueblo	Spanish grant	Santa Aña County	Inhabitants of the pueblo	Dec. 22, 1858	17,510.45
Letter C	San Juan Pueblo	do	Rio Arriba County	do	Dec. 22, 1858	17,544.77
Letter D	Picuris Pueblo	do	do	do	Dec. 22, 1858	17,460.69
Letter E	San Felipe Pueblo	do	Santa Aña County	do	Dec. 22, 1858	34,766.86
Letter F	Pecos Pueblo	do	San Miguel County	do	Dec. 22, 1858	18,763.33
Letter G	Cochite Pueblo	do	Santa Aña County	do	Dec. 22, 1858	24,256.50
Letter H	Santo Domingo Pueblo	do	do	do	Dec. 22, 1858	74,743.11
Letter I	Taos Pueblo	do	Taos County	do	Dec. 22, 1858	17,360.55
Letter K	Santa Clara Pueblo	do	Rio Arriba County	do	Dec. 22, 1858	17,368.52
Letter L	Tesuque Pueblo	do	Santa Fé County	do	Dec. 22, 1858	17,471.12
Letter M	San Ildefonso Pueblo	do	do	do	Dec. 22, 1858	17,292.64
Letter N	Pojoaque Pueblo	do	do	do	Dec. 22, 1858	13,590.38
Letter O	Zia Pueblo	do	Santa Aña County	do	Dec. 22, 1858	17,514.63
Letter P	Sandia Pueblo	do	do	do	Dec. 22, 1858	24,187.29
Letter Q	Isleta Pueblo	do	Bernalillo County	do	Dec. 22, 1858	110,080.31
Letter R	Hambe Pueblo	do	Santa Fé County	do	Dec. 22, 1858	13,586.33
No. 1	San Juan Bautista	Mexican grant	San Miguel, County	Preston Beck, assignee	June 21, 1860	318,699.72
No. 2	Tome Town	Spanish grant	Socorro and Valencia Counties	Inhabitants of town	June 21, 1860	121,594.53
No. 7	Tecolote Town	Mexican grant	San Miguel County	do	June 21, 1860	21,636.83
No. 8	Los Trigos	Spanish grant	do	Francisco Trujillo *et al*	June 21, 1860	12,545.66
No. 10	Nuestra Señora de La Luz	do	Santa Fé County	Bishop John Lamy	June 21, 1860	16,546.85
No. 11	Chilili Town	Mexican grant	Bernalillo County	Inhabitants of town	June 21, 1860	38,435.14
No. 13	Belen Town	Spanish grant	Socorro and Valencia Counties	do	June 21, 1860	194,663.75
No. 14	San Pedro	Mexican grant	Santa Fé County	Jose Serafin Ramirez	June 21, 1860	35,911.63
No. 16	San Cristobal Rancho	do	do	Eathan W. Eaton	June 21, 1860	27,854.06
No. 16	Los Esteros	do	San Miguel County	Jose L. Perea	June 21, 1860	17,712.00
No. 20	Las Vegas	do	do	Inhabitants of town	June 21, 1860	496,446.96
No. 20	Location Number Two	American grant	do	Luis M. Baca's heirs	June 21, 1860	99,289.39
No. 29	Antonchico Town	Spanish grant	do	Inhabitants of town	June 21, 1860	389,602.72
No. 32	Mora Town	Mexican grant	Mora and San Miguel Counties	do	June 21, 1860	827,021.01
No. 35	Bosque del Apache	do	Socorro County	Antonio Sandoval	June 21, 1860	60,117.39
No. 41	Montoya grant	do	San Miguel County	Pablo Montoya's heirs	Mar. 3, 1869	655,458.07
No. 43	Ortiz Mine	do	Santa Fé County	Elisha Whittlesey *et al*	Mar. 1, 1861	69,458.33
No. 70	Cañon del Agua	do	do	Jose S. Ramirez	June 12, 1866	3,501.21
Treaty, June 1, 1868	Navajo reserve	Indian reservation	Taos, Rio Arriba, and Santa Aña Co's	Navajo Indians	April 10, 1869	1,158,960.00
	Santa Lucia	do	Grant County	Apache Indians		144,000.00
	Fort Marcy	Military reservation	Santa Fé County	United States		17.70
	Fort Union	do	Mora County	do		32,960.00
	Fort Union timber	do	do	do		33,920.00
	Fort Bayard	do	Grant County	do		8,840.00
	Fort Cummings	do	do	do		2,560.00
	Fort Craig	do	Socorro County	do		24,795.00
	Fort McRae	do	Socorro and Doña Aña Counties	do		2,560.00
	Fort Selden	do	Doña Aña County	do		9,600.74

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B.—*Statement of all surveys not of public land in the district of New Mexico, &c.*—Continued.

Statute designation.	Name of tract.	Character of claim.	Locality.	Confirmee or present claimant.	Statute confirming.	Area in acres.
	Fort Stanton	Military reserve	Lincoln County	United States		10,240.00
	Fort Wingate	do	Santa Aña County	do		64,000.00
	Santa Rita del Cobre Mine	Mining claim	Grant County	Santa Rita Mining Association		31.21
	San Agustin	do	Doña Aña County	San Agustin Mining Company		20.66
	Total acres					5,353,088.04

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Santa Fé, New Mexico, September* 30, 1872. JAMES K. PROUDFIT, *Surveyor General.*

C.—*Statement of public surveys made in the district of New Mexico during the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1872.

Contract. No.	Contract. Date.	Contractor.	Character of work.	Township.	Range.	Surveyed. Mls.	chs.	lks.	Rate.	Cost.
43	Sept. 28, 1871	R. B. Willison	Second standard parallel north		29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37 east	49	28	55	$15 00	$740 35
43	Sept. 28, 1871	do	Exteriors	9 north	29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36 east	95	77	13		
43	Sept. 28, 1871	do	do	10 north	29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36 east	95	71	51		
43	Sept. 28, 1871	do	do	11 north	29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36 east	95	74	62		
43	Sept. 28, 1871	do	do	12 north	29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36 east	47	62	61		
43	Sept. 28, 1871	do	do	13 north	34, 35, 36 east	36	00	71		
43	Sept. 28, 1871	do	do	14 north	33, 34, 35, 36 east	47	75	50	12 00	5,278 70
43	Sept. 28, 1871	do	do	9, 10, 11, 13, 14 north	37 east	6	14	07		
43	Sept. 28, 1871	do	Re-establishment corner to townships 10 and 11 north, ranges 28 and 29 east.			1	0	00		
43	Sept. 28, 1871	do	Connections with third standard parallel north			1	69	92		
43	Sept. 28, 1871	do	Connection with east boundary of New Mexico			11	24	97		
44	Feb. 17, 1872	do	Base line		5 to 27 east, inclusive	138	0	00	15 00	2,070 00
44	Feb. 17, 1872	do	Third standard parallel north		25 east	6	0	00	15 00	90 00
44	Feb. 17, 1872	do	Exteriors	1, 2, 3, 4 north	22, 23, 24 east	148	71	44	12 00	1,786 71
44	Feb. 17, 1872	do	Connections with first standard parallel north				18	75	12 00	2 81
45	Apr. 17, 1872	William White	Subdivisional	14 north	8 east	7	54	00	10 00	76 75
45	Apr. 17, 1872	do	Re-establishing section lines	14 north	8 east	2	79	59	10 00	29 95
45	Apr. 17, 1872	do	Re-establishing range lines	14 north	8 east		40	00	12 00	6 00
46	Apr. 27, 1872	R. B. Willison	Exteriors	1, 2, 3 north	25, 26 east	71	60	62	12 00	861 09
46	Apr. 27, 1872	do	Subdivisional	2, 3 north	26 east	120	0	75	10 00	1,200 09

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Santa Fé, New Mexico, September* 30, 1872. JAMES K. PROUDFIT, *Surveyor General.*

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D.—*Town site, mineral, public land, and confirmed private land claim survey special deposits in account with the United States.*

Dr.				Cr.				
Sept. 17, 1866	For cost of field work—Carey's deposit	$703 91			Aug. 9, 1866	By A. B. Carey, for survey of San Pedro and Cañon del Agua private land claims—field work.	$936 00	
Sept. 18, 1866	For amount refunded in excess of field work—Carey's deposit.	232 09			Aug. 9, 1866	By same for same—office work	200 00	
Jan. 5, 1867	For cost of office work—Carey's deposit	197 35						$1,136 00
Jan. 24, 1867	For amount refunded in excess of office work—Carey's deposit.	2 65		$1,136 00	May 31, 1869	By L. B. Maxwell, for survey of the Beaubien and Miranda private land claim—field work.	5,000 00	
Aug. 8, 1869	For cost of field work—Rosenthall's deposit	30 00			May 31, 1869	By same for same—office work	500 00	
Aug. 24, 1869	For cost of notice—Rosenthall's deposit	15 00						5,500 00
Aug. 28, 1869	For cost of office work—Rosenthall's deposit	53 10			June 18, 1869	By W. Rosenthall, for survey of Santa Rita mineral claim—notice.	15 00	
Aug. 28, 1869	For amount refunded in excess of office work—Rosenthall's deposit.	1 90		100 00	June 18, 1869	By same for same—field work	30 00	
May 12, 1870	For amount refunded field work—L. B. Maxwell's deposit.	5,000 00			June 18, 1869	By same for same—office work	55 00	
May 12, 1870	For amount refunded office work—L. B. Maxwell's deposit.	500 00		5,500 00				100 00
July 23, 1870	For cost of field work—Shedd's deposit	50 00			July 7, 1870	By W. F. Shedd, for survey of San Agustin mineral claim—field work.	50 00	
July 28, 1870	For cost of office work—Shedd's deposit	72 92			July 7, 1870	By same for same—office work	100 00	
July 28, 1870	For amount refunded in excess of office work—Shedd's deposit.	27 08		150 00				150 00
Aug. 22, 1871	For cost of field work—Perea's deposit	321 32			Jan. 12, 1871	By José L. Perea, for survey of Esteros private land claim—field work.	375 00	
Aug. 22, 1871	For cost of office work—Perea's deposit	73 47			Jan. 12, 1871	By same for same—office work	75 00	
				394 79				450 00
Feb. 12, 1872	For cost of field work—Elkins's deposit	627 55			June 29, 1871	By J. S. Watts, for survey of Pablo Montoya private land claim—field work.	1,500 00	
Feb. 12, 1872	For cost of office work—Elkins's deposit	87 61			June 29, 1871	By same for same—office work	150 00	
May 8, 1872	For amount refunded in excess of field work—Elkins's deposit.	122 45						1,650 00
May 8, 1872	For amount refunded in excess of office work—Elkins's deposit.	12 39			Sept. 21, 1871	By S. B. Elkins, for survey of Bosque del Apache private land claim—field work.	750 00	
May 8, 1872	For amount refunded in excess of field work—Perea's deposit.	53 68		850 00	Sept. 21, 1871	By same for same—office work	100 00	
May 8, 1872	For amount refunded in excess of office work—Perea's deposit	1 53						850 00
				55 21	Jan. 12, 1872	By probate judge of Grant County, for survey of Silver City town site—field work.	125 00	
	Balance on deposit June 30, 1872			6,000 00	Jan. 12, 1872	By same for same—office work	125 00	
								250 00
					Mar. 29, 1872	By Samuel Ellison, for settlers for survey of township 14 north, range 8 east—field work.	400 00	
					Mar. 29, 1872	By same for same—office work	100 00	
								500 00
					April 26, 1872	By Peter Maxwell, for settlers for survey of townships 2 and 3 north, range 26 east—field work.	2,350 00	
					April 26, 1872	By same for same—office work	150 00	
								2,500 00
					June 3, 1872	By John S. Watts, additional for survey of Pablo Montoya private land claim—field work.	1,000 00	
					June 3, 1872	By same additional for same—office work	100 00	
								1,100 00
				14,186 00				14,186 00

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Santa Fé, New Mexico, September 30, 1872.*

JAMES K. PROUDFIT, *Surveyor General.*

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F.—*Statement of expenditures in the office of the surveyor general of New Mexico for salaries during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.*

Fiscal quarter.	Name.	Position.	Salary.	Time.		Amount.
				From, inclusive.	To, inclusive.	
First	T. Rush Spencer...	Surveyor general.....	$3,000	July 1	Sept. 30	$750 00
	David J. Miller	Chief clerk and translator.....	2,000	July 1	Sept. 30	500 00
	William White	Draughtsman	1,500	July 1	Sept. 30	375 00
Second...	T. Rush Spencer...	Surveyor general.....	3,000	Oct. 1	Dec. 31	750 00
	David J. Miller....	Chief clerk and translator.....	2,000	Oct. 1	Dec. 31	500 00
	William White	Draughtsman	1,500	Oct. 1	Dec. 31	375 00
Third ...	T. Rush Spencer....	Surveyor general	3,000	Jan. 1	Mar. 31	750 00
	David J. Miller....	Chief clerk and translator.....	2,000	Jan. 1	Mar. 31	500 00
	William White	Draughtsman	1,500	Jan. 1	Mar. 31	375 00
	J. Howe Watts	Clerk	1,500	Mar. 11	Mar. 31	86 53
Fourth ..	T. Rush Spencer...	Surveyor general.....	3,000	April 1	June 19	659 34
	David J. Miller....	Chief clerk and translator.....	2,000	April 1	June 30	500 00
	William White	Draughtsman	1,500	April 1	May 22	309 06
	William White	do	1,500	June 8	June 30	
	J. Howe Watts.....	Clerk	1,500	April 1	April 13	218 40
	do	do	1,500	May 22	June 30	
	William McMullin.	do	1,500	June 20	June 30	45 32
Total	during fiscal year...					6,693 65

JAMES K. PROUDFIT, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Santa Fé, New Mexico, September 30, 1872.

G.—*Statement of incidental expenditures in the office of the surveyor general of New Mexico during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.*

Fiscal quarter.	Name.	Consideration.	Time.		Amount.	Remarks.
			From, inclusive.	To, inclusive.		
First	T. Rush Spencer ..	Sundries.....	July 1	Sept. 30	$233 44	Vouchers 1, 2, 3, 4,
	Luis Gold.....	Rent of office..	July 1	Sept. 30	100 00	5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.
Second.....	T. Rush Spencer..	Sundries	Oct. 1	Dec. 31	283 17	Vouchers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5,
	Luis Gold.....	Rent of office .	Oct. 1	Dec. 31	100 00	6,7,8,9,10.11,12,13.
Third.....	T. Rush Spencer ..	Sundries.....	Jan. 1	Mar. 31	327 50	Vouchers 1, 2, 3, 4,
	Luis Gold	Rent of office..	Jan. 1	Mar. 31	100 00	5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.
Fourth.....	David J. Miller. ..	Sundries.....	April 1	June 30	353 13	Vouchers 1, 2, 3, 4,
	Luis Gold.....	Rent of office..	April 1	June 30	100 00	5, 6, 7, 8, 9.
Total....					1,597 24	

JAMES K. PROUDFIT,
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Santa Fé, New Mexico, September 30, 1872.

H.—*Estimates of the surveyor general for appropriations required for the surveying service in New Mexico for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.*

On salary account:

For salary of surveyor general	$3,000
For salary of chief clerk.....	2,000
For salary of translator and interpreter.....	2,000
For salary of five draughtsmen, $1,800 each	9,000
For salary of four clerks, $1,750 each	7,000
	23,000

On contingent account:

For office rent, stationery, messenger, fuel, &c.	2,750

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H.—*Estimates of surveyor general of New Mexico for appropriations, &c.*—Continued.

On surveying account:	
For public surveys, base, standard parallel, exterior township and subdivisional lines	$214,806
For private claim surveys, private land claims confirmed by Congress under act of July 22, 1854	25,000
	265,556

JAMES K. PROUDFIT,
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Santa Fé, New Mexico, September 30, 1872.

H.—*Report of the surveyor general of Colorado.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Denver, Colorado Territory, October 1, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the official operations of this office for the year ending June 30, 1872, together with an estimation for the surveying service for the year ending June 30, 1874, and office expenses for the same year.

Statement A, showing the surveys made under the regular appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1872.

Statement B, showing the surveys made under act of Congress approved March 3, 1871, on the Kansas Pacific Railway grant.

Statement C, showing the surveys made under the act of Congress approved May 30, 1862, and the amendatory act thereto, approved March 3, 1871.

Statement D, containing the number and names of mining claims, together with the area and the amount deposited to pay for the same, surveyed under the act of Congress approved July 26, 1866, and the amendatory act thereto, approved May 10, 1872.

Statement E, containing the number of townships surveyed during the year ending June 30, 1872, and the area of public land contained in the same.

Statement F, containing the amount of salaries paid the surveyor general and clerks in his office for the year ending June 30, 1872, and incidental expenses for the same period.

Statement G contains an estimate for the surveying service for the year ending June 30, 1874, and the office expenses for the same year.

In this Territory, during the past year, a great number of new discoveries of gold and silver have been made, and large amounts of ore taken out and shipped for treatment, and the mining interests were never in a more prosperous condition than at present. The number of mining claim surveys continues to increase to such an extent that this office, with its present force, can scarcely keep up the work, and from present indications the increase will be still greater.

This Territory is rapidly filling up with settlers, and during the coming year extensive surveys will be required to meet the want of settlers.

The completion and projection of new railroads throughout the different sections of the Territory are rapidly developing the vast resources of Colorado.

The Denver and Rio Grande Railway (narrow guage) is now completed to Pueblo, a distance of one hundred and eighteen miles from Denver, and is being rapidly extended to the coal fields near Canyon City. The Colorado Central Railroad is also completed to a point a few miles from Central City, and will be finished to that point in a short time.

The Kansas Pacific are building a branch from Kit Carson to Fort Lyon, and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company are constructing a road up the Arkansas River, and are now some forty miles below Fort Lyon.

The Platte Valley Railroad is now in course of construction up the Platte Valley from Julesburgh; and other railroads are being projected, all of which are developing the resources of this Territory and rapidly filling it up with settlers.

It affords me no little satisfaction to preface my report with congratulatory expressions of the rapid growth and prosperity of Colorado during the past twelve months. In all departments of industry, in agriculture, in mining, in railway enterprises, increased activity has prevailed, the natural result of a steady and healthy emigration to our Territory.

A comparison of the statistics of the business of this office for the past year will afford gratifying evidence of the energy of our people and the general thrift which has followed their efforts.

The season just closing has been remarkably favorable to the agricultural interests, and farm products are in consequence more abundant and nutritious than ever before.

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Timely and copious rains have rendered irrigation almost unnecessary, and vegetation of all kinds has flourished beyond all precedent in this region.

Mining enterprises have been prosecuted within the past year with marked success in Colorado. Many new mines have been discovered and opened, the products of which are very rich in precious metals. It is confidently believed that another season will develop the fact that the mining districts of Colorado cannot be surpassed in any other portion of the continent.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. LESSIG,
Surveyor General of Colorado.

Hon. WILLIS DRUMMOND,
Commissioner General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

A.—*Statement of account of surveys made under regular appropriation for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1872.

Date.	Name of deputy.	Amount.	Appropriation.	Amount.
Aug. 5, 1871	B. M. Whittemore	$1,683 67	By appropriation	$40,000 00
Aug. 16, 1871	E. D. Bright	1,157 25		
Aug. 16, 1871	G. W. Phelps	1,013 30		
Aug. 31, 1871	G. V. M. Boutelle	1,153 50		
Sept. 18, 1871	Oakes & Kellogg	1,222 60		
Oct. 2, 1871	R. M. Kidder	514 74		
Oct. 13, 1871	F. F. Brunè	1,464 40		
Oct. 31, 1871	J. H. Martz	6,552 60		
Nov. 18, 1871	George H. Hill	5,288 48		
Dec. 13, 1871	A. M. Fabringer	6,590 78		
July 16, 1872	W. A. Christian	7,813 34		
Feb. 15, 1872	George H. Hill	284 97		
Feb. 15, 1872	George H. Hill	2,886 22		
July 24, 1872	W. H. Atkinson	1,197 75		
Sept. 21, 1872	W. H. Atkinson	959 63		
	Balance	216 77		
	Total	40,000 00		40,000 00

B.—*Statement of account of surveys made under act of March* 3, 1871, *within the limits of the Kansas Pacific Railroad.*

Aug. 22, 1871	Albert Farmer	$3,595 56	By appropriation	$30,000 00
Sept. 18, 1871	James H. Jones	3,396 34		
Sept. 26, 1871	W. H. Atkinson	4,201 07		
Oct. 2, 1871	S. N. Adams	4,837 40		
Dec. 13, 1871	W. H. Atkinson	3,033 81		
Jan. 5, 1872	S. N. Adams	3,009 66		
May 15, 1872	James H. Jones	4,213 91		
	Balance	114 75		
	Total	30,000 00		30,000 00

C.—*Statement showing surveys made under act of Congress approved May* 30, 1862, *and the amendatory act thereto, approved March* 3, 1871.

Aug. 16, 1871	F. J. Stanton	$44 37	By individual deposit.	$6,681 91
Sept. 12, 1871	B. M. Whittemore	557 49		
Sept. 12, 1871	A. R. Hunt, depositor	67 51		
Sept. 19, 1871	D. C. Oakes	599 82		
Sept. 19, 1871	W. M. Clayton, depositor	25 18		
Jan. 22, 1872	B. M. Whittemore	600 92		
Feb. 5, 1872	Oakes & Kellogg	1,683 07		
Feb. 5, 1872	M. L. De Coursey, depositor	116 93		
Feb. 15, 1872	D. C. Oakes	817 62		
Feb. 29, 1872	Wm. Ashley	600 13		
Feb. 29, 1872	S. La Grange, depositor	14 87		
Mar. 12, 1872	Wm. Ashley	600 50		
Mar. 12, 1872	E. A. Hall, depositor	19 50		
July 17, 1872	F. C. Morse	892 20		
July 17, 1872	H. Wales, depositor	41 81		
	Total	6,681 91		6,681 91

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D.—*Statement containing the number and names of mining claims, together with the area and amount deposited to pay for the same, surveyed under act approved July 26, 1866, and the amendatory act thereto, approved May 10, 1872.*

No. of lode.	Name of lode.	No. of district.	Name of district.	County.	Township.	Area in acres.	Approved.	Character of lode.	Amount deposited.	
									Field.	Office.
124	Star of the West	1	Lake	Gilpin	3 s. 72	2.984	Feb. 17, 1871	Gold and silver.	$60 00	$16 00
125	Pewabic	1	Russell	do	3 s. 73	1.494	Feb. 19, 1871	do	50 00	16 00
126	do	1	do	do	do	1.494	Feb. 19, 1871	do	50 00	16 00
127	Helos	1	Nevada	do	do	4.362	Aug. 16, 1871	do	40 00	16 00
128	Washington City Tunnel	1	Gregory	do	do	1.395	Aug. 16, 1871	do	50 00	16 00
129	John Jay	1	Eureka	do	do	0.937	Aug. 16, 1871	do	50 00	16 00
130	Salopian	1	Nevada	do	do	0.544	Oct. 2, 1871	do	45 00	16 00
131	Motto	1	do	do	do	0.229	Oct. 2, 1871	do	45 00	16 00
132	Cymro	1	do	do	do	0.401	Oct. 2, 1871	do	45 00	16 00
133	Alma	1	do	do	do	0.229	Oct. 2, 1871	do	45 00	16 00
134	Kansas	1	do	do	do	0.058	Oct. 2, 1871	do	40 00	16 00
135	White Cloud	1	Virginia	do	do	1.148	Oct. 2, 1871	do	50 00	16 00
136	Noteway	1	Lake	do	do	0.893	Aug. 22, 1871	do	45 00	16 00
137	Running	1	Gregory	do	3 s. 72	1.033	Oct. 2, 1871	do	45 00	16 00
138	Star of the West	1	Russell	do	3 s. 73	2.754	Oct. 2, 1871	do	60 00	16 00
139	Mercer County	1	Nevada	do	do	0.344	Mar. 19, 1872	do	50 00	16 00
140	Missouri	1	do	do	do	0.631	Nov. 6, 1871	do	50 00	16 00
141	Baker	1	do	do	do	0.145	Nov. 6, 1871	do	50 00	16 00
142	Indian	1	do	do	do	0.002	Nov. 6, 1871	do	50 00	16 00
143	Elizabethian	1	Central City	do	do	2.011	Nov. 6, 1871	do	50 00	16 00
144	Mackie	1	Illinois Central	do	do	0.918	Nov. 6, 1871	do	55 00	16 00
145	Shaffer	1	Nevada	do	do	0.115	Dec. 29, 1871	do	45 00	16 00
146	Sudenburg	1	do	do	do	0.459	Nov. 6, 1871	do	45 00	16 00
147	Martin	1	Russell	do	do	4.361	Dec. 29, 1871	do	45 00	16 00
148	Helmer	1	do	do	do	4.108	Dec. 29, 1871	do	45 00	16 00
149	Kokomo	1	do	do	do	4.361	Dec. 29, 1871	do	45 00	16 00
150	Saratoga	1	do	do	do	0.459	Dec. 29, 1871	do	45 00	16 00
151	Kansas	1	Nevada	do	do	1.148	Feb. 6, 1872	do	45 00	16 00
152	Buckeye	1	do	do	do	1.148	Feb. 6, 1872	do	50 00	16 00
153	Monroe	1	do	do	do	0.152	Feb. 6, 1872	do	50 00	16 00
154	Burroughs	1	do	do	do	0.114	Feb. 7, 1872	do	50 00	16 00
155	Continental	1	Illinois Central	do	do	1.492	Feb. 7, 1872	do	50 00	16 00
156	Searle	1	Russell	do	do	2.295	Feb. 7, 1872	do	45 00	16 00
157	Winslow	1	Illinois Central	do	do	1.148	Feb. 19, 1872	do	50 00	16 00
158	Jones and Matteson, Nevada	1	Nevada	do	do	0.229	Feb. 19, 1872	do	45 00	16 00
159	Louisiana	1	Russell	do	do	1.377	Mar. 19, 1872	do	50 00	16 00
160	Kansas	1	Nevada	do	do	2.460	Feb. 23, 1872	do	50 00	16 00
161	Whiting	1	Eureka	do	do	2.008	Feb. 7, 1872	do	50 00	16 00
162	Mineral	1	Nevada	do	do	0.970	Feb. 24, 1872	do	50 00	16 00
163	Keystone	1	do	do	do	1.085	Feb. 19, 1872	do	50 00	16 00
164	Compensation	1	Russell	do	do	3.143	Mar. 4, 1872	do	40 00	16 00

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166	Conjunction	1	do	do	do	3.443	Mar. 19, 1872	do	40 00	16 00
166	Conjunction	1	do	do	do	3.443	Mar. 19, 1872	do	40 00	16 00
167	Bell	1	do	Illinois Central	do	1.570	Mar. 4, 1872	do	45 00	16 00
168	Billings	1	do	Gregory	do	1.148	Mar. 18, 1872	do	45 00	16 00
169	Clifton	1	do	Russell	do	1.602	Feb. 23, 1872	do	40 00	16 00
170	Tigress	1	do	Illinois Central	do	0.459	Mar. 18, 1872	do	45 00	16 00
171	Circassian	1	do	Mountain House	3 s. 72	1.607	May 26, 1872	do	45 00	16 00
174	Burroughs	1	do	Nevada	3 s. 73	0.550	Mar. 18, 1872	do	50 00	16 00
175	Champion	1	do	do	do	1.148	May 26, 1872	do	45 00	16 00
176	Alps	1	do	Illinois Central	do	0.687	May 26, 1872	do	50 00	16 00
177	Trade Wind	1	do	Mountain House	2 s. 72	1.551	May 26, 1872	do	50 00	16 00
56	Count	2	Griffith	Clear Creek	4 s. 74	2.230	Feb. 15, 1871	Silver	50 00	16 00
99	Amazon	2	do	do	do	3.440	July 29, 1871	do	60 00	16 00
100	Major Anderson	2	do	do	do	5.550	Aug. 16, 1871	do	50 00	16 00
101	Scott	2	do	do	do	1.680	Oct. 22, 1871	do	60 00	16 00
102	Silver Plume	2	do	do	4 s. 74 4 s. 75	1.600	Oct. 22, 1871	do	50 00	16 00
103	Snider Mill-Site	2	do	do	4 s. 74	1.430	Oct. 22, 1871		50 00	16 00
104	Silver Mountain	2	Upper Union	do	3 s. 74	0.920	Nov. 6, 1871	Silver	50 00	16 00
105	Ebenezer Wilson Mill-Site	2	do	do	do	1.430	Nov. 6, 1871		50 00	16 00
106	New Boston	2	Griffith	do	4 s. 74	0.920	Dec. 29, 1871	Silver	60 00	16 00
107	Mammoth	2	do	do	4 s. 75	0.920	Dec. 29, 1871	do	50 00	16 00
108	Wild Wagoner	2	Morris	do	3 s. 73	3.440	Dec. 29, 1871	Gold and silver	50 00	16 00
109	Victor	2	Idaho	do	do	1.520	Jan. 15, 1872	Silver	60 00	16 00
110	Virgin	2	Griffith	do	4 s. 75	1.589	Jan. 23, 1872	do	55 00	16 00
111	Frostburg	2	do	do	do	1.270	Feb. 1, 1872	do	55 00	16 00
112	Hercules, (resurvey)	2	Queens Griffith	do	do		Feb. 14, 1872	do	75 00	16 00
112	Hercules	2	do	do	do	3.440	June 4, 1872	do	75 00	16 00
113	Owatouna	2	Idaho	do	.733 s	1.600	Feb. 24, 1872	Gold and silver	60 00	16 00
114	Rara Avis	2	do	do	do	1.600	Feb. 24, 1872	do	60 00	16 00
115	National	2	Argentine	do	(*)	3.440	Mar. 19, 1872	Silver	60 00	16 00
116	Captain Wells	2	Griffith	do	4 s. 75	0.730	Apr. 23, 1872	do	60 00	16 00
117	Zeillah	2	do	do	do	3.150	Apr. 29, 1872	do	60 00	16 00
118	Morse	2	do	do	4 s. 74 4 s. 75	2.500	Apr. 29, 1872	do	60 00	16 00
119	Albro	2	Morris	do	3 s. 73	0.460	May 3, 1872	Gold and silver	60 00	16 00
120	Federal	2	Griffith	do	4 s. 74	1.290	May 10, 1872	Silver	60 00	16 00
121	Silver Star	2	do	do	do	1.600	May 20, 1872	do	55 00	16 00
122	Count, (resurvey)	2	do	do	do	1.720	June 20, 1872	do	50 00	16 00
123	Lucerne	2	Idaho	do	3 s. 73	3.440	June 28, 1872	do	60 00	16 00
50	Washington	3	Consolidated Montgomery	Park	(*)	3.100	Apr. 1, 1871	Gold and silver	60 00	16 00
51	Dwight	3	do	do	(*)	3.440	Mar. 30, 1872	Silver	30 00	16 00
52	Dudley	3	do	do	(*)	1.840	Mar. 30, 1872	do	30 00	16 00
53	Gill	3	do	do	(*)	2.070	Mar. 30, 1872	do	30 00	16 00
54	Brass	3		do	(*)	2.300	Mar. 30, 1872		30 00	16 00
37	Caribou	4	Grand Island	Boulder	1 s. 73	1.606	June 27, 1872	Silver	60 00	16 00
38	White Rock	4	Gold Hill	do	1 n. 72	0.918	June 8, 1872	Gold and silver	60 00	16 00
39	Silver Point	4	Grand Island	do	1 s. 73	1.607	June 8, 1872	do	60 00	16 00
40	Boulder County	4	do	do	do	0.631	June 6, 1872	do	60 00	16 00
41	Mammoth	4	do	do	do	1.607	June 6, 1872	do	60 00	16 00

* Unsurveyed.

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E.—*Statement showing the number of townships surveyed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, and the area of public land contained in the same.*

Township.	Range.	Area, (acres.)	Township.	Range.	Area, (acres.)
11 north	48 west	23, 061. 36	10 south	60 west	22, 926. 11
12 north	48 west	9, 199. 56	11 south	60 west	23, 061. 95
4 north	55 west	23, 075. 47	21 south	60 west	856. 66
5 north	55 west	23, 094. 56	33 south	60 west	23, 109. 18
4 north	56 west	23, 003. 38	2 south	61 west	23, 041. 27
11 north	56 west	23, 085. 83	3 south	61 west	22. 943. 40
12 north	56 west	10, 120. 18	11 south	61 west	23, 163. 11
11 north	57 west	22, 951. 48	21 south	61 west	11, 620. 40
12 north	57 west	10, 353. 28	3 south	62 west	23, 019. 54
11 north	58 west	23, 156. 66	12 south	62 west	22, 949. 85
12 north	58 west	10, 627. 61	21 south	62 west	3, 563. 73
11 north	59 west	23, 142. 77	3 south	63 west	22, 988. 40
11 north	60 west	23, 072. 76	12 south	63 west	23, 248. 63
11 north	61 west	23, 078. 35	13 south	63 west	23, 029. 40
11 north	64 west	23, 109. 93	14 south	63 west	23, 035. 11
44 north	10 east	23, 036. 71	15 south	63 west	23, 055. 03
46 north	9 east	23, 027. 33	16 south	63 west	22, 995. 91
22 south	50 west	23, 167. 31	20 south	63 west	21, 444. 36
22 south	51 west	20, 360. 19	20 south	63 west	633. 03
23 south	52 west	415. 88	21 south	63 west	691. 95
23 south	53 west	4, 420. 04	21 south	63 west	15, 964. 10
9 south	55 west	23, 019. 34	13 south	64 west	23, 156. 61
10 south	55 west	23, 019. 36	14 south	64 west	23, 135. 30
9 south	56 west	23, 090. 64	15 south	64 west	23, 096. 29
10 south	56 west	23, 016. 36	16 south	64 west	23, 063. 78
1 south	57 west	22, 799. 60	17 south	64 west	22, 934. 95
2 south	57 west	22, 914. 90	24 south	64 west	21, 539. 01
4 south	57 west	22, 909. 03	21 south	64 west	442. 47
5 south	57 west	22, 988. 45	21 south	65 west	23, 022. 29
6 south	57 west	23, 219. 44	22 south	65 west	23, 008. 11
7 south	57 west	22, 496. 96	21 south	66 west	22, 922. 84
8 south	57 west	22, 720. 74	22 south	66 west	22, 964. 06
9 south	57 west	22, 858. 30	13 south	67 west	23, 022. 65
10 south	57 west	22. 990. 18	14 south	67 west	15, 839. 00
1 south	58 west	23, 019. 09	21 south	67 west	22, 867. 96
2 south	58 west	23, 050. 75	22 south	67 west	22, 998. 82
3 south	58 west	23, 073. 26	32 south	67 west	22, 890. 83
4 south	58 west	23, 008. 48	33 south	67 west	22, 984. 73
5 south	58 west	23, 048. 94	22 south	68 west	23, 017. 97
6 south	58 west	23, 746. 63	23 south	68 west	23, 272. 42
7 south	58 west	23, 095. 68	24 south	68 west	23, 010. 61
8 south	58 west	23. 072. 96	25 south	68 west	18, 466. 01
9 south	58 west	22, 994. 95	28 south	68 west	23, 080. 20
10 south	58 west	23, 017. 72	30 south	68 west	19, 203. 39
1 south	59 west	23, 168. 56	33 south	68 west	23, 160. 96
2 south	59 west	23, 124. 16	20 south	69 west	23, 287. 95
3 south	59 west	23, 062. 96	23 south	69 west	23, 117. 79
4 south	59 west	22, 975. 61	24 south	69 west	23, 123. 03
5 south	59 west	22, 994. 19	25 south	69 west	23, 127. 81
6 south	59 west	23, 719. 43	28 south	69 west	22, 890. 00
7 south	59 west	23, 002. 88	29 south	69 west	22, 846. 16
8 south	59 west	22. 982. 95	9 south	70 west	23, 038. 98
9 south	59 west	23, 006. 89	18 south	70 west	9, 613. 94
10 south	59 west	23, 010, 43	19 south	70 west	19, 516. 59
13 south	59 west	23, 119. 36	7 south	71 west	23, 045. 72
1 south	60 west	23, 182. 41	20 south	72 west	23, 173. 10
2 south	60 west	23, 042. 88	22 south	72 west	23, 172. 72
3 south	60 west	22, 055. 39	29 south	72 west	21, 311. 32
4 south	60 west	22, 989. 42	1 south	73 west	23, 168. 95
5 south	60 west	23, 007. 60	29 south	73 west	20, 681. 64
6 south	60 west	23, 620. 58	30 south	73 west	23, 079. 55
7 south	60 west	23, 174. 47	5 south	74 west	23, 056. 14
8 south	60 west	23, 111. 34			
9 south	60 west	22, 944. 23	Total acres		2, 640, 832. 11

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F.—*Statement of amount paid surveyor general and clerks in his office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, and incidental expenses for the same period.*

Date.	To whom paid.	Amount.	Appropriation.	Amount.
1871.				
Sept. 30	W. H. Lessig, surveyor general	$750 00	By appropriation of	$7,000 00
	E. M. Ashley, chief clerk	450 00	By special deposit on account of mining claims.	1,584 00
	Charles Jacobs, draughtsman	305 70		
	E. W. Cobb, transcribing clerk	375 00		
	H. L. Thayer, transcribing clerk	69 29		
Dec. 31	W. H. Lessig, surveyor general	750 00		
	E. M. Ashley, chief clerk	450 00		
	C. Jacobs, draughtsman	375 00		
	E. W. Cobb, transcribing clerk	375 00		
	do	40 76		
1872.				
Mar. 31	W. H. Lessig, surveyor general	750 00		
	E. M. Ashley, chief clerk	450 00		
	C. Jacobs, draughtsman	375 00		
	E. W. Cobb, transcribing clerk	375 00		
	J. H. Blakeley, transcribing clerk	48 91		
	W. T. McLaughlin, transcribing clerk	36 68		
June 30	W. H. Lessig, surveyor general	750 00		
	E. M. Ashley, chief clerk	450 00		
	C. Jacobs, draughtsman	375 00		
	E. W. Cobb, transcribing clerk	375 00		
	J. H. Blakeley, transcribing clerk	40 96		
	Balance	616 70		
	Total	8,584 00		8,584 00
	INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.			
1871.				
Sept. 30	To expenses third quarter, 1871	$513 03	By appropriation of March 3, 1871.	$2,000 00
Dec. 31	To expenses fourth quarter, 1871	408 72		
1872.				
Mar. 31	To expenses first quarter, 1872	370 05		
June 30	To expenses second quarter, 1872	692 02		
	Balance	16 18		
	Total	2,000 00		2,000 00

G.—*Estimate of appropriation for survey of public land in Colorado for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, for salaries of surveyor general and clerks in his office, and incidental expenses for the same period.*

For 650 miles of standard lines, at $15 per mile	$9,750
For 3,000 miles of exterior or township lines, at $12 per mile	36,000
For 7,200 miles of subdivisional lines, at $10 per mile	72,000
	117,750
For salary of surveyor general	$3,000
For salary of chief clerk	1,800
For salary of draughtsman	1,500
For salary of transcribing clerk	1,500
For salary of assistant transcribing clerk	1,500
	9,300
For office expenses, rent, stationery, incidental expenses, &c	$2,000

I.—*Report of the surveyor general of Montana.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Helena, Montana, October 14, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, in duplicate, the usual annual report and accompanying map of the Territory, and statements required, to wit:

A. Showing condition of the appropriation for surveys of public lands in Montana for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.

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B. Showing the amount of special deposits made for field and office work on mining claims in Montana Territory for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.

C. Showing list of public lands surveyed in Montana since June 30, 1871.

D. Showing condition of surveys contracted for by the surveyor general of Montana, under appropriation by Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.

E. Showing condition of contracts for mineral surveys.

F. Showing the number of township plats, descriptive lists of land, and corners furnished the Helena land office since June 30, 1871.

G. Showing condition of appropriation for clerks in surveyor general's office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.

H. Showing condition of appropriation for salary of surveyor general for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.

I. Showing condition of appropriation for the incidental expenses of surveyor general's office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.

J. Showing amount of special deposits made for the survey of public lands in Montana since June 30, 1871.

K. Statement of number of plats made in the office of the surveyor general for Montana during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.

L. Showing the amount of land surveyed in Montana.

M. Showing the number of lineal miles run, the rates per mile, and the total cost of surveys in Montana Territory during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.

N. Statement giving names, nativity, &c., of surveyor general and clerks in his office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, and to date.

O. Estimate for the surveying service in the district of Montana for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

SURVEYS.

The appropriation of $40,000 for the survey of the public land in this Territory during the last fiscal year was exceeded by the amount of $736.64. Although my instructions were explicit not to let contracts to exceed the amount placed at my disposal, yet when the returns were footed up, I found the above excess, although the contracts as let only aggregated about $39,800, thus retaining a balance of $200 for contingencies. But the sinuous course of the Missouri River caused the meander lines to far exceed the amount estimated in the contracts.

Seymour Nebeker's contract exceeded the estimated amount, by reason of the mountains not projecting into the fractional townships as far as supposed. I am not advised that Congress has passed any deficiency bill to meet the excess above mentioned, although I reported the fact, and asked that such a bill be passed for the relief of the contractors who had performed their work in good faith, which was approved by this office, and returns thereof made to the honorable Commissioner General Land Office. I therefore respectfully urge that steps be taken to secure the passage by Congress of a bill for the above purpose at as early a day as possible.

Meridian and standard lines have been extended and established as follows:

The fifth standard parallel north through ranges three, four, five, and six east. A guide meridian from the fifth standard parallel north between ranges six and seven east, through townships twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, and twenty-five north. The sixth standard parallel north through ranges five, six, seven, and eight east. The fourth standard parallel north through ranges four and five west. The fifth standard parallel north through ranges four, five, six, and seven west. The third standard parallel north in range four east to the mountains. The Deep Creek guide meridian was run south between ranges five and six east, through townships seven and eight north. The second standard parallel north through ranges thirteen and fourteen west. A guide meridian between ranges seven and eight west (by offsets as per plat) through townships nine, ten, eleven, and twelve north. The third standard parallel north through range ten west. The principal meridian was run south through ranges eighteen and nineteen north. The second standard parallel north through range seven west.

In addition to these standard lines, fifty-six townships in the different valleys have been surveyed, and proper returns made of the same to the General Land Office, and proper plats and descriptive lists filed in the Helena land office, as per statement F, herewith inclosed.

OFFICE WORK.

During the year there have been drawn in this office (where there was but one regular draughtsman during the whole year) 12 diagrams of standard lines, 36 of township lines, 54 mineral claims, 20 for use of deputy surveyors, 30 of townships made fractional by mineral claims, 168 regular township maps, 1 contract map, and three complete territorial maps, amounting in all to 324 maps. Besides these several other maps and diagrams have been made through courtesy for the use of citizens and certain officers.

During the fiscal year there have been established and perpetuated the following number of linear miles: Standard lines, 118 miles 67 chains 59 links; meridian lines,

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65 miles; township lines, 681 miles 47 chains 27 links; section lines, 2,889 miles 22 chains 83 links; meander, 103 miles 56 chains 18 links, amounting in the aggregate to 3,858 miles 33 chains and 87 links.

The notes of these lines as established received a critical examination, and were found to conform with the laws of the United States and the instructions of this office. They were transcribed, and the copies thereof compared closely with the original notes, and transmitted to the General Land Office with the triplicate plats, the original notes and plats being placed on file in this office for future reference for all time to come.

The total cost of the field work of the above surveys is $40,881.64, and office work $9,000, making an aggregate amount of $49,881.64. The total acres surveyed in the Territory during the year is 1,092,974.77, and the cost per acre is a fraction over 4.23 cents per acre, being sixteen hundredths of a cent less per acre than last year. This is accounted for from the fact that there were more exterior and standard lines run in 1871 than in 1872.

The public land surveyed in this district this year will, when sold, bring in a revenue of $1,366,228.46. The new territorial map made in this office, and which is to accompany this report, will more fully show the extent, direction, and location of the work above mentioned.

On account of the mountains the surveys are very irregular; but they are all properly connected by standard and meridian lines, and projected according to the regular system of public land surveys, the convergency of meridians being allowed for on all correction lines where the correction line could not be run directly from the principal meridian, thus providing for the future survey of the townships falling in the mountain regions, and which are not required to be surveyed at present under special instructions.

The total number of acres surveyed in this Territory since the inception of the public surveys in this district foots up 3,252,693.25, including military reservations and mineral surveys on unsurveyed land, as is shown in Statement L, accompanying this report.

Eighteen final surveys of mineral claims for patent have been made and returned according to law and instructions, an increase of eleven over last year.

The special deposits for field work amounted to only $70, and the same for office work to $450 during the year.

On the 1st day of January, 1872, there had been deposited for office work from the time the first deposit was made $1,113; since that date $275 have been added to it, increasing the amount to $1,388 at the end of the fiscal year.

The usual office work required in the general annual duties of making out contracts and bonds for deputy surveyors, special instructions, in duplicate, and recording of same; diagrams, outline maps, and descriptions of lines and corners for guidance for deputies in the field; examination and correction of original field notes of public surveys of agricultural and mineral lands, as they are returned by the deputies; official correspondence and semi-official, and recording same; calculation of areas of fractional lots and the miles run, and the computation of the accounts for the deputy surveyors; the quarterly accounts of the office and recording of same.

This report, to be acceptable to the honorable Commissioner General Land Office, must be as full and complete as possible, and therefore of necessity must consume much of the time of the office in its compilation in triplicate.

Although this report will not give as large a list of statistics as that of last year, yet I shall endeavor to give you as much information as circumstances will allow.

The territorial map required from this office, and which is to accompany this report, has been completed, and I can say that no pains or time have been spared to make its compilation as complete, correct, and full as possible for publication.

The execution of this map and tracing thereof retained in this office is the work of many weeks for one draughtsman, requiring great patience and skill on his part, as well as truthfulness in its projection and delineation of the ever-varying topography of rivers, mountains, creeks, and valleys.

The surveys of this year come in too late to be available in making any corrections on the map without marring its surface too much.

It contains very reliable information of the country as far as known.

The Yellowstone region and National Park were laid down from maps of Professor Hayden, furnished us by Hon. N. P. Langford, superintendent of the park.

PROJECTED SURVEYS.

On account of more pressing demands by settlers in other regions, I was unable to extend the lines of the public surveys this year eastward into the Judith Basin and Yellowstone Valleys, the appropriation of $50,000 not being sufficient for that purpose; therefore those regions and the country adjacent thereto which may be found available will receive attention next season.

There is still open country on the south and north to be surveyed, and I propose to

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continue the surveys in the Big Blackfoot, Bitter Root, and Flat Head Valleys, and to extend the lines into Horse Plain country, and as far west as possible.

The construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad will bring thousands of immigrants to our rich Territory, who will settle in our fertile valleys, and wish to obtain titles to their lands and be forever at rest about their homes. This they cannot do unless the public surveys keep pace with the tide of immigration and settlement. To meet the demands thus created my estimate for the surveying service in this district for the next fiscal year will be more likely to fall short than to exceed the amount required. I therefore respectfully urge that my estimate be honored with an appropriation of money equal to the amount asked for.

AGRICULTURAL.

Of the 92,016,640 acres of land embraced within the limits of Montana, it is estimated that over one-third can readily be rendered tillable by the construction of the necessary means of irrigation; of the remaining two-thirds, the larger portion, despite the mountain chains and "Bad Lands" presents upon the mountain slopes and elevated plateaus natural pastures of abundant and nutritious grasses for the perpetual grazing of countless herds of domestic as well as wild animals.

Owing to existing natural causes, the rain-fall is so limited, and so little to be depended upon, that artificial means have to be resorted to for the purpose of conveying needed moisture to fields of grain and vegetables.

The winter snows, falling deep upon the mountain-summits, melt but slowly during the spring and summer, giving birth to constant springs and never-failing streams, which, flowing down into the fruitful valleys, are diverted from their channels, and led by means of ditches through the gardens and grain-fields of the farmer.

To husbandmen in the Eastern States, this system of raising crops by irrigation would probably, in their estimation, react against the agricultural interests of the Territory, but to those conversant with its superior and certain advantages, it is far more preferable than depending on the varying and uncertain fall of rain.

While in the States droughts come and stunt and wither up the grain, and the parched earth opens to receive moisture, here the tiller of the soil, when his grain needs water, opens ditches, and, flooding his fields, causes his crops to grow and yield largely and luxuriantly under his attentive care. Again, when a favorable season has blessed eastern farmers with that which is to them an abundant crop, and they go forth with glad-some hearts to harvest it, it sometimes happens that in the midst of their joyous labors the flood-gates of Heaven are opened, and they behold prospective gains greatly diminished, if not entirely lost. Here the rains seldom come during the summer season, and when they do are of short duration and limited extent, so that neither grains nor grasses are injured by it. Here generous Nature grants to the industrious worker of her soil her choicest and most fruitful productions; and so given, she seeks not to rob him of them.

A quarter of a century ago attempts were made by the Jesuits, at their mission in the Bitter Root Valley, to raise vegetables, but they failed to do so, by reason of the lack of knowledge of the important auxiliary afforded by irrigation, but with the introduction of that necessary adjunct to the successful cultivation of the soil, that valley now yields large crops of grain and staple vegetables, which for quality and quantity surpasses sections of country commonly believed to be more naturally adapted for their production. The excitement which led to the peopling of the Territory caused the masses to upturn its verdant soil; not, however, for the food which it might directly yield them, but to gain the golden particles which lay hidden beneath it. Most of the immigrants were too impatient to become suddenly wealthy to seek the more permanent and certain prosperity gained by the methodical and unexciting pursuits of agriculture; still the great scarcity of grain products, together with their high commercial value, led some into this branch of industry, in which their foresight and labor has been well rewarded by the present possession of comfortable homes, large herds of growing stock, and pecuniary means gained more slowly but surely than is generally acquired by placer mining. The constantly diminishing yield of gulch claims causes their workers to seek other pursuits, or to migrate to other points, where new fields are open for following their precarious and too often ill rewarded but self-imposed avocation. This has operated against the more complete development of this material interest of the Territory, inasmuch that while it has increased its number of producers, it has more largely diminished the mining population of consumers. Possessing no practicable means so as to convey surplus agricultural productions remuneratively to outside markets, when sufficient is raised for supplying the wants of its resident population, then farmers will have to devote their attention (as they are even now doing) to the raising of horses and cattle, which will convey themselves to a profitable market. The long and tedious routes of ingress into the Territory, together with a very general deficiency of knowledge among the laboring population of the thickly settled East,

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respecting its resources and capacities, has prevented that increase of abiding inhabitants which its superior advantages would have otherwise secured.

Occupying a geographical position far to the westward, yet almost wholly north of that parallel of latitude which forms the northern boundary of the States of New York and Vermont, and extending over a country more than twice as large as the area of those two States combined, its present population does not probably number over 25,000 white inhabitants. Its climate, despite its altitude and northerly location, is not controlled by the thermal lines which pass through the States referred to, but in most respects its valleys possess temperatures similar to those prevailing in Northern Missouri and Southern Pennsylvania. Its agricultural productions principally consist of wheat, potatoes, barley, oats, turnips, cabbages, beets, and kindred vegetables, while corn is raised and ripens in some portions of the Territory; the nights are ordinarily too cool to permit its profitable culture to any considerable extent; for feeding stock, oats and barley are substituted in its place.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

At the third annual territorial fair, held near Helena the present autumn, the following well-authenticated yields of cereals and vegetables were entered for and received the offered premiums:

The best acre of wheat yielded 6,120 pounds, or 102 bushels; the best crop of barley yielded 113½ bushels per acre; the best crop of oats yielded 101 bushels per acre; the best crop of potatoes yielded 613 bushels per acre; the best crop of onions yielded 398½ bushels per acre.

Other entries were made, showing that while the yields were rather more than ordinary, (probably by reason of extra care,) the production of from sixty to eighty bushels of wheat per acre is by no means of unusual occurrence: still the average yield throughout the Territory is about forty-five bushels to the acre. The fair was a financial success, and was very creditable to the Territory. Although nearly every one of the counties were more or less represented, still three-fourths of the articles were placed on exhibition by the citizens of Lewis and Clarke County. The gross receipts of the association amounted to about $7,500, leaving a net profit of $1,000 over the amount expended in the payment of premiums and incidental expenses. A fair of the combined counties in Eastern Montana is now being held at Gallatin City, where the "Three Forks" unite to form the majestic Missouri.

STOCK RAISING.

There are comparatively but few sections of our immense country which possess such facilities for the raising of horses, cattle, and sheep as this does. With crystal streams coursing down the mountain sides, and meandering through the grass-covered valleys, water, pure and cool, is always easily accessible by thirsty herds. The foot-hills and mountain sides, with few exceptions, afford abundant pasturage during the summer, while in the winter the comparatively light fall of snow in the valleys usually enables the stock to supply themselves with a sufficient amount of food to come out in tolerably fair condition in the spring. The wild bunch-grass, which ripens in midsummer, becomes sun-cured, and retains its wonderful nutritive qualities, until the recurring season causes its roots to send forth new shoots. The past winter was unusually severe here as well as elsewhere. The snow fell early and to an unusual depth, and remained on the ground much longer than ordinary, so that for many weeks horses and cattle suffered from hunger; but little hay was on hand, and many herds received none at all; yet, by the best information obtainable, it is estimated that not over 2 per cent. of the stock of the Territory perished from starvation. Many of the valleys were singularly free from snow, and cattle wintered in them as usual. Indians and old settlers who have resided long in the country report that every ten or twelve years there occurs a winter of unusual severity. Little or no care is taken of the dumb brutes while they supply their own food; they would thrive much better if stabling were constructed by their owners for sheltering them nights and during storms. The cattle are, as a rule, by birth, of an inferior quality, coming from Texas and California, but finer breeds have been more recently imported, so that it is being perceptibly improved. The same is true relative to horses, by far the larger portion being "bronkas," from California, or "cayuses," obtained from Indians. These animals are small, but possess sinewy limbs, enabling them to travel long distances at a rapid pace, but are inferior as draught horses. Many stock growers are engaged in improving their equine animals by the importation of blooded stallions and brood mares from the Eastern States. Considering that the Territory cannot be surpassed for the profitable raising of sheep, it is indeed singular that comparatively so few have been brought into it. The climate is such that the diseases which afflict them elsewhere are unknown here. The wool is of fine quality, and the yield of wool averages more per head than in any other section of the country. Of 1,100 sheep driven into the country from Oregon two years ago, the average weight per fleece last year was five pounds, while this year from

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the same flock was five and a half pounds per fleece. Something over forty thousand pounds of wool have been exported from the Territory this year, and the time is not far distant when it will be sent abroad into the markets of the world in the form of cloths, successfully competing with older countries for superior fineness and quality. With the raising of stock is closely connected dairying, only to supply home demands, will, so soon as a railroad is constructed through the country, become a source of much revenue to farmers, for the dairies of Orange, Herkimer, and other celebrated cheese and butter manufacturing counties of the East, do not produce either of better quality in flavor and richness than is ordinarily offered for sale in this market. With the use of a railway and refrigerating cars the stock-raisers of Montana will be able to place in the butchers' stalls of Atlantic cities both beef and mutton, which will become justly famed for its superior quality.

MONTANA.

Geographical.—Located between the 45th and 49th parallels of latitude, and extending westward from the border of Dakota to the summit of the Cœur de Alene Range, is the Territory of Montana, the name itself indicating its most prominent topographical characteristics. Within its confines head two of America's grand rivers, which, springing from either slope of the great "continental back-bone," course rapidly away from each other, ultimately burying themselves in ocean depths, the one in the warm waters of the Gulf of Mexico, and the other in the colder waves of the Pacific. The elevation of the cultivated valleys ranges from one-half to three-fourths of a mile above the level of the sea, while the quartz and placer mines are found at a still higher altitude. Its numerous mountain ranges are traversed by veins of precious and baser minerals; its valleys are well watered and exceedingly productive; its temperature is such that diseases common to sea-board countries are here comparatively rare; its many magnificent cañons, its beautiful vales, cascades, and cataracts, its crystal streams, thermal springs, and other features, form a country which, for grandeur of scenery, fertility of soil, and healthfulness, is not surpassed, if even equaled, by any other section of the globe.

Historical.—This Territory was traversed by Captains Lewis and Clarke early in the present century, in their memorable expedition to the mouth of the Columbia River, and was obtained possession of by the Government, it being embraced in the Louisiana purchase of 1803. A score of years later Captain Bonneville moved through a portion of it, and in 1854, 1855, and 1856, Governor Stevens added much to the information of the world respecting its situation, resources, and climate. Later still (1859–'60) Captain Raynolds, of the Corps of Engineers, accompanied by learned associates, explored portions of the valleys of the Yellowstone, Big Horn, Powder, and Missouri Rivers, with some of their tributaries, thus penetrating some parts of the country which had previously been almost a *terra incognita* to the scientific world, if not to the adventurous traders and trappers who had for years before traversed its streams and scaled its mountains. Until the beginning of the last decade, this vast extent of country was uninhabited, except by nomadic tribes of Indians, attachés of the Northwestern Fur Company, and a few Jesuit missionaries; then the immigration from Colorado, seeking placer mines elsewhere, mostly flowed to the known gold fields of California and Oregon, but a few having heard vague rumors of the former discovery of gulch mines far to the northward in among the Rocky Mountains, turned hitherward, and found rich paying diggings at Bannack, in what was then (1862) a portion of Idaho, but which is now in the southern portion of this Territory. Attracted by the news of this discovery, glowing reports of which were disseminated abroad, new parties came, and other places of almost fabulous wealth were found, drawing from remote sections of country hopeful hearts and willing hands to glean from earth her precious hidden treasures. In May, 1864, the Territory was organized, and during the following winter its first legislature assembled at Bannack. In common with all other new countries, especially mining, this became invested with its due share of ruffianly characters, who were subdued or expelled from the Territory only by the summary measures inaugurated by the respectable portion of the community. Living within our borders are several powerful tribes of Indians, who, although usually hostile, have so far refrained from making a general attack upon our exposed settlements. Occasionally predatory bands sweep down upon detached ranches, and drive away stock, murdering such unfortunate individuals as they may chance to meet. The threatening aspect of Indian affairs in the spring of 1867 induced the then acting governor of the Territory to call into service a battalion of volunteer militia, which, by patroling exposed frontiers, probably averted an impending war. In the winter of 1869–'70 a military expedition penetrated into the winter quarters of one of the most troublesome bands of Indians, and administered such punishment to them as has since caused them to remain peaceable.

THOROUGHFARES

The situation of this Territory is comparatively isolated. It is only reached by long and toilsome routes; hence its healthy growth has been greatly retarded. From Port-

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land, Oregon, during 1866, 1867, and 1868, many goods were shipped, via steamer, on the Columbia River, and from the head of navigation they were transported by pack train, following the general course of the North Fork of that river, and so entering the Territory from its western borders. But little immigration now passes over this route, and but a small amount of goods is now imported from that direction. Since the completion of the Union and Central Pacific Railways, Corinne, Utah Territory, has been one of the chief entrepots of the Territory, it being the point where merchandise brought for this market is transshipped to regular lines of freight teams, and where immigrants leave the railroad to come here, either by stage or wagon. Before this railroad was constructed wagon trains of goods and travelers from Omaha and San Francisco followed the overland road from either direction to Salt Lake City, and from thence, moving northward, crossed the Rocky Mountains and entered the Territory by the way of Bannack. Probably the larger part of the population and merchandise has been brought to the country by the way of the Missouri River. Leaving Saint Louis early in the spring and passing up that stream, the steamer received freights and passengers at different points, and usually reached Fort Benton after a long and tedious passage of over 3,000 miles. In summer the water becomes low, and the presence of bars and rapids in the upper portion of the river prevents the passage of large steamers over them, but boats of moderate draught can reach the mouth of the Muscleshell, it is claimed, at any time during the summer months. During the early years of the Territory an annual train of emigrants left Minnesota, and, crossing the plains of Dakota, passed up the northern side of the Missouri and entered the inhabited portion of the Territory by Fort Benton and Sun River. But this route, owing to its length, and the presence of unfriendly Indians along it, has been abandoned for several years. The routes named have been, and now are, the main ones by which the Territory receives its supplies.

MINERALOGICAL.

In the several mountain-chains, with their projecting spurs and outlying foot-hills, are found rich outcroppings of the ores of the precious and base metals, which are usually found associated together in a greater or less degree. Some lodes contain in their ores chemical combinations of nearly all of the more generally known metals, while others hold within their walls but few of the minerals associated with each other. The existence of the most valuable mineral in a lode usually determines its mineralogical classification among miners and prospectors, as well as others. Outside of gold, silver, and copper, none of the minerals are found in a metallic state, and the two last named only in very limited quantities, and then more or less alloyed with each other. Gold is found in placers and in quartz veins, while silver, copper, iron, lead, zinc, antimony, and some of the other minor metals have been discovered in many sections of the Territory existing in large and well-defined ledges.

PLACER MINES.

Since the first discovery of gold on Gold Creek, in Deer Lodge County, and the later discovery of its existence in considerable quantities at Bannack, in 1862, and which led to the settlement and formation of the Territory, other placers of greater richness have been found, and yielding up a portion of their treasures, have, so to speak, paid largely, as during "the flush" years embraced in the period extending from 1864 to 1869. No new placers of any considerable extent have been discovered during the last two years, although it is but reasonable to suppose that many undiscovered ones exist. Some portions of the country have not been prospected at all, while others have been, as it were, barely "skimmed over." Comparatively extensive sections are known to contain gold, but it is distributed in such minute quantities through the gravel that it would not justify miners in constructing ditches and devoting time to obtain it, with the existing prices of labor and provisions. In some localities mines are believed to exist, but owing to their probable great depth, and the consequent expense which must necessarily be incurred ere "the pay streak" is reached, those who have both the time and means at their command do not feel disposed to hazard the loss of the one or the waste of the other.

Owing to the unusual lateness of the spring, and opening of the mining season this year, together with the scarcity of laborers, it is impossible that the amount of gold obtained will equal that of previous years. Carefully prepared estimates place the total yield of gold from placers in this Territory, up to the present, at about $130,000,000, although many claim that its production has been much greater.

The time is sure to come, at no distant day, when the known auriferous gulches will become exhausted, or cease to be remunerative, and then the country will have to depend for its permanent prosperity upon the sure and abundant wealth which will follow the complete development of its superior agricultural resources, and the systematic working of its extensive mineral-bearing ores.

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QUARTZ MINES AND MINING.

Gold.—Owing to the excitement which has existed in this Territory, as well as elsewhere, relative to silver-bearing quartz, but little work has been done during the past year in opening the many gold-bearing lodes scattered throughout the Territory. Labor, however, has been very generally prosecuted in those ledges which were known to contain gold in paying quantities, and which were in a forward state of development, ere this argentiferous fever attacked prospectors and quartz speculators. Owing to the high prices paid by placer owners to laborers, work on quartz veins and the milling of ores become very greatly lessened during the summer months; this is caused by the inability and disinclination of mine and mill owners generally to pay the increased wages. Quartz mines and mills are run under greatly increased expenses in the summer over those incurred at other seasons of the year. The Whitlatch Union lode, near Helena, has sustained its well-known reputation for a plentiful yield of gold, while the Keating and Blacker mill, in Jefferson County, has turned out more gold bullion during the past summer than any of the other mills that have been run during that period. The total number of gold mills in the Territory (as near as can now be ascertained) is about thirty, containing from five to thirty stamps each, the aggregate number reaching to nearly or quite five hundred. It is exceedingly difficult to estimate the amount of gold retort produced by these mills, as their owners usually are very reticent about the matter, but it is probably safe to say that the total yield of gold from this source to date has not exceeded $10,000,000.

Silver.—During the first few years of the existence of the Territory the attention of its prospectors was almost entirely absorbed in seeking placer claims, and sometimes in discovering gold-bearing lodes. Although silver ledges were found and recorded, still there were but few who took any interest in their development. Some attempts were made to extract the metal from the ore, but usually failed to do so profitably by reason of the use of improper machinery, or inexperience in the right methods of treatment. It was not until the mines of Utah and Nevada kindled a silver excitement there, which, extending to this Territory over a year ago, caused prospectors to scour the hills in search of new ledges. New districts were organized and abandoned ones revisited and re-established; old locations were re-opened; smelting works were erected and several mills constructed, while the people have universally awakened to the fact that in this branch of mining industry Montana possesses elements which, when needed capital, proper machinery, and cheap transportation are at her command, will cause her annually increasing production of silver bullion to add largely to the monetary wealth of the country. During the past summer smelting works have been running with fair success on argentiferous galena ores at Helena, Jefferson, and Argenta, the former on ores from the Legal Tender, North Pacific, and other lodes. It is claimed that the galena of the first named lode contains a larger percentage of silver than any other of *like class* in the Territory. At Phillipsburgh, in the pioneer silver district of the country, the Saint Louis mill has been running nearly all summer on the rich but base ores of the Speckled Trout mine, producing large quantities of silver bullion. There are now in the Territory six smelting works and four silver mills, containing in the aggregate but twenty-six stamps. The production of silver in this Territory to date, owing to the comparatively recent beginning of the business, has not exceeded $500,000.

Copper.—Ledges of copper ores are found in several portions of the country, containing a considerable percentage of that useful metal. But one attempt has ever been made to reduce them to a metallic state, which, while successful, was abandoned by reason of the then large expense attending its reduction. There is a small stream in the Territory which, holding copper in solution, precipitates it on iron utensils left in the water.

Iron.—Large quantities of iron ores in their several natural conditions are found in many districts, but no attempt has yet been made to utilize them. As immense beds of lignite and some bituminous coal are known to exist in nearly every county in the Territory, it is highly probable that at no distant day iron mining and smelting will become one of the profitable industries of the people.

Other ores.—"Bog" or "book" tin ore is found near Helena, in small quantities. Cinnabar of an inferior quality is said to exist in the Territory, while zinc is found associated with many galena ores, while antimony is found in many silver-bearing lodes.

Sulphur exists in large quantities near the Yellowstone, but no salt springs or fields have yet been found in the Territory.

Agates, sapphires, garnets, opals, topazes, and rubies are found in sections of the Territory, some of which have been found of very fair quality.

With its fertile valleys and mineral-bearing mountains, with its supply of timber and coal, with its water privileges and healthy climate, all that Montana needs to develop its vast natural resources is capital and railways, and then she will speedily become a great and prosperous State.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. BLAINE,
Surveyor General for Montana

A.—*Statement of condition of appropriation for surveys of public lands in Montana for fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.*

Dr.						Cr.
No. of account.	Date of account.	Contractors.	Amount.	Date.		Amount.
2	July 31, 1871	To Benj. F. and J. M. Marsh	$2,129 13	Mar. 3, 1871	By appropriation	$40,000 00
3	Aug. 15, 1871	To Seymour Nebeker	1,576 65	July 14, 1871	By certificate of deposit No. 453.	20 00
4	Aug. 18, 1871	To Benj. F. and J. M. Marsh	1,845 48			
5	Sept. 1, 1871	To W. W. Johnson and W. H. Baker.	2,946 60	April 23, 1872	By certificate of deposit No. 648.	125 00
6	Sept. 6, 1871	To Seymour Nebeker	742 94	Jan. 30, 1872	By balance	736 64
7	Sept. 9, 1871	To Benj. F. and J. M. Marsh	3,767 24			
8	Sept. 26, 1871	To W. W. Johnson and W. H. Baker.	2,425 40			
9	Oct. 6, 1871	ditto	95 17			
10	Sept. 29, 1871	To W. H. Baker	1,636 01			
11	Oct. 14, 1871	To Seymour Nebeker	2,799 66			
12	Oct. 19, 1871	To W. Y. Smith	20 00			
13	Oct. 11, 1871	To Benj. F. and J. M. Marsh	2,210 64			
14	Oct. 24, 1871	To Tilford M. Boyd	1,887 29			
15	Oct. 28, 1871	To W. T. McFarland	1,551 33			
16	Nov. 25, 1871	To W. W. de Lacy	2,422 18			
17	Dec. 1, 1871	To W. T. McFarland	3,507 33			
18	Dec. 12, 1871	To Tilford M. Boyd	1,826 35			
19	Dec. 12, 1871	ditto	1,965 84			
20	Dec. 12, 1871	To Benjamin F. Marsh	1,275 05			
21	Jan. 2, 1872	To Seymour Nebeker	598 85			
22	Jan. 2, 1872	To Benjamin F. Marsh	137 79			
23	Jan. 2, 1872	ditto	1,269 24			
25	Jan. 6, 1862	To W. W. de Lacy	2,120 47			
41	May 4, 1872	To Thomas C. Bailey	125 00			
			40,881 64			40,881 64

JOHN E. BLAINE,
Surveyor General for Montana.

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B.—*Statement of special deposits made for field and office work on mining claims in Montana Territory for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.*

Name of deputy.	Date of contract.	Name of depositor.	Amount of deposit.			Date of C. D.	No.	Location of work.
			Field work.	Office work.	Total.			
George B. Foote	Mar. 18, 1868	S. D. McCombs & Co		$25	$25	July 7, 1871	449	Lot No. 41, township 9 north, range 4 west.
John L. Corbett	Mar. 18, 1868	P. V. Jackson		25	25	Aug. 8, 1871	478	Lot No. 37, townships 2 and 3 south, range 2 west.
George B. Foote	Mar. 18, 1868	John F. Wilson		25	25	Aug. 10, 1871	479	Lot No. 37, townships 8 and 9 north, range 5 west.
John L. Corbett	Mar. 18, 1868	Hyde, Hall & Co	$30	25	55	Aug. 18, 1871	483	Lot No. 37, township 1 north, range 1 west.
W. W. Johnson*	Mar. 18, 1868	Helly & Pemberton		25	25	Sept. 15, 1871	508	Lot No. 37, township 5 north, range 10 west.
John L. Corbett	Mar. 18, 1868	Montana Fluming and Mining Co		25	25	Nov. 2, 1871	545	Lot No. 37, township 6 south, range 4 west.
George B. Foote	Mar. 18, 1868	S. H. Bohen		25	25	Dec. 30, 1871	583	Lot No. 37 A and B, township 6 south, range 10 west.
Do	Mar. 18, 1868	Taylor & Smith		25	25	Jan. 4, 1872	587	Lot No. 42, township 9 north, range 4 west.
Do	Mar. 18, 1868	Lewis & Reece		25	25	Jan. 12, 1872	590	Lot No. 37 A and B, township 7 north, range 1 west.
Do	Mar. 18, 1868	James Winscott		25	25	Jan. 19, 1872	595	Lot No. 38, township 9 north, range 3 west.
Do	Mar. 18, 1868	Thomas J. Lowry	40	25	65	Feb. 1, 1872	607	Lot No. 37 A and B, township 7 north, range 4 west.
Do	Mar. 18, 1868	McDermott & Ronan		25	25	Feb. 1, 1872	610	Lot No. 37, township 6 north, range 7 west.
Do	Mar. 18, 1868	W. G. Preuitt *et al*		25	25	Feb. 23, 1872	617	Lot No. 43, townships 9 and 10 north, range 4 west.
Do	Mar. 18, 1868	Wilkinson Mining Company		25	25	Mar. 9, 1872	627	Lot No. 44, township 9 north, range 4 west.
Do	Mar. 18, 1868	E. D. Young *et al*		25	25	Apr. 29, 1872	653	Lot No. 39, township 9 north, range 3 west.
Do	Mar. 18, 1868	James E. Hall *et al*		25	25	June 1, 1872	674	Lot No. 37, township 10 north, range 9 east.
Do	Mar. 18, 1868	R. Lawrence and W. S. Paynter		25	25	June 25, 1872	684	Lot No. 38, township 10 north, range 6 west.
Do	Mar. 18, 1868	Hagadorn, Higgins & Davis		25	25	June 25, 1872	686	Lot No. 37, township 10 north, range 6 west.
		Aggregate amount deposited during the year	70	450	520			

*Local surveyor.

JOHN E. BLAINE,
Surveyor General for Montana Territory.

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C.—*A list of public lands surveyed in Montana Territory during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.*

No. of township surveyed.	Township.	Range.	Public lands surveyed.	A. Military reservation.	B. Unsurveyed mountain land.	C. River.	Total.	Remarks.
			Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	
1	23 north.	4 east.	22, 861. 58				22, 861. 58	
2	23 north.	5 east.	22, 950. 24				22, 950. 24	
3	23 north.	6 east.	22, 131. 30			480. 97	22, 612. 27	
4	24 north.	5 east.	22, 910. 02				22, 910. 02	
5	24 north	6 east.	22, 899. 70				22, 899. 70	
6	25 north.	7 east.	22, 944. 87				22, 944. 87	
7	25 north.	8 east.	22, 949. 62				22, 949. 62	
8	21 north.	3 east.	22, 974. 19				22, 974. 19	
9	22 north.	3 east.	22, 785. 84				22, 785. 84	
10	22 north.	4 east.	22, 897. 95				22, 897. 95	
11	22 north.	5 east.	22, 607. 64			160. 84	22, 768. 48	
12	3 north.	4 west.	13, 475. 05		9, 564. 95		23, 040. 00	
13	4 north.	4 west.	13, 251. 81		9, 788. 19		23, 040. 00	
14	5 south.	8 west.	22, 949. 81				22, 949. 81	
15	6 south.	9 west.	22, 893. 49				22, 893. 49	
16	7 south.	10 west.	22, 890. 10				22, 890. 10	
17	4 south.	7 west.	23, 017. 39				23, 017. 39	
18	1 north.	1 west.	23, 000. 43				23, 000. 43	
19	2 north.	1 west.	22, 800. 02				22, 800. 02	
20	4 north.	2 west.	22, 486. 95				22, 486. 95	
21	21 north.	6 west.	23, 028. 93				23, 028. 93	
22	20 north.	5 west.	23, 095. 46				23, 095. 46	
23	20 north.	6 west.	22, 990. 38				22, 990. 38	
24	20 north.	7 west.	23, 072. 67				23, 072. 67	
25	7 north	6 east.	22, 927. 12				22, 927. 12	
26	8 north.	6 east.	22, 949. 50				22, 949. 50	
27	9 north.	6 east.	23, 016. 56				23, 016. 56	
28	9 north.	4 east.	10, 992. 13		12, 029. 15		23, 021. 28	
29	10 north.	4 east.	22, 570. 68	400. 00			22, 970. 68	} Camp Baker military reservation.
30	11 north.	4 east.	21, 023. 54	2, 000. 00			23, 023. 54	
31	12 north	4 east.	11, 514. 28		11, 500. 28		23, 014. 56	
32	7 north.	10 west.	19, 586. 97		3, 125. 20		22, 712. 17	
33	7 north.	8 west.	9, 239. 18		13, 800. 82		23, 040. 00	
34	8 north.	8 west.	17, 887. 52		5, 152. 48		23, 040. 00	
35	9 north.	11 west.	15, 802. 78		7, 237. 22		23, 040. 00	
36	9 north.	12 west.	11, 983. 04		11, 038. 72		23, 021. 76	
37	9 north.	13 west.	23, 036. 54				23, 036. 54	
38	10 north.	11 west.	23, 070. 39				23, 070. 39	
39	10 north.	12 west.	23, 015. 52				23, 015. 52	
40	10 north.	10 west.	16, 209. 13		6, 760. 00		22, 969. 13	
41	19 north.	1 east.	22, 569. 59			394. 19	22, 963. 78	
42	19 north.	2 east.	21, 236. 80			1, 442. 56	22, 679. 36	
43	19 north.	3 east.	21, 347. 03			1, 573. 69	22, 920. 72	
44	20 north.	1 east.	22, 937. 80				22, 937. 80	
45	20 north.	2 east.	22, 965. 24				22, 965. 24	
46	20 north.	3 east.	21, 862. 62			1, 193. 67	23, 056. 29	
47	9 north.	7 west.	4, 797. 81		18, 240. 00		23, 037. 81	
48	9 north.	8 west.	23, 053. 55				23, 053. 55	
49	9 north.	9 west.	23, 044. 72				23, 044. 72	
50	1 north.	6 east.	*4, 072. 28		18, 967. 72		23, 040. 00	Eighty acres surveyed this year.
51	8 north.	1 west.	5, 417. 32		17, 622. 68		23, 040. 00	
52	12 north.	5 west.	20, 525. 33		2, 277. 70		22, 803. 03	
53	11 north.	5 west.	11, 934. 02		11, 285. 98		23, 220. 00	
54	7 south.	4 west.	14, 079. 17		8, 870. 00		22, 949. 17	
55	8 south.	4 west.	16, 835. 95		6, 221. 77		23, 057. 72	
56	9 south.	4 west.	15, 697. 48		7, 280. 00		22, 977. 48	
	Aggregate.....		1, 096, 967. 05	2, 400. 00	180, 762. 86	5, 245. 92	1, 285, 375. 83	
	Previously returned.		3, 992 28		19, 047. 72		23, 040. 00	
	Total.....		1, 092, 974. 77	2, 400. 00	161, 715. 14	5, 245. 92	1, 262, 335. 83	

* Township returned per previous report, the area of which is changed by subsequent survey.

JOHN E. BLAINE,
Surveyor General for Montana Territory.

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D.—*Statement showing condition of the public surveys contracted for by United States surveyor general of Montana, under appropriation by Congress, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.*

Contract. No.	Contract. Date.	Character and location of work.	Names of deputies.	Remarks.
	1871.			
32	May 17 ...	The fifth standard parallel north, through ranges 3, 4, 5, and 6 east; a guide meridian from the fifth standard parallel north, between ranges 6 and 7 east, through townships 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25 north. The sixth standard parallel north, through ranges 5, 6, 7, and 8 east; the exterior boundaries of townships 21 and 22 north, ranges 3, 4, 5, and 6 east, and township 25 north, range 6 east; the exterior subdivision and meander lines of township 23 north, ranges 4, 5, and 6 east; township 24 north, ranges 5 and 6 east, and township 25 north, ranges 7 and 8 east; the subdivisional and meander lines of township 21 north, range 3 east, and township 22 north, ranges 3, 4, and 5 east of the principal meridian.	Benjamin F. Marsh and John M. Marsh.	Completed and returns made.
33	May 18 ...	The exterior and subdivisional lines of fractional townships 3 and 4 north, range 4 west; township 5 south, range 8 west; township 6 south, range 9 west; township 7 south, range 10 west; township 4 south, range 7 west, and subdivision lines of townships 1 and 2 north, range 1 west, and township 4 north, range 2 west of the principal meridian.	Seymour Nebeker.....	Do.
34	May 18 ...	The fourth standard parallel north, through ranges 4 and 5 west. The fifth standard parallel north, through ranges 4, 5, 6, and 7 west; the exterior lines of townships 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21 north, range (No. 5) 5 west, and the exterior lines of township 19 north, ranges 6 and 7 west; the exterior lines of township 21 north, range 7 west; the exterior and subdivision lines of township 20 north, ranges 5, 6, and 7 west, and exterior and subdivision lines of township 21 north, range 6 west, and the exterior lines of townships 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21 north, range 4 west of the principal meridian.	William T. McFarland..	Do.
35	May 19	The third standard parallel through range 4 east; the Deep Creek guide meridian south, between ranges 5 and 6 east, through townships 7 and 8 north; the exterior and subdivision lines of townships 7, 8, and 9 north, range 6 east; townships 9, 10, 11, and 12 north, range 4 east of the principal meridian.	Walter W. DeLacy	Do.
36	May 20 ...	The subdivisional lines of townships 7 and 8 north, range 10 west; the exterior and subdivision lines of township 9 north, ranges 11, 12, and 13 west, and 7 and 8 north, range 8 west; second standard parallel north, through ranges 13 and 14 west; the exterior and subdivisional lines of township 10 north, ranges 10, 11, and 12 west; a guide meridian between ranges 7 and 8 west; through townships 9, 10, 11, and 12 north, and the third standard parallel north, through ranges 8, 9, and 10 west of the principal meridian.	Walter W. Johnson and William H. Baker.	Do.
37	June 20....	The principal meridian south through townships 18 and 19 north, exterior subdivision and meander lines of townships 19 and 20 north, ranges 1, 2, and 3 east, and exterior lines of township 18 north, range 1 east of the principal meridian.	Tilford M. Boyd.....	Do.
38	June 19...	The second standard parallel north, through range 7 west, and the exterior and subdivision lines of township 9 north, in ranges 7, 8, and 9 west of the principal meridian.	William H. Baker.....	Do.

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D.—*Statement showing condition of the public surveys in Montana, &c.*—Continued.

Contract. No.	Contract. Date.	Character and location of work.	Names of deputies.	Remarks.
	1871.			
39	Aug. 19...	The fractional section line between sections 9 and 16, in township 1 north, range 6 east of the principal meridian.	William Y. Smith.....	Completed and returns made.
40	Sept. 20...	The exterior lines of township 12 north, range 4 west; exterior and subdivision lines of township 12 north, range 5 west; township 11 north, range 5 west, and of fractional townships 7, 8, and 9 south, range 4 west of the principal meridian.	Benjamin F. Marsh.....	Do.
	1872.			
41	May 4....	The subdivision lines of fractional township 8 north, range 1 west of the principal meridian.	T. C. Bailey.....	Do.

JOHN E. BLAINE,
Surveyor General for Montana.

E.—*Statement showing condition of contracts made for survey of mineral lands in Montana under acts of Congress of July 26, 1866, and July 9, 1870, for the fiscal year ending Jun 30, 1872.*

Contract. No.	Contract. Date.	Name of deputy.	No. of district.	Extent of district.	No. of final surveys made.	Remarks.
4	Mar. 18, 1868	George B. Foote...	2	Counties of Lewis and Clarke, Jefferson, Meagher, Choutean, Deer Lodge, Missoula, and Beaver Head.	14	Beaver Head County attached to second district since last report.
6	Mar. 18, 1868	Jno. L. Corbett....	1	Counties of Big Horn, Gallatin, and Madison.	3	
		W. W. Johnson...	2	Local.....	1	Work executed by "local surveyor" under private contract.
				Total.....	18	

JOHN E. BLAINE,
Surveyor General for Montana.

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F.—*Statement showing the description of land for which township plats and descriptive lists have been furnished the Helena land office, at Helena, Montana, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.*

Number.	Township.	Range.	Area.	Duplicate plats, when transmitted.	Descriptive lists, when transmitted.
1	21 north	3 east	22,974.19	August 1, 1871	August 1, 1871.
2	22 north	3 east	22,785.84	August 1, 1871	August 1, 1871.
3	22 north	4 east	22,897.95	August 19, 1871	August 19, 1871
4	22 north	5 east	22,607.64	August 19, 1871	August 19, 1871
5	6 south	9 west	22,893.49	August 22, 1871	August 22, 1871.
6	7 south	10 west	22,890.10	September 2, 1871	September 2, 1871
7	9 north	13 west	23,036.54	September 2, 1871	September 2, 1871.
8	7 north	10 west	19,586.97	September 2, 1871	September 2, 1871.
9	8 north	8 west	17,887.52	September 2, 1871	September 2, 1871
10	7 north	8 west	9,239.18	September 2, 1871	September 2, 1871
11	9 north	11 west	15,802.78	September 2, 1871	September 2, 1871
12	9 north	12 west	11,983.04	September 2, 1871	September 2, 1871
13	5 south	8 west	22,949.81	September 7, 1871	September 7, 1871
14	23 north	4 east	22,861.58	September 11, 1871	September 11, 1871
15	23 north	5 east	22,950.24	September 11, 1871	September 11, 1871
16	24 north	5 east	22,910.02	September 11, 1871	September 11, 1871
17	24 north	6 east	22,899.70	September 11, 1871	September 11, 1871
18	10 north	10 west	16,209.13	September 26, 1871	September 26, 1871
19	10 north	11 west	23,070.39	September 26, 1871	September 26, 1871
20	10 north	12 west	23,015.52	September 26, 1871	September 26, 1871
21	9 north	7 west	4,797.81	September 29, 1871	September 29, 1871
22	9 north	8 west	23,053.55	September 29, 1871	September 29, 1871
23	9 north	9 west	23,044.72	September 29, 1871	September 29, 1871
24	23 north	6 east	22,131.30	October 11, 1871	October 11, 1871.
25	25 north	7 east	22,944.87	October 11, 1871	October 11, 1871.
26	25 north	8 east	22,949.62	October 11, 1871	October 11, 1871.
27	4 south	7 west	23,017.39	October 17, 1871	October 17, 1871
28	3 north	4 west	13,475.05	October 17, 1871	October 17, 1871.
29	4 north	4 west	13,251.81	October 17, 1871	October 17, 1871
30	1 north	1 west	23,000.43	October 17, 1871	October 17, 1871
31	2 north	1 west	22,800.02	October 17, 1871	October 17, 1871
32	1 north	6 east	*4,072.28	October 19, 1871	October 19, 1871.
33	19 north	1 east	22,569.59	October 31, 1871	October 31, 1871.
34	20 north	1 east	22,937.80	October 31, 1871	October 31, 1871.
35	7 north	6 east	22,927.12	November 25, 1871	November 25, 1871
36	8 north	6 east	22,949.50	November 25, 1871	November 25, 1871
37	9 north	6 east	23,016.56	November 25, 1871	November 25, 1871.
38	20 north	5 west	23,095.48	November 30, 1871	November 30, 1871
39	20 north	6 west	22,990.38	November 30, 1871	November 30, 1871
40	20 north	7 west	23,072.67	November 30, 1871	November 30, 1871.
41	21 north	6 west	23,028.93	November 30, 1871	November 30, 1871
42	19 north	2 east	21,236.80	December 16, 1871	December 16, 1871
43	20 north	2 east	22,965.24	December 16, 1871	December 16, 1871
44	11 north	5 west	11,934.02	December 26, 1871	December 26, 1871
45	12 north	5 west	20,525.33	December 26, 1871	December 26, 1871
46	19 north	3 east	21,347.03	December 26, 1871	December 26, 1871
47	20 north	3 east	21,862.62	December 26, 1871	December 26, 1871
48	7 south	4 west	14,079.17	January 2, 1872	January 2, 1872.
49	8 south	4 west	16,835.95	January 2, 1872	January 2, 1872
50	9 south	4 west	15,697.48	January 2, 1872	January 2, 1872
51	4 north	2 west	22,486.95	January 2, 1872	January 2, 1872.
52	9 north	4 east	10,992.13	January 9, 1872	January 9, 1872.
53	10 north	4 east	22,570.68	January 9, 1872	January 9, 1872.
54	11 north	4 east	21,023.54	January 9, 1872	January 9, 1872
55	12 north	4 east	11,514.28	January 9, 1872	January 9, 1872.
56	8 north	1 west	5,417.32	May 24, 1872	May 24, 1872.

Aggregate brought down	1,096,967.05 acres.
Previously reported	3,992.28 acres.
Total	1,092,974.77 acres.

* Township returned per previous report, the area of which is changed by subsequent surveys.

JOHN E. BLAINE,
Surveyor General for Montana Territory.

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G.—*Statement showing the condition of the appropriation for the clerks in the office of surveyor general of Montana for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.*

Dr.				Cr.		
1871.				1871.		
Sept. 30	T. C. Bailey, chief clerk	$450 00		Mar. 3	By appropriation	$4,000 00
	George F. Marsh, draughtsman	375 00				
	Henry C. Rohleder, clerk	216 03				
Dec. 31	T. C. Bailey, chief clerk	450 00				
	George F. Marsh, draughtsman	375 00				
	Henry C. Rohleder, clerk	375 00				
1872.						
Mar. 31	T. C. Bailey, chief clerk	450 00				
	George F. Marsh, draughtsman	247 25				
	Henry C. Rohleder, clerk	239 01				
June 30	Henry C. Rohleder, draughtsman	123 63				
	T. C. Bailey, chief clerk	440 10				
	George F. Marsh	251 37				
			3,992 39			
	Balance		7 61			
			4,000 00			4,000 00

JOHN E. BLAINE,
Surveyor General.

H.—*Statement showing the condition of appropriation for salary of surveyor general of Montana for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.*

Dr.				Cr.		
Sept. 30, 1871	John E. Blaine	$750		Mar. 3, 1871	Appropriation	$3,000
Dec. 31, 1871	do	750				
Mar. 31, 1872	do	750				
June 30, 1872	do	750				
			3,000			3,000

JOHN E. BLAINE.
Surveyor General for Montana.

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I.—*Statement showing condition of appropriation for incidental expenses for office of surveyor general of Montana for fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.*

Dr.				Cr.		
1871.				1871.		
Aug. 14	To M. R. Delay, desk and repairs...	$36 00		March 3	By appropriation	$2,000 00
Aug. 23	T. C. Bailey, incidentals	24 00				
Sept. 22	Benj. F. French, stationery.....	18 67				
Sept. 30	T. C. Bailey, incidentals	46 05				
Sept. 30	Tootle, Leach & Co., carpet.....	18 00				
Sept. 30	E. G. Walker, rent	150 00				
Sept. 30	Parchen & Painter, stationery ..	8 00				
Sept. 30	Thos. A. Ray, water.....	6 00				
Sept. 30	S. H. Crounse, box rent.....	4 00				
Sept. 30	Benj. D. Stone.....	150 00				
Sept. 30	I. H. Ming & Co., stationery.....	59 85				
Nov. 10	Henry Hitchins, painting.....	10 00				
Nov. 22	Wilkinson, Ronan & Co., printing	5 00				
Dec. 31	E. G. Walker, rent	150 00				
Dec. 31	Benj. D. Stone, messenger	150 00				
Dec. 31	T. C. Bailey, incidentals	55 43				
Dec. 31	S. H. Crounse, box rent.....	4 00				
Dec. 31	Thos. A. Ray, water.....	6 00				
Dec. 31	I. H. Ming & Co., stationery.....	27 50				
1872.						
Feb. 7	T. C. Bailey, wood, &c.	132 20				
March 31	E. G. Walker, rent	150 00				
March 31	Benj. D. Stone, messenger	150 00				
March 31	T. C. Bailey, incidentals	17 50				
March 31	S. H. Crounse, box rent.....	4 00				
March 31	Thos. A. Ray, water.....	6 00				
March 31	I. H. Ming & Co., stationery.....	8 50				
May 11	I. H. Ming & Co., stationery.....	98 50				
June 30	E. G. Walker, rent	150 00				
June 30	Benj. D. Stone, messenger	150 00				
June 30	S. H. Crounse, box rent.....	4 00				
June 30	Thos. A. Ray, water.....	6 00				
June 30	T. C. Bailey, incidentals	38 50				
June 30	Sands Brothers	65 00				
June 30	J. R. Sanford.....	83 00				
June 30	T. C. Bailey, incidentals	8 30				
		2,000 00				2,000 00

JOHN E. BLAINE.
Surveyor General for Montana

J.—*Statement of special deposits made for the surveys of public lands in Montana Territory during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.*

Name of deputy.	Date of deposit.	No. of C. D.	Name of depositor.	Amount of deposit for field work.	Amount of deposit for office work.	Location of work.	Remarks.
	1871.						
W. Y. Smith .	July 14	453	A. Piessdorf.	$20 00	$25 00	T. 1 N., R. 6 E.	Surveyed and returned.
	1872.						
T. C. Bailey..	April 23	649	V. Stanbach.	125 00	50 00	T. 8 N., R. 1 W.	Surveyed and returned.
Total				145 00	75 00		

JOHN E. BLAINE.
Surveyor General for Montana Territory.

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K.—*Statement of plats made in the United States surveyor general's office for Montana Territory during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.*

Description.	Original.	Department.	Local land-office.	Skeleton.	Total.
Plats of standard lines	6	6			12
Plats of township lines	18	18			36
Plats of subdivision lines	56	56	56		168
Plats of mining claims	18	18	18		54
Plats for deputy surveyors				20	20
Plats of townships in which sections were made fractional by mineral claims	10	10	10		30
Plats of the Territory	1	1		2	4
Aggregate	109	109	84	22	324

JOHN E. BLAINE,
Surveyor General for Montana.

L.—*Statement showing the number of acres of land surveyed in Montana Territory since the inception of the surveys up to June 30, 1872.*

	Acres.
Surveyed up to June 30, 1869	682,226.27
Surveyed during fiscal year ending June 30, 1870	596,335.47
Military reservations same year	3,803.67
Surveyed during fiscal year June 30, 1871	873,716.26
Surveyed during fiscal year June 30, 1872	1,092,974.77
Military reservation same year	2,400.00
Mineral land surveyed on unsurveyed lands since the inception of the surveys up to June 30, 1872, for which application for patent has been made, and not otherwise reported	1,236.81
Total	3,252,693.25

JOHN E. BLAINE,
Surveyor General for Montana Territory.

M.—*Statement showing the number of linear miles run, the rates per mile, and the total costs of surveys in Montana Territory, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.*

Description.	Distance.			Rate per mile.	Cost.
	Miles.	Chains.	Links.		
[illegible]ol lines	118	67	59	$15 00	$1,782 67
[illegible]an lines	66	00	00	15 00	990 00
[illegible]ship lines	681	47	27	12 00	8,179 09
[illegible] lines	2,889	22	83	10 00	28,892 86
[illegible]ler lines	103	56	18	10 00	1,037 02
Total number miles run	3,859	33	87		
Total cost of surveys					40,881 64

JOHN E. BLAINE,
Surveyor General for Montana.

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N.—*Statement giving names, nativity, &c., of surveyor general and clerks in surveyor general's office at Helena, Montana Territory, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, and to date.*

Names.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Whence appointed.	Salaries.
John E. Blaine	Surveyor general	Pennsylvania	Wyoming	$3,000
T. C. Bailey	Chief clerk	Indiana	Indiana	1,[illegible]
George F. Marsh	Principal draughtsman	Vermont	Montana	1,500
Henry A. Lambert	Assistant draughtsman	Minnesota	Montana	1,200
John N. Heldt	Clerk	New York	Montana	1,[illegible]
Michael R. Hayes	Clerk	Ireland	Montana	1,200
Benjamin D. Stone	Messenger	New York	Montana	600

JOHN E. BLAINE.
Surveyor General for Montana.

O.—*Estimate for the surveying service in the district of Montana for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.*

Office expenses:	
Compensation of surveyor general	$3,000
Compensation of chief clerk	1,[illegible]
Compensation of chief draughtsman	1,500
Compensation of assistant draughtsman	1,[illegible]
Compensation of two clerks, at $1,500	3,000
Incidental expenses, messenger, rent, &c	3,000
Total	13,[illegible]
Surveying service:	
200 miles meridian and standard lines, at $15	$3,000
1,500 miles exterior lines, at $12	18,000
8,000 miles section lines	80,000
Total for surveys	101,000
Aggregate	114,[illegible]

JOHN E. BLAINE.
Surveyor General for Montana Territory.

J.—*Report of the surveyor general of Idaho Territory.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Boise City, Idaho Territory, August 31, 1872.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions I have the honor to submit my annual report, in duplicate, of the field and office work performed in this surveying district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, together with the usual tabular statements relating thereto.

A. Estimate of expenses incidental to the survey of public lands in Idaho for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

B. Statement of expenditure of appropriation for compensation of surveyor general and clerks in his office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.

C. Statement of incidental and office expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.

D. Statement of expenditure of the appropriation for surveys for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.

E. Statement of original maps and copies transmitted to the General Land Office and to the district offices, since the date of my last report.

F. Statement showing the condition of contracts entered into since June 30, 1871.

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G. Statement of descriptive notes sent to local land offices since the date of my last report.

H. Tabular list of townships surveyed since the date of my last report, showing the area of public lands, &c.

I. Names, nativity, &c., of surveyor general, clerks, &c., for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.

The surveys of the past year were the exterior and subdivision lines of the northern part of this Territory, to the Cœur d'Alene Lake. Several thousands of acres of the most fertile land in this neighborhood is claimed by the Cœur d'Alene and other Indians, as a reservation, subject to an anticipated treaty.

The grazing lands in the central part of the Territory were surveyed to the extent of the appropriation.

The surveys for the present fiscal year will be confined to the grazing and agricultural land, in the central and southern portion of the Territory, mostly in Oneida County, and to the country in the vicinity of the Pend d'Oreille and Cœur d'Alene Lakes.

The northern part of Idaho is rapidly filling up with settlers. Some hundred claims have been taken up the past year. The genial climate, (although in a high latitude,) and fertility of soil; the proximity of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and the navigation of the Columbia River, affording an egress for the transportation of produce, give this part of the Territory an advantage over the central and southwestern portions, and the land will be entirely settled within a short period.

The placer mines of Shoshone, Nez Percé, Idaho, and Lemhi Counties have yielded each within the past year about $500,000 in gold. Lemhi County has some fertile valleys, where settlers have claims, cultivating vegetables, &c., to supply the mining camps. The difficulty of access to the mines of this county is its great drawback.

The mines of Boise County are making the most of an extensive flow of water, owing to the great quantity of snow that covered the mountains the last winter. It is estimated that over $1,000,000 in gold dust will be taken from the placer mines this summer. Some mines of quartz gold have been opened and tunneled; the rock taken out in the excavation paying all expenses. These mines, when thoroughly opened, will be for sale.

The mines of Owyhee County have more than averaged their yearly supply of silver ore, in addition to new mines being discovered and opened. These mines have their agencies in San Francisco, and rise and fall in prices with the fluctuations, or bulling and bearing, of that market. Galena mines, rich with argentiferous ores, have been discovered in the southern part of this county. The ore is easily melted, and furnaces are being erected to run the metal into bars for transportation.

The valuable silver mines of Alturos County, at Atlanta and Rocky Bar, are almost in *statu quo*, owing to the want of capital to develop them. Exertions are being made to induce capitalists to come to the rescue; and could the mines be fairly opened, they would, without doubt, find ready sale. About one hundred thousand dollars in gold dust have been taken from the placer mines of this county the past year.

The farmers of Ada County have had a favorable year, their crops bringing remunerative prices, the demand equaling the supply.

The raising of cattle and sheep is entered into extensively, and all who have turned their attention to stock, in full or in part, are rapidly accumulating wealth. Some parties own thousands of head of cattle and sheep, the extensive grazing grounds and mild winters offering inducements which are not found elsewhere.

The boundary between Idaho and Utah was established last year. Several large settlements are found to be in this Territory, the people having heretofore paid taxes and tithes to Utah. The southern portion of this county is now the most populous in Idaho. The inhabitants have possessed claims here for years. Most of them are in good circumstances, and many are wealthy. Nine-tenths of the entire population are farmers and stock raisers. All the valleys are susceptible of cultivation, and in many instances are exceedingly rich and productive. The principal crop is small grain. Apple and peach trees have been planted with fair success. For the last three years the grasshoppers have destroyed a large percentage of the grain crops, but the present year, so far, seems to be a favorable one, and it is thought these pests have left for good.

The addition to the population to this county, and to the Territory, by defining the boundary, is at least twenty-five hundred. The settlements are Franklin, Weston, and Malade City, in the valley, and Fish Haven, Ovid, Bloomington, Paris, and Saint Charles, on Bear Lake. Bear Lake is about fifty miles long and ten wide, the largest portion of which is in this county. There are some fertile valleys still unsettled, and immigrants could find no better place to settle, it being in the vicinity of the Pacific Railroad and Salt Lake City, Corinne, and Ogden, and in a populous neighborhood. They would here have advantages which are not often offered to pioneers.

The Oneida Salt Works, at Soda Springs, manufacture yearly about fifteen thousand bushels of salt, nearly all of which is disposed of in this Territory and in Montana.

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Silver ore has been discovered near the borders of Utah, and the mines are being prospected.

The boundary of the Shoshone and Bannock Indian reservation, in this county, which embraces one million eight hundred thousand acres, should be surveyed without delay, for reasons heretofore given.

Referring to a letter from the Department of March 18, 1868, on the subject of reclamation of "barrens" and "deserts," and to my annual report of that year on this subject, I would ask that the attention of Congress may be called to the importance of having some bill passed whereby these sage brush plains may be rendered of some use to the community. With but few exceptions, under a general system of irrigation the whole waste of millions of acres could be brought into extensive cultivation, producing from twenty to forty bushels of grain to an acre. The soil is mostly decomposed granite, and where irrigation has been resorted to, has in every instance proved a success in raising heavy crops. The system of ditching in Utah has redeemed the land under its influence, and has made what was apparently a "barren" to "blossom as the rose."

The settling of our sage plains would probably induce a company to build a railroad through this Territory from the Pacific Railroad to the Columbia River. As it is, Boise City, the most beautiful town in trees and shrubbery between Portland and Salt Lake, is as isolated as was Palmyra of old.

The expense of reclaiming these plains would be millions of dollars. I would recommend that every alternate section of land between the Snake and Boise Rivers be donated to a company who would builda canal or ditch at the most practicable point for the largest flow of water. The Snake River flows through a rocky cañon, the walls of which are perpendicular, and from one hundred to two hundred feet high. By drawing off the water from above Shoshone Falls it could be turned upon the sage plains. Many streams course through these plains, having cut deep channels, or running through rocky cañons; these will require flumes or aqueducts to convey the water on a level, frequently of half a mile long. If a company could be organized to accept this immense undertaking, the public interests would be benefited.

The operations of the United States assay office at this place have been of much advantage to the miners, saving them an average of twenty per cent. where they formerly sold their gold dust to brokers and bankers. Three thousand seven hundred ounces of gold dust have been assayed since the 1st of March, valued at sixty thousand dollars. The amount for the next two months will be greater. If a bullion fund could be established in connection with the assay office it would save the miners still more, as they are compelled to sell their bars to the bank at a heavy discount.

Application is expected soon to be made to this office to have the mineral lands of Boise County surveyed. The villages of Centreville, Placerville, Pioneer City, and Quartzburgh, situated in the "basin," are all mining towns, and numerous quartz and placer mines are in close connection for several miles. As the country is exceedingly rough and mountainous, the deputy surveyors cannot, without loss, extend the surveys to this part of the Territory at the prices now allowed. I have, in consequence, asked in my estimate that $15 per mile be paid for exterior lines and $12 for subdivisions, for the purpose of surveying the mineral lands of this county.

But one application has been made in this surveying district for the survey of quartz lodes, and the survey was made, and notes and maps transmitted to the proper office. No application has ever been made for any other surveys beyond the regular extension of the public surveys.

I wish particularly to call your attention to the estimates made for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874. They are really less than the public service imperatively demands, owing to the large extent of country to be surveyed in order to reach many fertile valleys where the settlers are very anxious to have the surveys made, and they cannot understand why their particular section is the one not to be first surveyed. We have used great care to have the surveys extended as rapidly as our small appropriations would permit, and hope, after another season's work in the field, there will be little cause for complaint on the part of agricultural claimants.

It is a mistaken policy to forbid the commencement of work in the field until after the beginning of the fiscal year for which the appropriation is made. If an appropriation is made, for instance, in February, the surveys cannot be commenced until after the 1st day of July, thus losing to the surveying service three or four months of the best season of the year, and the time also that the deputy surveyors can do work most economically. It should be left with the Commissioner of the General Land Office to order the commencement of field work under the appropriations at such time as he in his judgment may think most advisable for the benefit of the public service. I would recommend a modification in the land laws applicable to this Territory, and have no doubt it would be found equally so in most of these mountain Territories.

The timber is mostly located in the rugged mountain sections, and situated some miles from the farming lands. These mountain lands are being stripped of their timber, and the time is not far distant when there will be great scarcity of timber not only for building purposes, but even for fire-wood, when the land will be rendered worthless

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to the Government. If the land law could be so amended as to allow every freeholder to enter at the proper land office, say, eighty acres of wood land, by paying the prices fixed by law, the Government could dispose of all the timber lands, and it would then be for the interest of the parties to protect the young growth of timber for future use, as well as to endeavor to prevent fires in the timber regions.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. E. CARTEE,
Surveyor General of Idaho.

Hon. WILLIS DRUMMOND,
Commissioner General Land Office.

A.—*Estimate of expenses incidental to the surveys of the public lands in Idaho for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1874.

Office expenses:

For salary of surveyor general		$3,000
For salary of clerks		4,000
For rent of office, messenger, fuel, books, and other expenses		3,000
		10,000

Surveying service:

For surveying 300 miles standard lines, at $15	$4,500	
For surveying 150 miles guide meridian, at $15	2,250	
For surveying 480 miles exterior boundaries, at $12	5,760	
For surveying 120 miles exterior boundaries, at $15	1,800	
For surveying 3,600 miles subdivsions, at $10	36,000	
For surveying 600 miles subdivisions, at $12	7,200	
		57,510
		67,510

B.—*Statement of expenditure of appropriation for compensation of surveyor general and clerks in his office for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1872.

1871.		1871.	
To amount paid surveyor general and clerks, third quarter, 1871.	$1,575 00	By appropriation approved March 3, 1871, as advised by letter from the Department of April 28, 1871.	$7,000 00
To amount paid surveyor general and clerks, fourth quarter, 1871.	1,725 75		
1872.			
To amount paid surveyor general and clerks, first quarter, 1872.	1,702 74		
To amount paid surveyor general and clerks, second quarter, 1872.	1,575 00		
To balance	421 51		
Total	7,000 00		7,000 00

C.—*Statement of incidental and office expenses for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1872.

1871.		1871.	
To amount expended third quarter, 1871	$405 19	By appropriation approved March 3, 1871, as advised by letter from the Department of April 28, 1871.	$2,500 00
To amount expended fourth quarter, 1871.	650 00		
1872.			
To amount expended first quarter, 1872	531 46		
To amount expended fourth quarter, 1872	490 29		
To balance	403 06		
Total	2,500 00		2,500 00

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D.—*Statement of the expenditure of the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.*

1871	To amount reported for payment, on contract No. 25, to Allen M. Thompson	$5,165 86	1871	By appropriation approved March 3, 1871, as advised by letter from the Department of April 28, 1871	$30,000 00
	To amount reported for payment, on contract No. 28, to Samuel H. Thompson	5,079 50		Balance	937 79
	To amount reported for payment, on contract No. 25, to Allen M. Thompson	10 50			
	To amount reported for payment, on contract No. 30, to Allen M. Thompson	580 14			
	To amount reported for payment, on contract No. 31, to Samuel H. Thompson	2,702 33			
	To amount reported for payment, on contract No. 26, to Henry Meldrum	5,037 54			
	To amount reported for payment, on contract No. 27, to Isaac N. Collard	5,110 52			
	To amount reported for payment, on contract No. 30, to Allen M. Thompson	4,935 47			
	To amount reported for payment, on contract No. 29, to John B. David	1,302 85			
	To amount reported for payment, on contract No. 29, to John B. David	1,013 08			
		30,937 79			30,937 79
	Balance	937 79			

E.—*Statement of original maps and copies transmitted to the General Land Office and to the district offices since the date of my last report.*

Descriptive plats.	Original.	General Land Office.	District offices.	Total.	When transmitted to the General Land Office.	When transmitted to the district offices.
Exterior lines of townships 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 south, through ranges 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 east.	1	1		2	Sept. 16, 1871	
Township 4 south, range 8 east	1	1	1	3	Sept. 16, 1871	Sept. 16, 1871
Township 5 south, range 8 east	1	1	1	3	Sept. 16, 1871	Sept. 16, 1871
Township 1 south, range 9 east	1	1	1	3	Nov. 8, 1871	Nov. 8, 1871
Township 4 south, range 9 east	1	1	1	3	Nov. 8, 1871	Nov. 8, 1871
Township 5 south, range 9 east	1	1	1	3	Nov. 8, 1871	Nov. 8, 1871
Township 1 south, range 10 east	1	1	1	3	Nov. 8, 1871	Nov. 8, 1871
Township 2 south, range 10 east	1	1	1	3	Nov. 8, 1871	Nov. 8, 1871
Township 4 south, range 10 east	1	1	1	3	Nov. 8, 1871	Nov. 8, 1871
Township 5 south, range 10 east	1	1	1	3	Nov. 8, 1871	Nov. 8, 1871
Township 1 south, range 11 east	1	1	1	3	Nov. 8, 1871	Nov. 8, 1871
Exterior lines of townships 1 and 2 south, through ranges 14 and 15 east.	1	1		2	Dec. 14, 1871	
Exterior lines of townships 1 and 2 south, though range 16 east.	1	1		2	Dec. 14, 1871	
Township 2 south, range 14 east	1	1	1	3	Dec. 14, 1871	Dec. 14, 1871
Township 2 south, range 15 east	1	1	1	3	Dec. 14, 1871	Dec. 14, 1871
Township 1 south, range 16 east	1	1	1	3	Dec. 14, 1871	Dec. 14, 1871
Township 2 south, range 16 east	1	1	1	3	Dec. 14, 1871	Dec. 14, 1871
Eighth standard parallel north through ranges 4 and 5 west.	1	1		2	Dec. 14, 1871	
Exterior lines of townships 37 north, through ranges 2 and 3 west, townships 39 north, ranges 3, 4, and 5 west, townships 40 north, range 4 west, townships 41 north, ranges 3, 4, and 5 west, townships 24 north, ranges 4 and 5 west.	1	1		2	Dec. 14, 1871	
Township 37 north, range 3 west	1	1	1	3	Dec. 14, 1871	Dec. 14, 1871
Township 39 north, range 4 west	1	1	1	3	Dec. 14, 1871	Dec. 14, 1871
Township 40 north, range 4 west	1	1	1	3	Dec. 14, 1871	Dec. 14, 1871
Township 41 north, range 4 west	1	1	1	3	Dec. 14, 1871	Dec. 14, 1871
Township 42 north, range 4 west	1	1	1	3	Dec. 14, 1871	Dec. 14, 1871

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E.—*Statement of maps and copies transmitted to the General Land Office, &c.*—Continued.

Descriptive plats.	Original.	General Land Office.	District offices.	Total.	When transmitted to the General Land Office.	When transmitted to the district offices.
Township 39 north, range 5 west	1	1	1	3	Dec. 14, 1871	Dec. 14, 1871
Township 40 north, range 5 west	1	1	1	3	Dec. 14, 1871	Dec. 14, 1871
Township 41 north, range 5 west	1	1	1	3	Dec. 14, 1871	Dec. 14, 1871
Township 42 north, range 5 west	1	1	1	3	Dec. 14, 1871	Dec. 14, 1871
Ninth standard parallel north, through range 5 west.	1	1		2	Dec. 26, 1871	
Exterior lines of township 38 north, through range 1 west, townships 37, 38, and 39 north, through range 2 west, townships 38, 39, and 44 north, range 3 west, townships 43, 44, and 45 north, range 4 west, townships 43 and 44 north, range 5 west.	1	1		2	Dec. 26, 1871	
Township 37 north, range 2 west	1	1	1	3	Dec. 26, 1871	Dec. 26, 1871
Township 38 north, range 2 west	1	1	1	3	Dec. 26, 1871	Dec. 26, 1871
Township 38 north, range 3 west	1	1	1	3	Dec. 26, 1871	Dec. 26, 1871
Township 44 north, range 4 west	1	1	1	3	Dec. 26, 1871	Dec. 26, 1871
Township 43 north, range 5 west	1	1	1	3	Dec. 26, 1871	Dec. 26, 1871
Township 44 north, range 5 west	1	1	1	3	Dec. 26, 1871	Dec. 26, 1871
Township 45 north, range 5 west	1	1	1	3	Dec. 26, 1871	Dec. 26, 1871
Township 2 south, range 11 east	1	1	1	3	Jan. 15, 1872	Jan. 15, 1872
Township 1 south, range 12 east	1	1	1	3	Jan. 15, 1872	Jan. 15, 1872
Township 2 south, range 12 east	1	1	1	3	Jan. 15, 1872	Jan. 15, 1872
Township 4 south, range 12 east	1	1	1	3	Jan. 15, 1872	Jan. 15, 1872
Township 5 south, range 12 east	1	1	1	3	Jan. 15, 1872	Jan. 15, 1872
Township 1 south, range 13 east	1	1	1	3	Jan. 15, 1872	Jan. 15, 1872
Township 2 south, range 13 east	1	1	1	3	Jan. 15, 1872	Jan. 15, 1872
Township 4 south, range 13 east	1	1	1	3	Jan. 15, 1872	Jan. 15, 1872
Township 1 south, range 14 east	1	1	1	3	Jan. 15, 1872	Jan. 15, 1872
Township 1 south, range 15 east	1	1	1	3	Jan. 15, 1872	Jan. 15, 1872
Exterior lines of townships 31 north, through ranges 3 and 4 east, and 2 west; and townships 30 north, through ranges 4 east and 1 west	1	1		2	Feb. 5, 1872	
Township 31 north, range 3 east	1	1	1	3	Feb. 5, 1872	Feb. 5, 1872
Township 31 north, range 4 east	1	1	1	3	Feb. 5, 1872	Feb. 5, 1872
Township 32 north, range 1 west	1	1	1	3	Feb. 5, 1872	Feb. 5, 1872
Township 30 north, range 4 east	1	1	1	3	May 16, 1872	May 16, 1872
Township 31 north, range 1 west	1	1	1	3	May 16, 1872	May 16, 1872
Township 32 north, range 1 east	1	1	1	3	May 16, 1872	May 16, 1872
Township 32 north, range 2 west	1	1	1	3	May 16, 1872	May 16, 1872
Township 39 north, range 3 west	1	1	1	3	Dec. 26, 1871	Dec. 26, 1871

F.—*Statement showing the condition of contracts entered into since June* 30, 1871.

No. of contract.	Name of deputy.	Date of contract.	Character, amount, and locality of work.	Remarks.
		1871.		
1	Allen M. Thompson	May 15	Exterior boundaries of townships 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 south, ranges 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 east, and subdivisions of townships 4 and 5 south, range 8 east.	Surveys completed, and notes returned and approved, and plats and transcripts transmitted.
2	Henry Meldrum	May 19	Eighth standard parallel north, through ranges 4 and 5 west, and exterior and subdivision lines of townships 39, 40, 41, and 42 north, ranges 4 and 5 west.	Surveys completed, and notes returned and approved, and plats and transcripts transmitted.
3	Isaac N. Collard	May 19	Ninth standard parallel north, through ranges 4 and 5 west, and the exterior subdivision lines of townships 43, 44, 45, and 46 north, of ranges 4 and 5 west.	Surveys completed, and notes returned and approved, and plats and transcripts transmitted. NOTE.—Townships 37, 38, and 39 north, ranges 2 and 3 west, substituted for township 44 north, ranges 4 and 5 west.
4	Samuel H. Thompson	May 26	Subdivisions of townships 1, 4, and 5 south, range 9 east, townships 1, 2, 4, and 5 south, range 10 east, township 1 south, range 11 east.	Surveys completed, and notes returned and approved, and plats and transcripts transmitted.

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F.—*Statement showing the condition of contracts entered into, &c.*—Continued.

No. of contract.	Name of deputy.	Date of contract.	Character, amount, and locality of work.	Remarks.
		1871		
29	John B. David	July 22	Subdivisions of township 30 north, range 4 east, townships 31 north, ranges 3 east and 1 west, townships 32 north, ranges 1 east and 1 and 2 west.	Surveys completed, and notes returned and approved, and plats and transcripts transmitted.
30	Allen M. Thompson	Sept. 15	Exterior lines of townships 1 and 2 south, ranges 14 and 15 east, and subdivisions of township 2 south, range 11 east, townships 1, 2, 4, and 5 south, range 12 east, townships 1, 2, and 4 south, range 13 east, and townships 1 south, ranges 14 and 15 east.	Surveys completed, and notes returned and approved, and plats and transcripts transmitted.
31	Samuel H. Thompson	Sept. 19	First standard parallel north, and east to the east boundary of range 12 east, and exterior and subdivisions of townships 1 south, ranges 16 and 17 east, and subdivisions of townships 2 south, ranges 14 and 15 east.	Surveys completed, and notes returned and approved, and plats and transcripts transmitted. NOTE.—First standard parallel not extended.

G.—*Statement of descriptive lists sent to local land offices since the date of my last report.*

Township.	Range.	Date when transmitted.	Township.	Range.	Date when transmitted.
4 south	8 east	June 26, 1872	38 north	2 west	June 26, 1872
5 south	8 east	do	38 north	3 west	do
1 south	9 east	do	39 north	3 west	do
4 south	9 east	do	44 north	4 west	do
5 south	9 east	do	43 north	5 west	do
1 south	10 east	do	44 north	5 west	do
2 south	10 east	do	45 north	5 west	do
4 south	10 east	do	2 south	11 east	do
5 south	10 east	do	1 south	12 east	do
1 south	11 east	do	2 south	12 east	do
2 south	14 east	do	4 south	12 east	do
2 south	15 east	do	5 south	12 east	do
1 south	16 east	do	1 south	13 east	do
2 south	16 east	do	2 south	13 east	do
37 north	3 west	do	4 south	13 east	do
39 north	4 west	do	1 south	14 east	do
40 north	4 west	do	1 south	15 east	do
41 north	4 west	do	31 north	3 east	do
42 north	4 west	do	31 north	4 east	do
39 north	5 west	do	32 north	1 west	do
40 north	5 west	do	30 north	4 east	do
41 north	5 west	do	31 north	1 west	do
42 north	5 west	do	32 north	1 east	do
37 north	2 west	do	32 north	2 west	do

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H.—*Tabular list of townships surveyed since the date of my last report, showing the areas of the public lands and Indian reservation.*

No. of townships surveyed.	Description of township.	Areas of public lands.	Areas of Indian reservation.
		Acres.	*Acres.*
1	Township 4 south, range 8 east	22, 968. 88	
2	Township 5 south, range 8 east	22, 645. 73	
3	Township 1 south, range 9 east	22, 665. 50	
4	Township 4 south, range 9 east	22. 927. 58	
5	Township 5 south, range 9 east	22, 185. 54	
6	Township 1 south, range 10 east	22, 532. 28	
7	Township 2 south, range 10 east	23, 034. 01	
8	Township 4 south, range 10 east	23, 044. 51	
9	Township 5 south, range 10 east	22, 475. 29	
10	Township 1 south, range 11 east	22, 490. 91	
11	Township 2 south, range 14 east	23, 040. 53	
12	Township 2 south, range 15 east	23, 037. 60	
13	Township 1 south, range 16 east	22, 475. 52	
14	Township 2 south, range 16 east	23, 049. 41	
15	Township 37 north, range 2 west	6, 070. 46	
16	Township 39 north, range 4 west	23, 085. 87	
17	Township 40 north, range 4 west	3, 824. 98	
18	Township 41 north, range 4 west	14, 049. 27	
19	Township 42 north, range 4 west	8, 898. 76	
20	Township 39 north, range 5 west	23, 057. 11	
21	Township 40 north, range 5 west	18, 869. 20	
22	Township 41 north, range 5 west	23, 008. 95	
23	Township 42 north, range 5 west	23, 019. 01	
24	Township 38 north, range 2 west	23, 092. 65	
25	Township 38 north, range 3 west	23, 015. 45	
26	Township 39 north, range 3 west	22, 293. 88	
27	Township 44 north, range 4 west	16, 659. 77	
28	Township 43 north, range 5 west	14, 141. 71	
29	Township 44 north, range 5 west	23, 067. 47	
30	Township 45 north, range 5 west	23, 002. 70	
31	Township 2 south, range 11 east	22, 956. 92	
32	Township 1 south, range 12 east	22, 598. 71	
33	Township 2 south, range 12 east	22, 964. 68	
34	Township 4 south, range 12 east	7, 673. 48	
35	Township 5 south, range 12 east	22, 985. 32	
36	Township 1 south, range 13 east	22, 608. 92	
37	Township 2 south, range 13 east	11, 458. 74	
38	Township 4 south, range 13 east	5, 098. 84	
39	Township 1 south, range 14 east	22, 653. 08	
40	Township 1 south, range 15 east	22, 540. 32	
41	Township 31 north, range 3 east	12, 159. 57	
42	Township 32 north, range 1 west	14, 049. 54	
43	Township 31 north, range 4 east	12, 844. 69	
44	Township 30 north, range 4 east	2, 563. 70	
45	Township 37 north, range 3 west	10, 427. 20	
46	Township 31 north, range 1 west	17, 324. 25	
47	Township 32 north, range 2 west	10, 194. 28	
48	Township 32 north, range 1 east	5, 744. 07	
	Total area	866, 576. 04	
	Ninety-one townships previously reported	1, 403, 765. 06	
	Ten townships previously reported of Indian reservation	130, 088. 97	130, 088. 97
	Total acres surveyed	2, 400, 430 07	

I.—*Names, nativity, &c., of surveyor general, clerks, &c., for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.*

Names.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Whence appointed.	Time of service.	Amount.
La Fayette Cartee	Surveyor general	New York	Idaho Territory	Entire year	$3, 000 00
William P. Thompson	Chief clerk	do	do	do	1, 800 00
Daniel Cram	Draughtsman	N. Hampshire.	do	do	1, 500 00
Theophilus W. Randall	Clerk	England	do	Sixty-eight days	278 49
Thomas Conroy	Messenger	Ireland	do	Entire year	600 00

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K.—*Report of the surveyor general of Utah Territory.*

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Salt Lake City, Utah, July 20, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to submit, in duplicate, the annual report of the operations of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, together with a map showing the progress of the public surveys, and tabular statements from A to C, inclusive.

The appropriation for the past year was expended in a manner to meet the wants of the settler, with a due regard for the rights of the railroad corporations within the jurisdiction of the office.

The close of the year finds all contracts completed, and the work of the office in a satisfactory condition.

Since the date of my last report, the evidences of thrift and prosperity have multiplied on every hand. Our agricultural interests are keeping pace with the demand for the products of the farm.

Old settlements, depopulated years ago in consequence of Indian hostilities, are being re-occupied, while new settlements are being made. In the vicinity of Salt Lake City, across the river Jordon, a large canal is being constructed, which will reclaim one hundred thousand acres of excellent land, and bring it under a high state of cultivation. Beginning at the mouth of Weber Cañon, a canal has recently been completed, stimulating settlement along the line of the Utah Central Railroad, between the towns Kaysville and Ogden.

This has been a most propitious season for the farmer. More rain has fallen than usual, and many crops will mature with little or no irrigation. The Territory is entirely free from the ravages of the grasshopper, and the prospects of rich harvests are most encouraging.

Substantial improvements are being made in the various towns and settlements, and particularly is this the case in Salt Lake City. Many new and commodious business houses have been erected, and dwellings are numbered by the score.

Work was begun this spring on a horse railway, and the cars are now running from the depot through the principal streets.

Gas will be furnished by the 1st day of November next, through 32,000 feet of distributing pipes. The works are being erected on a scale capable of supplying 200,000 cubic feet per day.

A brass and iron foundery was established in December last, consisting of three buildings, containing respectively the foundery, machine shop, and blacksmith shop. It is designed to supply all kinds of castings for smelting works, and machinery of every description. I have examined numerous brass and iron castings recently made, and found them to be of excellent workmanship.

MINES.

The mining law of May 10, 1872, meets with general favor, as it not only reduces the cost and simplifies the manner of obtaining titles, but affords ample security against the illegal and unjust claims so frequently interposed where patents are applied for.

The silver mines are developing and producing in a most satisfactory manner, and continue to attract the attention of capital seeking investment.

There are now forty organized mining districts, five mills, and twenty-one furnaces and smelting works. The value of the products of these districts for the past year is $3,177,100.

Thousands of tons of ore are annually shipped beyond the Territory for reduction; but, as fuel, cheap labor, and the necessary material for reduction works are found at home, it is not probable that large shipments of ore will long continue.

In speaking of fuel in connection with the treatment of our ores, Prof. B. Silliman says: "The coals of Utah and Wyoming are all brown coals. The coke which they produce is strong, and hardly more in bulk than the coal from which they are derived.

"About 70 miles below the Little Cottonwood Cañon, at a point known as San Pete, there are beds of these coals, one of which is said to be 14 feet in thickness, the coke of which amounts to 67 per cent. of the coal, with about 7 per cent. of light ash. I have not seen the coal in place, but have examined samples of it and the coke it produces. This locality is on the path of the Utah Southern Railway, which is already constructed half the distance to the coal. With the completion of this railway, it is believed that the coke of this locality can be laid down at Sandy Station at about $8 per ton."

He proceeds to state his views of the advantages to be derived from smelting the ores of the Emma mine here, as follows:

"Accepting the high cost paid in Bingham Cañon for fuel, flux, and transportation, as the basis of calculation, there will be an important saving of costs in smelting the first class ores of the Emma mine at or near Sandy Station, as compared with shipping them to Swansea via Liverpool. The *data* for this opinion are as follows, viz:

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"1st. The average total cost and losses per ton of 2,000 pounds on 2,450,777 pounds of Emma ores shipped to Liverpool in August and October, 1871, and assaying 41¼ per cent. in lead and 11.220 ounces in silver, was, by the items furnished by the company's secretary in Salt Lake City, (Mr. Smith,) as follows:

"Gross value per ton of the above ores at the Sandy Station, $206.18; net value at Sandy Station, after deducting all costs, charges, losses, &c., $109.55; costs and losses by shipment and smelting, $97.13.

"2d. Mr. Ellsworth Daggett, of Bingham Cañon, Utah, who is in charge of the furnaces of the Winamuck mine, where the success is satisfactory to the owners, states to us that the total cost, including the losses of handling such ores, and the bullion from the same, by smelting at or near Sandy Station, based on results obtained in handling his Winamuck ores, would be per ton of 2,000 pounds, $75.85. The difference in these two estimates is, in favor of smelting the Emma ores near Sandy Station, $18.28; to this should be added saving in sacking, $4.

"You will find on inquiry that Mr. Daggett's estimate of the costs and losses of smelting are much in advance of estimates made by other parties in Utah, and it is highly probable it may be safe to estimate the saving at $30 per ton."

And so it conclusively appears that furnaces and smelters, properly managed, will save hundreds of thousands of dollars annually to the Territory.

RAILROADS.

The pecuniary success attending the construction of the Utah Central Railroad has caused capital to seek investment in connecting lines.

The Utah Southern Railroad will, in all probability, reach the town of Payson, 65 miles distant, the present year. Twenty miles are now finished, and the cars running. The destination of the road is a connection with the 35th parallel road at the most feasible point in Arizona, and the route through Utah, as nearly as can be determined, will be through the series of valleys to the west of the Wahsatch range of mountains, and in as close proximity to the cordon of settlements as the nature of the country will admit.

I have endeavored to obtain some information relative to the business transacted by this line, so far as completed. Failing in this, I submit a statement of the earnings of the Utah Central Railroad, of which it is but a continuation, thus conveying some idea of the business of the southern line and its probable increase, as follows:

For the year 1870, $136,005.51; for the year 1871, $338,792.38. Increase, $202,786.87.

Amount of freight for the year 1871, 68,900 tons.

The Utah Northern Railroad (narrow gauge) has twenty-five miles completed. With its southern terminus at a point on the Central Pacific Railroad, near Brigham City, the line follows up the east bank of Bear River, and by a circuitous route enters Cache Valley, and will ultimately be extended to Soda Springs, in Idaho.

A right of way for the Utah, Idaho and Montana Railway was granted by Congress in May, and on the 17th of June ground was broken and grading begun at Corinne. This road is designed to be the connecting chain between the Northern and Central Pacific Railroads, and will soon be instrumental in opening up a vast and most important mineral and agricultural section.

A company composed of individuals commanding all the capital necessary for the construction of the line was organized and incorporated on the 2d day of May, 1872, as the Salt Lake, Sevier Valley and Pioche Railroad Company, under an act of the governor and legislative assembly for the building of a narrow-gauge road from Salt Lake City to Pioche, Nevada, a distance of three hundred miles or more. The course of the road from this city is westerly twenty-two miles to Lake Point, on the southern shore of Great Salt Lake; thence southerly ninety miles; thence southwesterly some two hundred miles to its southern terminus. It is estimated that the cost will not exceed $12,000 per mile, and arrangements are now being perfected for the prosecution of the work. Although the country is comparatively undeveloped, twelve mining districts lie in the course of the road, which are already producing large quantities of argentiferous galena and milling ores. The iron mines of Pinto, containing millions of tons of specular and magnetic ore, carrying 60 per cent. of iron, must prove of incalculable benefit and value when this road reaches its destination.

Narrow-gauge roads leading from the main lines into the mining districts will not be as difficult of construction as some may suppose. A road from the Utah Southern Railroad to the Miller mine, in American Fork Cañon, is progressing rapidly, and will be completed by September 1. Its length will be twenty-two miles, and its cost about $250,000.

There are but few districts more difficult access by rail than that of American Fork.

In comparing the condition of affairs to-day with that of four years ago, we note a change as wonderful as it was unexpected. At that time there was not a mile of railroad in operation within our borders; to-day 270 miles are completed.

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Then telegraphic communication was confined to the most populous agricultural districts; now lines traverse the deep cañons, and afford our thrifty camps speedy intercourse with the outside world.

Then not a productive mine was being worked; now developments prove the existence of the most valuable and extensive deposits of argentiferous ores yet discovered on the continent. Then the laborer sought remunerative employment in vain, and the Territory was on the verge of bankruptcy; now labor is in demand, and our depositories are filled with money.

Then the lives and property of the people were at the mercy of a dangerous priesthood, which knew no law but that of its own creation; to-day thousands of freemen, acknowledging no allegiance save to their country, find pleasant homes in Utah, and the strong arm of the General Government renders life and property secure.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. C. CLEMENTS,
United States Surveyor General.

Hon. WILLIS DRUMMOND,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

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Deputy.	Contract. No.	Contract. Date.	Surveys.	Extent. Mls.	chs.	lks.	Cost.
Julien Bausman ...	12	Dec. 9, 1870	Fourth standard parallel south	6	0	00	$72 00
			Exterior boundaries of township 17 south, ranges 6 and 7 west; township 18 south, ranges 6 and 7 west; township 19 south, ranges 7 and 8 west; township 20 south, ranges 7 and 8 west.	104	8	10	1,249 23
			Subdivision of township 17 south, ranges 6 and 7 west; township 18 south, 6 and 7 west; township 19 south, ranges 7 and 8 west; township 20 south, ranges 7 and 8 west.	431	3	20	4,510 41
			Meanders of township 19 south, range 7 west; township 20 south, range 8 west	11	74	55	119 31
Joseph Gorlinski...	17	June 5, 1871	Guide meridian from townships 5 and 6 south, ranges 9 and 10 west, to sections 7 and 12; township 2 north, ranges 8 and 9 west.	36	40	00	547 50
			Principal base line from quarter section corner between sections 5 and 32, townships 1 north and 1 south, range 7 west, to sections 3 and 4, townships 1 north and 1 south, range 9 west.	10	40	00	157 50
			Exterior boundaries of township 5 south, ranges 7, 8, and 9 west; township 4 south, ranges 8 and 9 west; township 3 south, ranges 8 and 9 west; township 2 south, ranges 7, 8, and 9 west; township 1 south, ranges 8 and 9 west; township 1 north, range 8 west.	106	77	48	1,283 62
			Subdivision of township 5 south, ranges 7, 8, and 9 west; township 4 south, ranges 8 and 9 west; township 3 south, ranges 7, 8, and 9 west; township 1 north, range 8 west; township 2 north, ranges 8 and 9 west.	402	12	14	4,021 76
Augustus D. Ferron	18	June 5, 1871	Guide meridian from townships 6 and 7 south, ranges 5 and 6 west, to townships 5 and 6 south, ranges 5 and 6 west.	6	0	00	90 00
			First standard parallel south	24	0	00	360 00
			Exterior boundaries of townships 7 and 8 south, range 6 west; townships 7, 8, and 9 south, range 5 west; townships 7, 8, and 9 south, range 4 west; townships 7 and 8 south, range 3 west.	86	16	62	1,034 49
			Subdivision of townships 7, 8, and 9 south, range 6 west; townships 7, 8, 9, and 10 south, range 5 west; townships 7, 8, 9, and 10 south, range 4 west; townships 7 and 8 south, range 3 west.	470	21	90	4,702 68
J. Fewson Smith...	19	June 6, 1871	Guide meridian from townships 10 and 11 north, ranges 1 east and 1 west, to the corner to sections 7, 12, 13, and 18, township 7 north, ranges 1 east and 1 west.	20	0	00	300 00
			Exterior boundaries of townships 6 and 7 north, range 1 east; township 6 north, range 2 east; townships 7 and 10 north, range 1 west.	26	0	00	312 00
			Subdivision of townships 6 and 7 north, range 1 east; townships 6 and 7 north, range 2 east; township 7 north, range 1 west.	133	13	66	1,331 70
Ferdinand Dickert	20	July 10, 1871	Exterior boundary of township 3 south, range 3 east		40	00	6 00
			Subdivision of township 3 south, range 3 east	1	0	00	10 00
			Meanders of township 3 south, ranges 1, 2, and 3 east	10	15	83	101 98
Do	21	Aug. 7, 1871	Exterior boundaries of townships 14, 15, and 16 south, range 2 west; township 16 south, range 3 west; township 17 south, ranges 2 and 3 west; township 18 south, ranges 2 and 3 west; township 19 south, ranges 2 and 4 west; township 20 south, range 2 west.	76	66	27	921 94
			Subdivision of townships 14, 15, and 16 south, range 2 west; township 16 south, range 3 west; township 17 south, ranges 2 and 3 west; township 18 south, ranges 2, 3, and 4 west; townships 19 and 20 south, range 2 west.	296	46	57	2,965 80
			Meanders of townships 19 and 20 south, range 2 west	3	63	28	37 90
James E. Freeman	23	Sept. 3, 1871	Exterior boundary of township 2 south, range 3 east	1	0	00	12 00
			Subdivision of township 2 south, range 3 east	16	0	25	160 00

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A.—*Statement of surveys of public land, &c.*—Continued.

Deputy.	Contract. No.	Contract. Date.	Surveys.	Extent. Mls.	chs.	lks.	Cost.
Augustus D. Ferron	24	Sept. 22, 1871	Exterior boundary of township 13 south, range 5 east; township 14 south, range 4 east; township 15 south, ranges 2, 3, and 4 east.	47	23	94	$567 59
			Subdivision of township 13 south, range 5 east; townships 15 and 16 south, range 2 east	27	9	75	271 22
George V. M. Boutelle and Joseph Gorlinski.	26	Nov. 20, 1871	Third standard parallel north	24	0	00	360 00
			Exterior boundaries of township 11 north, ranges 7, 8, and 9 west; township 12 north, ranges 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 west; township 13 north, range 11 west.	78	14	19	938 13
			Subdivision of township 11 north, ranges 8 and 9 west; township 12 north, ranges 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 west; township 13 north, range 11 west.	347	51	36	3,476 42
Augustus D. Ferron	29	Feb. 5, 1872	Subdivision of township 4 south, range 2 east		40	00	5 00
George V. M. Boutelle.	30	Apr. 29, 1872	Exterior boundaries of townships 4 and 5 south, range 4 west	7	0	00	84 00
			Subdivision of townships 4 and 5 south, range 4 west	3	40	00	35 00
Joseph Gorlinski	31	June 26, 1872	Exterior boundaries of township 1 north, range 1 east	3	40	00	42 00
			Subdivision of township 1 north, range 1 west	7	40	39	75 05
			Total	2,845	61	38	30,180 23

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B.—*Statement of deposits made by individuals for the survey of mines and agricultural lands during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.*

Name of depositor.	Surveys.	Field work.	Office work.	Total.
Jeter Clinton	Township 1 south, range 4 west	$30 00	$20 00	$50 00
Edward P. Vollum	Townships 14, 15, 16, and 17 south, ranges 2 and 5 west	825 00	50 00	875 00
S. G. Sewell and William Howard	Township 2 south, range 2 east	220 00	30 00	250 00
George Hacket	Township 4 south, range 2 east	100 00	20 00	120 00
J. B. Arnold	Township 4 south, range 4 west	200 00	25 00	225 00
Moses Hirschman	Township 1 north, range 1 east	120 00	20 00	140 00
John H. Ely	Township 14 south, range 5 east; townships 16, 17, and 18 south, range 2 east	475 00	50 00	525 00
R. N. Baskin and Loyd Aspinwall	Miller mine, American Fork district		22 00	22 00
James P. Page	Highland Chief mine, Big Cottonwood district		25 00	25 00
A. K. Smith	Sailor Jack mine, Big Cottonwood district		22 00	22 00
E. H. Shaw	Sparrow Hawk mine, Camp Floyd district	60 00	25 00	85 00
E. H. Shaw	Last Chance mine, Camp Floyd district	40 00	25 00	65 00
E. H. Shaw	Marion mine, Camp Floyd district	40 00	25 00	65 00
Pike & Co	Silver Circle Consolidated mine, Camp Floyd district	30 00	22 00	52 00
Pike & Co	Wandering Boy mine, Camp Floyd district	30 00	22 00	52 00
Noah Armstrong	Mammoth mine, East Tintic district	40 00	25 00	65 00
Thomas Jenkins and George Crismon	First Northern Extension Mammoth mine, East Tintic district		22 00	22 00
Charles Smith, secretary	Emma mine, Little Cottonwood district	175 00	25 00	200 00
John A. Groesbeck	Flagstaff mine, Little Cottonwood district	100 00	50 00	150 00
H. W. Lawrence	Monarch mine, Ophir district	30 00	22 00	52 00
U. S. Godbe	Shamrock mine, Ophir district	30 00	22 00	52 00
H. W. Lawrence	San Joaquin mine, Ophir district	30 00	22 00	52 00
Samuel Ten Eyck	Mars mine, Star district		25 00	25 00
Samuel Ten Eyck	Taylor mine, Star district		25 00	25 00
T. F. Fuller	Harrington mine, Star district	120 00	22 00	142 00
Isador Morris	Galena mine, West Mountain district	40 00	25 00	65 00
Eli B. Kelsey	Eli mine, West Mountain district	30 00	20 00	50 00
Eli B. Kelsey	Fliess mine, West Mountain district	30 00	20 00	50 00
Eli B. Kelsey	Vespasian mine, West Mountain district	30 00	20 00	50 00
Eli B. Kelsey	George mine, West Mountain district	30 00	20 00	50 00
Eli B. Kelsey	Merrimac mine, West Mountain district	30 00	20 00	50 00
William M. Johns	Yosemite mine, West Mountain district	60 00	22 00	82 00
J. R. Murphy	Portland mine, West Mountain district	50 00	22 00	72 00
J. R. Murphy	Dartmouth mine, West Mountain district	50 00	22 00	72 00
C. K. Gilchrist	Last Chance mine, West Mountain district	18 00	22 00	40 00
E. H. Shaw	Silver Star mine, Camp Floyd district		22 00	22 00
B. A. M. Froiseth	Consolidated Camp Douglas mine, Camp Floyd district		22 00	22 00
R. C. Chambers	Daniel Webster mine, Ohio district	100 00	22 00	122 00
R. C. Chambers	Homestead mine and mill site, Ohio district	100 00	22 00	122 00
Total		3,263 00	964 00	4,227 00

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C.—*Statement of amount of salaries paid surveyor general and clerks for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, also incidental expenses for the same period.*

Name.	Occupation.	Time of service.		Rate of salary.	Amount
		From—	To—		
Courtland C. Clements	Surveyor general	June 30	June 30	$3,000	$3,000 00
Milton F. Clements	Chief clerk	June 30	June 30	1,800	1,800 00
Bernard A. M. Froiseth	Draughtsman	June 30	June 30	1,500	1,500 00
John A. R. Hanson	Clerk	June 30	Dec. 31	1,400	502 08
James E. Weigle	Clerk	Oct. 2	Nov. 21	1,400	133 80
Total					6,935 88

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

Expended during the first fiscal quarter	$213 75
Expended during the second fiscal quarter	281 90
Expended during the third fiscal quarter	244 50
Expended during the fourth fiscal quarter	495 95
Total	1,236 10

D.—*Estimate of appropriations required for the surveying service in the Territory of Utah for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.*

For salary of surveyor general	$3,000
For salary of chief clerk	1,800
For salary of draughtsman	1,500
For salary of clerk	1,400
For office rent, fuel, stationery, incidentals, and messenger	2,000
For continuing the survey of the base, meridian, township, and subdivision lines	25,000
Total	34,700

L.—*Report of the surveyor general of Nevada.*

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Virginia City, Nevada, October 8, 1872.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions I have the honor to submit the following report, in duplicate, of the operations of this office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, with accompanying statements relative to the surveying department:

A. Statement of account of appropriation for compensation of the United States surveyor general of Nevada, and the employés in his office, during the fiscal year 1871–'72.

B. Statement of account of appropriation for survey of public lands in Nevada during the fiscal year 1871–'72.

C. Statement of account of appropriation for rent of office, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, including pay of messenger in the office of the United States surveyor general of Nevada during the fiscal year 1871–'72.

D. Statement of contracts entered into by the United States surveyor general for Nevada, with the number of miles surveyed during the fiscal year 1871–'72.

E. List of lands surveyed in the State of Nevada during the fiscal year 1871–'72.

F. Statement of special deposits with the sub-treasury of the United States for survey of mineral claims in Nevada during the fiscal year 1871–'72.

G. List of mineral claims surveyed in the State of Nevada during the fiscal year 1871–'72.

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H. Statement of plats made in the office of the United States surveyor general of Nevada during the fiscal year 1871–72.

I. Statement for the surveying service in the State of Nevada for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

REPORT.

During the last fiscal year our surveys have been continued over the different valleys where parties have located with droves of cattle or horses or flocks of sheep. These valleys vary in extent from 10 to 100 miles in length and from 1 to 10 miles in width. They are generally well supplied with springs of excellent water and abound in the native grasses, such as bunch, blue-joint and rye. Many of the valleys and flanking foot-hills contain enough of the white sage for winter feed for all the stock that subsists on the abundant grasses during the summer months. These lands are eagerly sought by drovers from California and elsewhere, and the demand for them is steadily increasing, as the following statement by the State register will show:

"STATE OF NEVADA,
"OFFICE SURVEYOR GENERAL AND LAND REGISTER,
"*Carson, August* 14, 1872.

"SIR: Please find State selections of land from the opening of this office to 30th June:

	Acres.		Acres.
1867	5,560	1870	32,500
1868	18,200	1871	86,160
1869	37,120	1872, (to June 30)	85,435

"The selections for the current year will be in the vicinity of 200,000 acres.

"Respectfully,

"JOHN DAY,
"*State Register.*

"E. S. DAVIS, Esq.,
"*United States Surveyor General of Nevada.*"

STATE SCHOOL FUND.

The school fund of the State, growing out of the beneficent policy of the Government in donating generous tracts of the public land for the founding of schools, is a source of joy to every good citizen who believes that education is the surest bulwark of society. In proportion to its population, Nevada is not surpassed by any State of the Union in the means for promoting and fostering the education of its children. The following statement by the controller of the State shows the condition of the school fund:

"OFFICE STATE CONTROLLER,
"*Carson, September* 17, 1872.

"SIR: In answer to your inquiry as to the *status* of our State school fund, (said fund being formed from the proceeds of the sale of lands donated for that purpose by the General Government,) I have the honor to submit the following statement:

State bonds, payable in gold and bearing 9½ per cent. interest per annum	$72,000 00
Gold coin	5,702 99
Currency	6,719 92
Total	84,422 91

"We have also a fund known as the 'special deposit fund,' in which all moneys are placed which are deposited for the purchase of lands not yet listed by the United States authorities to the States. When these lands are listed to the State this money is transferred to the State school fund. The amount now in this special deposit fund is $117,269, currency. The greater part of this sum we hope to transfer to the State school fund by the 1st of January next.

"Yours, respectfully,

"W. W. HOBART,
"*State Controller.*

"E. S. DAVIS, Esq.,
"*United States Surveyor General for Nevada.*"

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THE MINING INDUSTRY.

Since the date of my last annual report the mining industry of the State has prospered to an extent unequaled in any former year. The product of established mines in various parts of the State has been largely increased. This result has stimulated prospecting and added several new and promising mining districts to the existing list. The most important of these districts is at Schell Creek, in White Pine County, near the eastern boundary of the State, where there is a town containing 1,000 inhabitants, a quartz mill, hotels and boarding houses, express and stage offices and a newspaper—all the growth of a few months. The population of the State is increasing steadily, for employment is certain and wages high, and the opportunity for the workingman to become suddenly independent by a "rich strike" is not unfrequent. Not only do the miners prosper, but every branch of industry which is needed in the mining regions—saw-mills, gardens, farms and stock raising—flourishes in an unexampled degree. Industry finds certain reward; and it may be said safely that in no other part of the Union is there so large a sum of money per head in circulation as in the State of Nevada. Out of its apparently sterile mountains flows the silver stream which, like a generous river, quickens the industry and commerce of the Union and the world.

As good as the prospects of the Comstock mines were a year ago, they are much better now. Prices have never been so reasonable; the economy in the management is generally better; and there is notably greater skill both in mining and milling. The developments made in the Crown Point and Belcher mines during the past two years have removed every vestige of doubt respecting the existence of valuable ore in the depths of the lode. The barren zone has been cut through and the mines are *en bonanza*.

The following official *data*, showing the product for the past year and the present condition of the two mines named, possess interest, inasmuch as they foreshadow the future prospects of the great silver vein. Crown Point, ore body on the 900-foot level, 90 feet long, and greatest width 14 feet; on the 1,000-foot level, 200 foot long, and greatest width 60 feet; on the 1,100-foot level, 285 feet long, and greatest width 84 feet: on the 1,200-foot level, 350 feet long, and greatest width 124 feet. The 1,300-foot level has not been sufficiently explored to determine the length and width of the ore body at that point. Amount of ore extracted from July 1, 1871, to June 30, 1872, 69,371 tons, which produced bullion of the value of $3,916,083.14. Average yield of ore per ton, $56.45. Amount of dividends paid during the year, $2,100,000. Belcher: ore body on 1,100-foot level, 300 feet long, and greatest width 90 feet; the 1,000 and 1,200 foot levels are not yet fully explored. Amount of ore extracted from August 1, 1871, to August 31, 1872, 71,985 tons, of the value of $4,045,486.56. Amount paid in dividends during the period, $2,184,000.

According to *data* furnished by the superintendent of Wells, Fargo & Co., the aggregate yield of the Comstock mines for the last fiscal year was $11,053,328. The returns for the first half of the current year indicate that the yield of these mines will be largely increased.

The Sutro tunnel, which was projected to drain and ventilate and facilitate the working of the mines of the Comstock, after great depth has been attained, has been highly stimulated by the discoveries of large bodies of rich ore below the barren zone. On the 1st of July last the length of the tunnel was 3,282 feet; and the four shafts which, when finished, will ventilate the tunnel and materially hasten its completion, are sinking steadily.

The product of the silver mines of Eastern Nevada has increased largely since my last annual report, and it has been estimated that their yield during the present fiscal year will greatly exceed that of the Comstock. The argentiferous lead ore deposits of Eureka district, Lander County, produced nearly $3,000,000 in 1871; and the silver mines in the counties of White Pine, Nye, Humboldt, Lincoln, Esmeralda, and Elko increased their product in the same period. The 20-stamp mill of the Manhattan Company, at Austin, Lander County, produced in ten months of 1871—two months having been devoted to additions and repairs—bullion of the value of $979,065.73. But the most remarkable product of silver in Eastern Nevada occurred at the works of the Raymond and Ely Company, in Pioche district, Lincoln County. I am indebted to Mr. C. W. Lightner, superintendent of the company, for the following *data*: the company is working four mines, which produced from July 1, 1871, to August 31, 1872, 37,839 tons of ore, which yielded bullion of the value of $4,000,000. The cost of extracting and reducing the ore was $39.51 per ton. From March, 1871, to September, 10, 1872, the company has paid in dividends the sum of $2,115,000. The aggregate sums transported from Pioche district for the twelve months ending July 1, 1872, was $5,278,407.

Mining has revived in several districts. In Philadelphia district, Nye County, three companies of San Francisco capitalists recently purchased a number of well developed mines, and are now building mills for reducing the ore. These mills will be in operation before the close of the year, and will swell the bullion product of the State.

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There are many copper mines in the State, but the high rates of labor and transportation render their working unprofitable at present. Only some of the mines situated on the line of the Central Pacific Railroad produce ores for transportation to San Francisco, where they are bought and shipped to the reduction works at Swansea.

PRODUCT OF SILVER.

The total value of the silver bullion produced in Nevada during 1871 is as follows:

Comstock mines	$11,053,328
Other parts of the State	11,123,728
Total	22,177,056

The product of the current year is estimated at from $26,000,000 to $30,000,000.

MINERAL RESOURCES.

As the silver mines of the State are developed and their productive capacity largely increased, the supply of salt for beneficiating the ores becomes a question of interest. Happily saline tracts, several of them of great magnitude, exxist throughout the State. A few of the most important tracts, both as respects product and quality, are situated advantageously for cheap transportation. A practical idea of the value of these saline deposits to the silver-mining industry of the State may be given by a brief statement of the present consumption of salt by the various reduction works. The report of the State comptroller for 1871 shows that 515,629 tons of silver-bearing ore were extracted and reduced, and that 221,238 tons of tailings were reclaimed and worked. Nearly the whole of this enormous product was reduced by chlorination and amalgamation, raw amalgamation requiring from 1 to 3 per cent. of salt per ton, and ore subjected to a chloridizing roasting (about one-fortieth of the whole product) requiring from 5 to 10 per cent. It is estimated that fully 10,000 tons of salt were consumed at the different mills in 1871. The great proportion of this salt was obtained from the salines of the State. Putting the price of milling salt at $35 per ton, which is a low average, gives the sum of $350,000 realized from this industry. Besides the salt used in the reduction of ores, a considerable part of that required for domestic, dairy, and packing purposes comes from the local salt works.

The great salt bed at Sand Springs, Churchill County, in the basin of the sink of the Humboldt and Carson Rivers, is the most notable deposit in the State. Near the surface the salt is loose and of inferior quality, but beneath this saline *débris* for the depth of 14 feet beautifully crystallized rock salt, resembling blocks of ice, is found. This article is absolutely pure. One of the most extensive salines in the State is known as the Eagle Salt Works, and is situated in what was formerly known as the Truckee desert, in a basin about twenty miles, respectively, from the water of the Carson, Humboldt, and Truckee Rivers. The Central Pacific Railroad runs within a mile of the salt vats of the company. Mr. B. F. Leete, who selected and located this tract, (which is now held by a company of twenty-two citizens under a statute of the State,) and who furnished these statistics, says that in his prospecting tour for salt he traveled over two thousand miles, in the course of which he observed a vast area of saline land the supply from which is apparently inexhaustible. The works of the company produced and sent to market from July 1, 1871, to June 30, 1872, 25,832 bushels of milling salt, and 2,202 bushels of table and dairy salt. An analysis of a sample of this refined salt gave 99 per cent. chloride of sodium. The productive capacity of this basin is increased annually by cultivation.

In many of the saline tracts, or connected with them, are extensive deposits of the borates of lime and soda. Two basins in Emeralda County, about one hundred and forty miles from Wadsworth, on the Central Pacific Railroad, are rich in this crude borax. These basins are known respectively as Columbus and Fish Lake Valleys. In the former basin it has been estimated that 5,000 acres contain borates of lime and soda; the borate of soda effloresces on the surface to the depth of an inch, and the borate of lime occurring in crystallized nodules, varying in size from a pea to a walnut. In the latter basin both of these borates occur in nearly equal abundance. Analyses of the borate of lime gave from 21 to 55 per cent. boracic acid. The crude borax produced in these basins can be easily concentrated by simple mechanical treatment with cold water, and an association under the title of the Nevada Consolidated Borax Company is now engaged in utilizing this valuable mineral and preparing it for market. These borates occur in nearly all the counties of the State. Borax is a valuable auxiliary in smelting ores. Carbonate of soda and common salt are also plentiful in these basins.

An extensive deposit of pure carbonate of soda was discovered near the Truckee desert, in Churchill County, and is worked profitably. This bed has been excavated to the depth of 40 feet without determining its thickness. The soda is literally quarried in huge blocks and transported to San Francisco. It is used in the reduction of

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ores, and has a general commercial value. The cultivation of the lands containing salt, borax, and soda, hitherto characterized as "deserts" and "wastes," is fast growing into a substantial industry of the State.

The mining laws of Congress, approved July 26, 1866, July 9, 1870, and May 10, 1872, and the regulations thereunder, would appear to contain no provision for locating, surveying, and patenting lands bearing salt and kindred mineral deposits. This want is felt to be a hardship by the many citizens who have located and cultivated saline tracts. Having discovered the lands and subjected them to considerable improvements, they believe that the Government, in the spirit of its beneficent policy respecting the public domain, ought to enable them to obtain its patent. Without this absolute title they are liable to annoyance and litigation, and incur the risk of losing the benefits of their discovery and improvements. The locators of saline lands say that there appears to be no valid reason why they should not be surveyed and patented as placers are, subject, of course, to proper limits and price. As these salt lands are of great and growing importance to the State, I respectfully suggest the consideration of the subject to the honorable Commissioner.

GRAZING AND AGRICULTURE.

In my former reports I laid stress upon the fact that, notwithstanding the generally arid appearance of the State, it yet possesses considerable advantages for grazing and stock raising. There are few streams in the State, yet the heavy snows which fall upon the mountain ranges and lie upon the higher peaks all summer furnish abundant springs, which nourish the various grasses abounding in the foot hills. The grasses are principally of the bunch variety, and their quality of imparting extraordinary nutriment and corresponding vigor has been thoroughly tested for years.

A small shrub, known as the white sage, forms an important item in the grazing facilities of Nevada. This sage is found in nearly all parts of the State, but principally in the central and northern parts. It usually occupies the undulating slopes between the base of the mountains and the bottom lands of the valleys. It has neither the taste nor smell of the common sage; it has an acrid quality until it has been touched by the frost, after which it is as succulent and sweet as young clover. The average height of the bush is about one foot; the leaf is similar to that of the *artemisia*, of a delicate green color, and covered with a white down. It blossoms in August, and bears a small, globular white flower. Sometimes the sage grows in isolated patches of a few acres, and again it covers tracts containing thousands of acres. After the occurrence of frosts, horses, cattle, and sheep feed upon it with greedy avidity. It possesses great value for winter feeding. An old resident of the State, who has been engaged for years in raising stock, says, "The fattening quality of the white sage is remarkable. A poor animal feeding upon it will become fat in three weeks. And it produces rich milk, and tender, juicy beef." The area of white sage land in the State is estimated at 1,000,000 acres.

In the older settled parts of the State farmers have introduced various grasses with success where they had the means for irrigating. None has thrived so well as the alfalfa grass. In Washoe County upward of 2,000 acres of this grass are under cultivation, and it is predicted that this quantity will be doubled next year. The extraordinary yield per acre of alfalfa, and its excellence for hay, give it unusual value. Its cultivation during the first several years requires care; irrigation is necessary to sprout the seed and to keep the soil moist until the young blades are thick enough to shelter the soil from the summer sun and the dry winds. In favorable situations it is said to require only slight irrigation after the third year. On good land, properly cared for, two and even three crops have been produced in one season. The ordinary yield at each cutting is from two to three tons to the acre. Alfalfa pasturage is of great value to the dairy, as it inclines to plentiful and superior milk; it also affords cheap food for fattening hogs.

There is a sufficiently large area of land in the State, which might be subjected to irrigation, to produce all the grains and roots for the sustenance of a greatly increased population. The bulk of the flour and the barley and oats consumed in the State is brought from California. Mining and kindred pursuits constitute the general industry and make the rates of labor high, and domestic grains cannot compete successfully with the vast fields and cheaper labor of that State. But in the vicinity of every mining settlement farms and gardens for the cultivation of various roots and salad herbs are numerous. Good land in the mining region, which extends from the Sierras on the west to the eastern boundary, is sought and located constantly; and little farm gardens—cheerful oases in the desert—are rapidly studding the surface and contributing greatly to the health and comfort of the inhabitants.

TIMBER AND WOOD INDUSTRY.

The demand for enormous supplies of timber and wood for the mines and mills of the Comstock has called into existence enterprises as novel as they are stupendous. This

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lumber and wood is brought from different points in the Sierra Nevada Mountains to the railroad at Carson in vast flumes. One of these flumes, belonging to the Summit Flume Company, is, including its branches, 24 miles long—the main flume being 19 miles long. It is supplied with water from tributaries of Lake Tahoe. The flume is constructed in the form of V, the sides being 34 inches wide. It carries mining timbers of the largest dimensions, and is capable of running 450,000 feet of dry lumber, or 550,000 feet of green lumber, in a day, and has run 500 cords of wood in half a day. Five or six flumes are employed in the business. This mode of bringing timber and wood from the mountains to Carson, whence it is carried by rail to Virginia City, not only meets the enormous demand, which hauling in wagons could not do, but keeps prices reasonable.

LOCAL RAILROADS.

Increased activity in all branches of industry was the immediate result of the completion of the Virginia and Truckee Railroad, connecting the Comstock mining region, by the way of Carson, with the Central Pacific Railroad at Reno. A large number of mills for the reduction of ores of the Comstock are situated at Carson, and the cheaper freight of the railroad has given value to innumerable tons of hitherto worthless ore. The length of this local road is 50 miles, and its cost $3,000,000. During the last fiscal year there were carried over the road—

Wood from Carson to Virginia City, cords	84,000
Timber and lumber, feet	30,000,000
Ore from Virginia City to Carson, tons	180,000
Miscellaneous traffic, tons	25,000
Passengers, number of	12,000

The business of the road is increasing steadily, and it is estimated that the earnings of the current year will largely exceed those of last year.

It is confidently hoped that the narrow-gauge railroad projected to connect the Central Pacific Railroad with the mining town of Hamilton, White Pine County, will be pushed vigorously next year. Estimates of the business of the region to be traversed by the road show that it would be profitable. The road would supply the wants of several productive mining districts, and would greatly facilitate the business of the rich district of Pioche, which lies 180 miles southeast from Hamilton, and which this year bids fair to rival the product of the Comstock.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. DAVIS,
Surveyor General.

Hon. WILLIS DRUMMOND,
Commissioner General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

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A.—*Statement of account of appropriation for compensation of the United States surveyor general and the employés in his office during the fiscal year* 1871–'72.

Dr.				Cr.
	Amount paid quarter ending September 30, 1871.	$1,725 81	Appropriation, March 3, 1871.	$7,000 00
	Amount paid quarter ending December 31, 1871.	1,725 81		
	Amount paid quarter ending March 31, 1872.	1,727 47		
	Amount paid quarter ending June 30, 1872.	1,818 13		
		6,997 22		
July 1, 1872	Balance	2 78		
		7,000 00		7,000 00

B.—*Statement of account of appropriation for surveys of public lands in Nevada during the fiscal year* 1871–'72.

Dr.				Cr.
	Amount paid quarter ending September 30, 1871.	$2,660 77	Appropriation of March 3, 1871.	$45,000 00
	Amount paid quarter ending December 31, 1871.	14,552 54		
	Amount paid quarter ending March 31, 1872.	15,409 57		
	Amount paid quarter ending June 30, 1872.	12,285 06		
		44,907 94		
July 1, 1872	Balance	92 06		
		45,000 00		45,000 00

C.—*Statement of account of appropriation for rent of office, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, including pay of messenger, during the fiscal year* 1871–'72.

Dr.				Cr.
	Amount paid quarter ending September 30, 1871.	$485 06	Appropriation, March 3, 1871.	$3,700 00
	Amount paid quarter ending December 31, 1871.	594 58		
	Amount paid quarter ending March 31, 1872.	655 85		
	Amount paid quarter ending June 30, 1872.	891 85		
		2,627 28		
July 1, 1872	Balance	1,072 72		
		3,700 00		3,700 00

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Contract. No.	Contract. Date.	Name of deputy.	Work embraced in contract and returned to this office.	Contract amount.	Miles surveyed. Standard. M.	C.	L.	Township. M.	C.	L.	Section. M.	C.	L.	Returned amount.	Date of transmittal.	Remarks.
	1871.														1871.	
44	June 15	E. B. Monroe and A. G. Bateman.	First standard parallel north from the corner of ranges 61 and 62 east to the corner of ranges 62 and 63 east. Third standard parallel north from the corner of ranges 60 and 61 east to the corner of ranges 67 and 68 east, and the exterior boundaries and subdivision lines of townships 4, 5, 6, and 7 north, range 60 east; townships 4 and 5 north, range 61 east; townships 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 north, range 62 east; Mount Diablo meridian.	$8,000 00	42	0	00	131	70	98	530	43	81	$7,532 54	Oct. 11	Closed.
								*61	80		*2	41	14			
45	June 11	A. J. Hatch and J. H. Eaton	Subdivision lines of township 44 north, range 50 east; township 45 north, range 51 east; exterior and subdivision lines of township 30 north, range 34 east; township 32 north, ranges 48 & 49 east; township 31 north, ranges 49, 50, and 51 east; Mount Diablo meridian.	2,700 00	6	0	00	39	77	28	208	22	38	2,660 77	Sept. 9	Closed.
											*67	05				
															1872.	
46	Aug. 23	E. B. Monroe and A. G. Bateman.	Second standard north from townships 10 and 11 north, ranges 62 and 63 east, to townships 10 and 11 north, ranges 67 and 68 east; also the exterior and subdivision lines of townships 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20 north, ranges 66 and 67 east; Mount Diablo meridian.	10,000 00	30	0	00	192	12	42	726	43	68	10,000 00	Feb. 2	Closed.
								*1	42	81	*6	11	87			
47	Sept. 11	A. J. Hatch and J. C. Smyles.	Exterior and subdivision lines of townships 15 and 16 north, ranges 53 and 54 east; townships 17 and 18 north, ranges 53, 54, and 55 east; townships 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24 north, range 55 east; exterior boundaries of township 23 north, range 56 east; also sub-	7,000 00	18	0	00	117	28	86	538	59	40	1,680 41	Nov. 17	Closed.
									*13	95		*37	30	5,319 59	Dec. 30	Closed.

* Convergency.

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D.—*Statement of contracts entered into by the United States surveyor general for Nevada, &c.*—Continued.

Contract. No.	Contract. Date.	Name of deputy.	Work embraced in contract and returned to this office.	Contract amount.	Miles surveyed. Standard. M.	C.	L.	Township. M.	C.	L.	Section. M.	C.	L.	Returned amount.	Date of transmittal.	Remarks
	1871.		division lines of township 33 north, range 46 east; Mount Diablo meridian.												1872.	
48	Nov. 1	E. B. Monroe and A. G. Bateman.	Exterior and subdivision lines of townships 19 and 20 north, ranges 66 and 67 east; townships 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20 north, range 63 east; townships 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20 north, range 64 east; townships 17, 18, and 19 north, range 65 east; Mount Diablo meridian.	$11,500 00				67	68	25	211	30	92	$3,002 90	Mar. 13	Closed.
								*1	34	65	45	60	81	8,497 10	Jan. 15	Closed.
								126	46	28	713	55	79			
									*79	74	*3	25	70			
49	Dec. 15	A. J. Hatch and J. C. Smyles.	Exterior and subdivision lines of townships 22, 23, 24, 26, and 28 north, range 56 east; township 38 north, ranges 44 and 45 east; townships 42 and 43 north, range 50 east; townships 26 and 27 north, range 55 east; exterior of township 27 north, range 56 east; township 28 north, range 55 east, and the subdivision lines of township 25 north, ranges 55 and 56 east; Mount Diablo meridian.	5,400 00				75	26	36	150	21	72	2,406 67	Mar. 15	Closed.
											285	24	52	2,853 69	May 19	Closed.
												*5	08			
50	1872. June 8	A. J. Hatch and J. C. Smyles.	Subdivision lines of townships 20, 21, and 22 north, range 20 east; township 23 north, range 18 east; Mount Diablo meridian.	1,000 00							93	28	81	934 27	June 30	Closed.
												*5	39			
		Total		45,600 00	96	0	00	756	3	38	3,477	25	37	44,907 94		

* Convergency.

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E.—*List of lands surveyed in the State of Nevada during the year* 1871–'72.

Location.	Township north.	Range east.	Public.	Unsurveyed.			Total.
				Mineral.	Barren.	Swamp.	
			Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Buena Vista Creek	30	34	960.00	2,880.00	19,200.00		23,040.00
Humboldt Valley	31	49	23,018.91				23,018.91
	31	50	5,428.46		17,595.44		23,023.90
	32	48	5,761.78		17,228.48		22,990.26
	32	49	7,636.77		15,371.20		23,007.97
Bull Run Creek	44	50	8,604.45		14,339.60		22,944.05
Jeep Creek	45	51	22,927.28				22,927.28
White River Valley	4	60	22,967.11				22,967.11
	4	61	22,941.44				22,941.44
	5	60	22,960.03				22,960.03
	5	61	22,937.21				22,937.21
	6	60	23,033.88				23,033.88
	7	61	23,000.94				23,000.94
	7	62	16,612.23	2,560.66	3,840.00		23,012.89
	8	62	17,251.75	5,757.86			23,009.61
	9	62	7,654.99	1,921.90	13,445.44		23,022.33
	10	62	853.16	1,280.00	12,821.36		22,954.52
Humboldt Valley	33	46	2,240.00		20,751.84		22,991.84
	15	53	22,927.68				22,927.68
Newark Valley	15	54	8,068.20		14,851.80		22,920.00
	16	53	23,033.11				23,033.11
	16	54	17,922.39		5,122.48		23,044.87
	17	53	8,000.00		15,004.80		23,004.80
	17	54	19,028.35		4,000.00		23,028.35
	17	55	13,571.44		9,439.36		23,010.80
	18	54	3,998.62	800.00	18,176.00		22,974.62
	18	55	19,616.00	1,412.84	1,920.00		22,948.84
	19	55	15,511.80		7,431.20		22,943.00
Kingston Valley	20	55	7,845.36		11,882.60	3,201.68	22,929.64
	21	55	8,155.84		8,155.20	6,718.08	23,029.12
	22	55	6,165.76		13,238.72	3,600.00	23,004.48
	23	55	5,763.58		17,204.56		22,968.14
	24	55	12,167.56		10,771.20		22,938.76
[illegible] Valley	11	66	19,839.88	3,183.98			23,023.86
	11	67	23,043.21				23,043.21
	12	66	19,201.34	3,802.58			23,003.92
	12	67	23,017.30				23,017.30
	13	66	19,203.84	3,781.67			22,985.51
	13	67	22,990.08				22,990.08
	13	68	634.72		22,343.60		22,978.32
	14	66	11,521.44		11,447.84		22,969.28
	14	67	22,942.56				22,942.56
	15	66	11,320.02		11,304.80		22,624.82
	15	67	22,577.60				22,577.60
	16	66	7,360.00		15,684.80		23,044.80
	16	67	21,771.06	1,280.00			23,051.06
	17	66	5,443.90		17,575.64		23,019.54
	17	67	23,027.35				23,027.35
[illegible] Valley	18	66	8,321.56		14,661.36		22,982.92
	13	64	22,964.95				22,964.95
	14	63	3,841.06		19,189.92		23,030.98
	14	64	22,931.02				22,931.02
	15	63	6,946.00		15,798.32		22,744.32
	15	64	20,901.99	1,856.73			22,758.72
Kingston Valley	22	56	5,442.73		11,520.00	6,026.13	22,988.86
	23	56	22,986.14				22,986.14
Humboldt Valley	38	44	8,720.11		14,252.96		22,973.07
Indian Creek	42	50	6,061.97		16,947.12		23,009.09
	43	50	12,735.68		10,241.92		22,977.60
[illegible] Valley	16	63	13,760.60		9,269.40		23,030.00
	16	64	9,594.51		13,441.64		23,036.15
	17	63	15,678.08		7,318.48		22,996.56
	17	64	11,648.83		11,361.20		23,010.03
	17	65	3,808.97		19,200.40		23,009.37
	18	63	4,962.53		18,017.12		22,979.65
	18	64	16,578.88	6,402.33			22,981.21
	18	65	8,887.24		14,081.92		22,969.16
	18	67	22,983.43				22,983.43
	19	63	19,204.79		3,758.44		22,963.23
	19	64	22,965.03				22,965.03
	19	65	3,965.00		18,987.76		22,952.76
	19	66	10,239.98		12,754.08		22,994.06
	19	67	22,968.03				22,968.03
	20	63	11,501.82		11,540.16		23,041.98
	20	64	22,851.75				22,851.75
	20	66	12,711.58		12,590.53		25,302.11
	20	67	25,327.81				25,327.81

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E.—*List of lands surveyed in the State of Nevada, &c.*—Continued.

Location.	Township north.	Range east.	Public.	Mineral.	Unsurveyed. Barren.	Unsurveyed. Swamp.	Total.
			Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Huntingdon Valley	24	55	12, 167. 56		10, 771. 20		22, [illegible]
	25	55	12, 819. 92		10, 240. 00		23, 059. [illegible]
	25	56	15, 612. 61		7, 360. 00		22, 972. [illegible]
	26	55	11, 529. 12		11, 520. 00		23, 049. 12
	26	56	9, 580. 44		13, 440. 00		23, 020. 44
	27	55	12, 332. 96		10, 720. 00		23, 052. 96
	28	56	20. 703. 86		2, 240. 00		22, 943. [illegible]
Peavine district	20	20	17, 465. 37		5, 440. 00		22, 905. [illegible]
	21	20	8, 486. 92		14, 560. 00		23, 046. [illegible]
	22	20	4, 647. 96		18, 600. 00		23, 247. [illegible]
	23	18	12, 949. 00		10, 080. 00		23, 029. 00
Total			1,250,278.19	36, 920. 55	720, 051. 89	19, 545. 89	2, 026, 796. [illegible]

F.—*List of special deposits with the sub-treasury of the United States for mineral claims in Nevada during* 1871–'72.

Survey number.	Name.	District.	Deputy.	Amount.	Remarks.
45	Sigmund Steinhart	4	T. J. Read..	$50	Closed.
46	do	4	do	70	Do.
47	California	4	do	70	Do.
47	Eureka Consolidated	4	do	80	Do.
42	do	4	do	80	Do.
48	Ascendant	4	do	80	Do.
37	Mint	7	R. A. Chase .	70	Do.
90	John A. Paxton	4	T. J. Read..	70	Do.
43	Eureka Consolidated	4	do	80	Do.
49	William A. Roberts	4	do	80	Do.
44	John A. Paxton and others	4	do	80	Do.
51	J. B. Osborne's	4	do	80	Do.
52	Ignatz Steinhart	4	do	70	Do.
50	H. G. Blasdel	4	do	80	Do.
41	E. B. Vollmer and R. B. Canfield	3	do	70	Do.
38	Bradshaw	3	do	50	Do.
39	do	3	do	50	Do.
71	Central No. 2	7	R. A. Chase .	75	Do.
39	Nelson Consolidated	7	do	75	Do.
40	Globe	7	do	75	Do.
72	Frankel	7	do	75	Do.
72	Gold Hill Tunnel	7	do	75	Do.
40	J. Moffat and others	4	T. J. Read..	80	Do.
57	James E. Perkins	4	do	70	Do.
37	Joseph R. Partridge	4	do	80	Do.

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G. *List of mineral claims surveyed in the State of Nevada during the fiscal year 1871–'72.*

Survey number.	Name of company.	Number of mineral district.	Location of claims.			Area in acres.	Date of approval.	Date of transmittal.	Character of lode.
			Mining district.	County.	Township.				
45	Sigmund Stienhart	4	White Pine	White Pine	Unsurveyed	2.80	July 12, 1871	July 14, 1871	Silver.
46	do	4	do	do	do	4.00	July 13, 1871	July 14, 1871	Do.
47	California	4	do	do	do	4.60	July 14, 1871	July 14, 1871	Do.
41	Eureka Consolidated	4	Eureka	Lander	do	1.60	Aug. 1, 1871	Aug. 1, 1871	Do.
42	do	4	do	do	do	1.40	Aug. 7, 1871	Aug. 8, 1871	Do.
48	Ascendant	4	White Pine	White Pine	do	5.50	Aug. 7, 1871	Aug. 8, 1871	Do.
37	Mint	7	Washoe & Eagle Valley	Ormsby	Township 15 north, range 19 east	14.92	Mar. 6, 1872	Aug. 15, 1872	Gold and silver.
90	John A. Paxton	4	Reese River	Lander	Unsurveyed	0.37	Aug. 29, 1871	Aug. 29, 1871	Silver.
43	Eureka Consolidated	4	Eureka	do	do	1.75	Sept. 8, 1871	Sept. 9, 1871	Do.
49	William A. Roberts	4	White Pine	White Pine	do	2.10	Sept. 11, 1871	Sept. 11, 1871	Do.
44	J. A. Paxton and others	4	Secret Cañon	Lander	do	8.26	Mar. 8, 1872	Mar. 9, 1872	Do.
51	J. B. Osborne's	4	White Pine	White Pine	do	3.60	Mar. 1, 1872	Mar. 6, 1872	Do.
52	Ignats Steinhart	4	do	do	do	5.17	Mar. 2, 1872	Mar. 6, 1872	Do.
50	H. G. Blasdel	4	do	do	do	2.10	Oct. 20, 1871	Oct. 25, 1871	Do.
41	E. Vollmer and R. B. Canfield.	3	Philadelphia	Nye	do	2.80	Oct. 25, 1871	Oct. 26, 1871	Do.
38	Bradshaw	3	Silver Park	do	do	5.50	Nov. 21, 1871	Nov. 22, 1871	Do.
39	do	3	do	do	do	5.50	Nov. 21, 1871	Nov. 22, 1871	Do
71	Central No. 2	7	Virginia	Storey	Township 17 north, range 21 east	5.00	Jan. 15, 1872	Feb. 17, 1872	Gold and silver.
39	Nelson Consolidated	7	Gold Hill	do	Township 16 north, range 20 east	8.26	Feb. 20, 1872	Feb. 21, 1872	Do.
40	Globe	7	do	do	do	7.34	Feb. 20, 1872	Mar. 6, 1872	Do.
52	Frankel	7	American Flat	do	Township 16 north, range 21 east	5.50	Jan. 20, 1872	Feb. 17, 1872	Do.
72	Gold Hill tunnel	7	Gold Hill	do	Township 17 north, range 21 east	9.00	Feb. 11, 1872	Feb. 17, 1872	Do.
40	J. Moffat and others	4	White Pine	White Pine	Unsurveyed	9.76	Mar. 19, 1872	Mar. 19, 1872	Silver.
37	James E. Perkins	4	Piermont	do	do	5.51	Mar. 25, 1872	April 1, 1872	Do.
37	Joseph R. Partridge	4	Pinto	do	do	4.60	April 1, 1872	April 1, 1872	Do.
	Total					126.94			

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H.—*Statement of plats made in the office of the United States surveyor general during the fiscal year* 1871–'72.

Description.	Original.	Department.	Register.	Sketches for deputies.	Total.
Plats of standard lines	1				
Plats of township lines	13	11			3
Plats of townships subdivided	88	91	91		2
Plats of mineral claims	25	25	25		7
Sketches for deputies				3	
Total					3

JAMES BUTLER.
Chief Draughtsman.

I.—*Statement for the surveying service in the district of Nevada for the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1874.

For surveying four thousand miles of subdivision lines, one thousand miles of township lines, and five hundred miles of standard lines in the southern and southwestern portions of the State	$50,000
For compensation of the surveyor general	3,000
For compensation of two clerks and two draughtsmen	6,300
Rent of office, fuel, stationery, and incidental expenses, including pay of messenger	4,500

M.—*Report of the surveyor general of Arizona Territory.*

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Tucson, Arizona Territory, September 9, 1872.

SIR: In accordance with your instructions of the 5th of April last, I have the honor to herewith transmit, in duplicate, a report of the surveying operations within this district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.

Statistical tables and documents accompany this report, to wit:

A. Statement of contracts entered into payable out of the congressional appropriation.

B. Account of the appropriation for public surveys.

C. Account of the appropriations for the salary of the surveyor general, for the clerks in his office, and for incidental expenses.

D. Number and character of plats made.

E. Statement of the number of miles surveyed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.

F. Showing surveys of mines for patent.

G. Showing the lands surveyed during the last fiscal year.

H. Estimate for the surveying service in this district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

K. Copy of letter regarding resurvey of the Pima and Maricopa Indian reservation.

Map showing the progress of survey within this district, and such other information as could be obtained by due diligence. With reference to the map it is proper to explain why the boundary of Maricopa County is imperfectly shown thereon. The statute creating that county says it shall be "bounded as follows, to wit: Commencing at the point where the San Carlos River crosses the parallel of thirty-four degrees of north latitude," &c. From what is deemed perfectly reliable information now in this office, the source of the San Carlos does not reach said parallel by about thirty miles, and the Salinas or Salt River passes westward south of said parallel and north of the San Carlos River's source, as shown upon the map.

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SURVEY OF INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

An accurate survey of the Indian reservations within Arizona is of the utmost importance. So far as I can learn none but the Pima and Maricopa has ever been surveyed, and the necessity for its resurvey I set forth to you in a letter of date last July 24, a copy of which is sent herewith and made part of this report. The reasons for such resurvey are quite as applicable to the survey of all others. Some of the reservations are very large, and the boundaries for many miles at places entirely unknown, and must ever be until properly surveyed and marked, and complete records made, which records are indispensable to an execution of the legal duties of the surveyor general, as well as of all officers connected with the management of the Indians. The control of the Arizona Indians, the restriction upon trade and intercourse with them and the many matters of detail relating thereto, are difficult and vexatious under the best circumstances, and as each year will inevitably add settlers upon the public lands near as well as remote from these reserves, it seems a plain duty of Government to promptly take such and all such action as will obviate conflicts. The lives and property of citizens and Indians may at any time be jeopardized for want of definite knowledge of the legal limits of each, hence the stress I put upon the subject under consideration.

LAND CLAIMS UNDER THE LAWS OF SPAIN AND MEXICO.

Clearly defined boundaries to this class of lands form a necessity yearly increasing in importance.

It cannot be better stated than in this extract from your last annual report: "It is most important to the growth and prosperity of these Territories, to which settlement is being rapidly attracted by the extension of railroads, that a separation be made at the earliest possible period between the public lands and those claimed under foreign title."

Judging from much apparent evidence, there must be large tracts of lands in Arizona with valid titles under Spanish or Mexican laws. For reasons stated in my report for 1871, I have taken no action regarding them, as contemplated by the act of Congress of July 15, 1870; and after giving the subject fair consideration, I indorse your suggestion, (in your report for 1871,) "that the creation by Congress of a commission similar to that instituted by the act of March 3, 1851, for California, would best conduce to a speedy and just settlement of claims of this kind, and promote the rapid growth of those young and enterprising Territories."

RAILROAD GRANTS.

The lands embraced within the grants are very extensive, and are in as much need of definitive designation by survey as any other. Until they are so defined, settlement, and especially valuable improvement, must be retarded within the belt of eighty miles, the odd sections of which are withdrawn from settlement on account of the Texas and Pacific Railroad Company, and to the same extent along the line of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad route, if the grant to the latter be still valid.

Thus it will be seen that there are large undefined Indian reserves and Spanish and Mexican grants of indefinite extent and locality, and one hundred and sixty miles in breadth through the whole length of the Territory upon which the settler cannot go with safety. Other than this statement, no argument seems necessary to convince the legislative and executive departments of the Government of the necessity of distinguishing these several kinds of lands from that which the actual settler may yet obtain title to at the minimum price.

IMPROVEMENTS, GENERAL AND SPECIFIC.

Two parties of the Texas and Pacific Railway engineers are now at work within Arizona, and we have the highest assurance that the whole line of this continental highway will be completed within five years. With this vast improvement will come population and peace, and it is greatly to be desired that Congress will recognize the wisdom of making the moderate appropriation asked for public surveys for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

Letters of inquiry were early in the summer addressed to the several county assessors, seeking correct reports of the year's progress. Only two of these officers replied. The assessor of Mohave County, L. C. Melbourne, made a report, which I summarize as follows:

The population one year ago was only about one hundred, exclusive of military and Indians; in June of this year it was seven hundred and seventy-six, (776,) and is rapidly increasing. Present year's assessment of real estate, $92,890.; personal, $77,934. In Cerbat district there is one smelting furnace; in Cloride district, one smelting furnace; in Mineral Park, one five-stamp mill; at Hardyville, one ten-stamp mill. The mines are situated in the second range of mountains from the Colorado River, at an elevation of 3,000 feet, about thirty-five miles from the navigable water of the Colo-

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rado. The degree of heat in summer ranges about 90° at noon, and 50° at night. In winter snow falls to the depth of eight inches, with some rain, but the rainy season is in July and August. But little land is yet cultivated in the county. When the Colorado overflows its banks, the Mohave Valley, bordering on the river, yields abundant grasses, which make the best of hay, as is the case this year.

Placer gold has been found on the bars of the Colorado in paying quantities, above the mouth of the Virgin River, but can only be worked when the water is low. In what is known as the Wallapai mining section, there are three villages, Cerbat, Mineral Park, and Cloride; and within it are one hundred and sixty (160) mines, upon all of which there are shafts, varying in depth from twenty (20) to one hundred and twenty (120) feet. The whole number of locations is about fifteen hundred, (1,500,) with some work done upon all. The ores generally show silver in all its forms, and in some cases in its native state. The mill at Mineral Park has worked ore from different mines; some from the Donahue yielded $2,000 per ton; from the Keystone $100; from the Reilley $180; and from others about the same. The process is that of wet crushing. One year ago there were only about eighty prospectors in the district and no systematic mining in operation.

Maricopa County, so far as settled, is mostly agricultural. Pinal mining district, which is very rich in silver ores, as has been proven by the shipment of lots of several tons to San Francisco for reduction, was discovered about one year ago; but owing to the activity of the thieving and murdering savages, it had to be wholly abandoned. It contains immense veins of ore worth from $40 to $200 per ton, and is within twenty miles of the projected line of the Texas and Pacific Railroad. The larger share of the county is occupied by hostile Indians. The assessor informs me that eight thousand one hundred and forty (8,140) acres are this year under cultivation, mostly in barley and wheat, but partly in alfalfa, beans, Irish and sweet potatoes, onions, peppers, sorghum, and various kinds of vines. Three thousand and fifty (3,050) fruit trees are planted, and seven thousand four hundred and sixty-four (7,464) grape cuttings. In the agricultural sections snows are rare, and the climate always mild.

Hon. Henry A. Bigelow, United States assessor for the Territory, residing at Prescott, writes me as follows concerning Yavapai County:

"The climate of Yavapai County is very moderate and healthy, and is not subject to great or sudden changes. In summer, say from May to November, the similarity between the climate here and that of New Hampshire is very striking; the range of the thermometrical changes, the thunder showers, and comfortably cool nights being almost identical; with this advantage, that here there are no raw easterly winds, as there. Numbers of persons who come here suffering from pulmonary complaints have become to all appearance sound and healthy.

"As an agricultural county this is not a success. A residence of nine years indicates that the county is subject to droughts of painful duration, and, through this whole county, to early and late frosts; this year a hard frost visited this whole section, July 2d, and only that land which can be irrigated is certain to produce regular crops. In favorable seasons like 1867 and 1868, immense yields of corn per acre can be produced, but for three years past the average yield has been very small. Potatoes and other vegetables yield largely and more regularly than corn.

"As a grazing county there is but one obstacle in the way, viz: that in very dry seasons, like the past year, the supply of water in the best localities grows scant for large herds; the grasses are nutritious, and cattle and sheep keep fat through the winter without extra attention or feed.

"Timber, pine, is plenty; sawed lumber is worth forty dollars per thousand at the only mill in the county.

"The mineral wealth of the county is but very little developed, but is evidently the main feature to be considered in this portion of Arizona. Veins of copper, silver, gold, and galena are each numbered by hundreds; many of them of enormous size and traceable for miles in length. It is the freely expressed opinion of mining experts who have visited our county that no section of country west of the Rocky Mountains, of the same extent, contains more mineral wealth than one hundred miles square in the center of this county."

Neither the assessor in Pima nor Yuma County gave me any *data*. In Pima the greater portion is infested by Indians, as many as eight persons having been killed by them in a single week, and robberies by them are as common as the setting of the sun. The area of farming has consequently not been much extended, and the population but little increased. The county abounds in valuable mines, many of which had to be abandoned because of Indian hostilities; and high cost of transportation, coupled with danger upon every highway, in every gulch, on every mountain, and in almost every valley and plain, prevent all attempts to work the mines, which, under fair auspices, will pay well. Yuma County is bounded west by the Colorado River, navigable along its whole west border, and hostile Indians rarely get within this county. It has shipped hundreds of tons of lead and silver ore to San Francisco, and is continuing to do

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so, of which I have no statistics. The commerce of the river makes Arizona City and Ehrenberg notable points for shipping freight to the interior.

The rains of the summer have been general throughout the Territory, and began in June and extended into this month. They have been unusually large in number and quantity, and a heavy growth of grass now covers hundreds of thousands of acres, entirely destitute in dry seasons, showing but little of the land barren, as much of it is erroneously supposed to be by many, and too often so reported.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN WASSON.
Surveyor General.

Hon. WILLIS DRUMMOND,
Commissioner General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

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A.—*Statement of contracts entered into by the United States surveyor general for Arizona, with deputy surveyors, for surveys of public lands during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, and payable out of the public appropriations for that year.*

Name of deputy.	Date of contract.	Description of work.	Meridian.	Amount of contract.	Returned amount.	Amount audited.
S. W. Foreman	1871. May 29	Gila and Salt River meridian, between ranges 1 east and 1 west, of townships 13 and 14 north, inclusive; and between ranges 1 east and 1 west, of townships 15 and 16 north, inclusive. Second standard north, along the south boundary of township 9 north, range 5 west. Third standard north, along the south boundary of township 13 north, ranges 4, 5 and 6 west. Range line between ranges 5 and 6 west, townships 8, 9, and 10 north. Exteriors of townships 11 north, range 6 west; 13 north, ranges 1 east and 4 west; 14 north, ranges 1 east and 1, 2, and 3 west; 15 north, range 1 west. Subdivision lines of townships 10, 11, and 12 north, range 6 west; 13 north, range 1 east; 14 north, range 1 east; 14 north, ranges 1, 2, and 3 west.	Gila and Salt River	$5,000 00	$4,540 92	$4,540 92
O. H. Case	July 17	Exteriors of townships 10 north, range 3 west; 11 north, ranges 3, 4, and 5 west; 12 north, range 4 west; 13 north, ranges 1 and 2 west. The Bradshaw traverse line, through townships 10 north, ranges 1 and 2 west. Subdivision lines of townships 10 north, range 3 west; 11 north, ranges 3, 4, and 5 west; 12 north, range 4 west; 13 north, ranges 1, 2, and 3 west.	do	5,000 00	4,300 71	4,300 71
S. W. Foreman	Aug. 7	Fourth standard north, along the south boundary of township 17 north, ranges 1, 2, 3, and 4 west. Exteriors of townships 15 north, ranges 2 and 3 west; 16 north, ranges 2, 3, and 4 west; 17 north, ranges 2, 3, and 4 west. Subdivision lines of townships 16 north, ranges 2, 3, and 4 west; 17 north, ranges 2, 3, and 4 west.	do	5,000 00	5,075 11	5,000 00
Do	Oct. 14	Exteriors of townships 7 north, ranges 4 and 5 west; 13 north, range 5 west. Subdivision lines of townships 7 north, ranges 4 and 5 west; 12 north, range 5 west; 13 north, ranges 4 and 5 west; 15 north, ranges 1, 2, and 3 west; 16 north, range 1 west.	do	5,000 00	4,791 29	4,789 37
Theo. F. White	1872. May 2	Exteriors of townships 13 south, range 14 east; 14 south, ranges 14 and 15 east; 15 south, range 14 east. Subdivision lines of township 14 south, range 14 east.	do	1,291 00		

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B.—*Statement of account of appropriations for the survey of public lands in Arizona during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.*

Date of account.	In favor of—	Date of contract.	Amount.	Date.	On account of—	Amount.
Oct. 20, 1871	S. W. Foreman...	May 29, 1871	$4,540 92	Mar. 3, 1871	Appropriation of this date.....	$20,000 00
Jan. 29, 1872	O. H. Case.....	July 17, 1871	4,300 71			
Feb. 15, 1872	S. W. Foreman...	Aug. 7, 1871	5,000 00			
Mar. 20, 1872	do.....	Oct. 14, 1871	4,789 37			
	Balance of appropriations applicable to contracts made previous to June 30, 1872.....		1,369 00			
			20,000 00			20,000 00
				June 30, 1872	Balance of appropriations applicable to contracts made previous to June 30, 1872.....	1,369 00

C.—*Account of appropriations for the salary of surveyor general of Arizona, for clerks in his office, and for incidental expenses.*

Dr.			Cr.		
Date.	Account.	Amount.	Date.	Appropriation.	Amount.
June 30, 1872	To account of John Wasson for services as surveyor general for the year ending June 30, 1872.....	$3,000 00	Mar. 3, 1871	By appropriation for compensation of surveyor general of Arizona, made this date..	$3,000 00
June 30, 1872	To amount paid clerk and draughtsman during the year.....	3,000 00	Mar. 3, 1871	By appropriation for compensation of clerks in his office, made this date	3,000 00
June 30, 1872	To amount paid for incidentals during the year	1,231 44	Mar. 3, 1871	By appropriation for incidental expenses, made this date.....	3,000 00
June 30, 1872	Balance of appropriation for incidental expenses.	1,768 56			
		9,000 00			9,000 00

D.—*Statement of plats made in the office of the United States surveyor general for Arizona during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.*

Description.	Original.	Department.	Register.	Total.
Plats of meridian, standard, range, and exterior lines.....	6	6		12
Plats of subdivision lines.....	28	28	28	84
Plats of town sites and mines.....	3	3	2	8
General map.....	1	1		2
Total.....				106

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E.—*Statement of the number of miles surveyed in Arizona during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.*

Name of surveyor.	Date of contract.	Meridian lines.	Standard lines.	Township lines.	Section lines.	Traverse lines.	Meander lines.
		Ms.chs.lks.	*Ms.chs.lks.*	*Ms.chs.lks*	*Ms.chs.lks.*	*Ms.chs.lks.*	*Ms.chs.lks.*
S. W. Foreman	May 27, 1871			24 0 00	6 0 00		
S. W. Foreman	May 29, 1871	22 0 00	14 9 50	114 33 17	262 49 25		
R. B. Kelley	May 31, 1871				3 33 57		2 24 [illegible]
O. H. Case	July 17, 1871		9 0 00	66 76 9	324 20 40	11 78 00	
S. W. Foreman	Aug. 7, 1871		24 0 00	92 75 43	359 78 36		
S. W. Foreman	Oct. 14, 1871			28 0 00	445 42 29		
Total		22 0 00	47 9 50	326 24 69	1,401 63 87	11 78 00	2 24 [illegible]
Grand total							1,811 40 [illegible]

F.—*Statement of surveys of mines in Arizona for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.*

Date of survey.	Name of mine.	Description.	Location
April 12, 1871	Flora Temple	Lode; silver	Yuma County.
May 11, 1871	Neguilla	Lode; argentiferous galena	Pima County.

G.—*List of lands surveyed in Arizona for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.*

Description.	Meridian.	Public lands.	Unsurvey'd mountain lands.	Military reservat.
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Township 13 north, range 1 east	Gila and Salt River	15,036.48	8,000.00	
Township 14 north, range 1 east	do	23,014.86		
Township 14 north, range 1 west	do	23,019.92		
Township 14 north, range 2 west	do	20,143.71		2,[illegible]
Township 14 north, range 3 west	do	12,321.60	10,700.00	
Township 10 north, range 3 west	do	8,158.48	14,860.00	
Township 11 north, range 3 west	do	19,948.04	3,060.00	
Township 11 north, range 4 west	do	14,662.04	8,357.00	
Township 11 north, range 5 west	do	11,040.84	11,980.00	
Township 12 north, range 4 west	do	22,962.95		
Township 13 north, range 1 west	do	11,830.74	11,180.00	
Township 13 north, range 2 west	do	23,025.59		
Township 13 north, range 3 west	do	6,721.24	16,280.00	
Township 16 north, range 2 west	do	22,980.02		
Township 16 north, range 3 west	do	22,973.29		
Township 16 north, range 4 west	do	22,980.58		
Township 17 north, range 2 west	do	23,048.98		
Township 17 north, range 3 west	do	23,047.23		
Township 17 north, range 4 west	do	23,038.26		
Township 7 north, range 4 west	do	18,727.81	4,300.00	
Township 7 north, range 5 west	do	22,084.62	960.00	
Township 12 north, range 5 west	do	5,280.46	17,750.00	
Township 13 north, range 4 west	do	20,330.90	2,700.00	
Township 13 north, range 5 west	do	19,683.82	3,350.00	
Township 15 north, range 1 west	do	22,993.40		
Township 15 north, range 2 west	do	22,996.01		
Township 15 north, range 3 west	do	12,140.81	10,900.00	
Township 16 north, range 1 west	do	22,979.18		
Total		517,171.86	124,377.00	2,88[illegible].00

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H.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Tucson, Arizona Territory, July 10, 1872.

SIR: Referring to your circular of date April 5, 1872, regarding estimates for the surveying service in this district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, I have the honor to submit the following:

For surveying extensions of meridian, standard parallel, township exterior, and subdivision lines of public surveys	$30,000 00
For salary of surveyor general	3,000 00
For salary of clerks in office	4,000 00
For rent, fuel, and other incidentals	2,500 00
Total of estimates	39,500 00

These estimates are the same as those for the previous fiscal year, and in view of the small appropriation for public surveys in this district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, the amount for this purpose is deemed moderate to meet the reasonable public wants before the close of the period for which it will be applicable.

There is a large area of timber in the aggregate in this district, and but a trifling part of it is surveyed and available for pre-emption or purchase, hence it is being cut off by settlers and lumbermen, to a manifest loss to the Government; and it is but just to say that at least all parties who to any considerable extent thus strip this class of land of its chief value, without title from or compensation to the United States, would greatly prefer to legally acquire title to it, in advance of occupation for any purpose.

Settlers must and will have timber, and sound public policy, whether viewed in the light of economy to the Government, or placing it within the power of settlers to properly acquire what necessity demands for them, seems to require that the lines of public surveys be extended over the timber tracts at the earliest practicable time; and if this position be correct, very much more than the whole amount of the above estimate should be appropriated for this purpose alone.

The amounts estimated for clerical service and incidental expenses are just those actually necessary to conduct the ordinary business of the office; therefore I trust these, as well as that for public surveys, may receive your approval.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN WASSON,
Surveyor General.

Hon. WILLIS DRUMMOND,
Commissioner General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

K.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Tucson, Arizona Territory, July 24, 1872.

SIR: I would respectfully invite your attention to the necessity of a resurvey of the Pima and Maricopa Indian reservation within this surveying district, and the Indian superintendency of Arizona, and for these reasons: Contiguous to the lower or western line of said reservation are actual settlers who have been such for several years, and are anxious to have the public surveys extended over lands in their vicinity, and under my general instructions it is my duty to accommodate them. The settlers were among the first to solicit surveys after the establishment of this district. That I might accommodate them, I have for more than a year been seeking for a copy of the approved plat and field notes of the legal survey of said reservation, but without success, further than to get a copy of a plat purporting to be the approved one. Even if this copy be true, I am without field notes, and so I understand is the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and I am also advised that the office of the superintendent of Indian affairs for this Territory is without field notes. In consequence of the indistinct and partly unknown boundaries of said reserve, and the importance of their being more clearly defined, the United States district attorney for Arizona, under date of July 31, 1871, officially applied to me for a resurvey thereof, but having neither authority nor funds for such work, I declined to act. The issue of an important suit, (The United States, plaintiff and appellant, *vs.* Certain property, William Bichard & Co., respondents,) regarding the execution of the Indian intercourse laws, now appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, was principally involved in the question of where the south boundary of said reservation actually run; and the same uncertainty exists about other portions of the line. Therefore, to make it possible to correctly extend the public surveys over the adjoining lands, as well as to assist in the adjustment of con-

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troversies arising, and continually liable to arise, in executing the laws regarding intercourse with the Indians, it is of great importance to have an official resurvey of said reservations made at the earliest practicable time.

The necessity for such survey, I have no doubt, will be cheerfully indorsed by the superintendent of Indian affairs for Arizona, as well as by the United States district attorney. The absence of the former from the superintendency, and the latter being 300 miles awayin a distant part of the Territory, prevent me from presently procuring such indorsement.

Presuming that the resurvey should be made at the instance and expense of the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I have this day transmitted a copy of this letter to General Francis A. Walker, Commissioner, with a letter specially inviting his attention to the subject as herein presented.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN WASSON,
Surveyor General.

Hon. WILLIS DRUMMOND,
Commissioner General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

N.—*Report of the surveyor general of California.*

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
San Francisco, California, October 1, 1872.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit, in duplicate, the annual report of this office, in relation to the surveying service of California during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.

I also forward the tabular statements, as follows:

A. Statement of contracts entered into by the surveyor general for California with deputy surveyors for surveys of public lands during the fiscal year 1871-'72, and payable out of the public appropriation for the fiscal year.

B. Statement of contracts entered into by the United States surveyor general for California with deputy surveyors for surveys of public lands during the fiscal year 1871-'72, and payable out of the private deposits made in conformity with the act of May 30, 1862, and March 3, 1871.

C. Statement of surveys of mines in California for the fiscal year 1871-'72, made in conformity with the acts of Congress approved July 26, 1866, July 9, 1870, and May 10, 1872.

D. Statement showing the number of miles surveyed in California to June 30, 1872.

E. List of lands surveyed in California from June 30, 1871, to June 30, 1872.

F. Statement of plats made in the office of the surveyor general for California during the fiscal year 1871-'72.

G. Statement of transcripts of field notes of public surveys sent to the Department at Washington from the office of United States surveyor general for California during the fiscal year 1871-'72.

H. Statement of descriptive notes, decrees of court, &c., of private land claims to accompany plats for patents compiled for transmission to the Department at Washington during the fiscal year 1871-'72.

I. Statement of special deposits for the survey of public lands in California during the fiscal year 1871-'72.

J. Statement of special deposits for the survey of mining claims in California during the fiscal year 1871-'72.

K. Statement of account of appropriation for the survey of public lands in California during the fiscal year 1871-'72.

L. Statement of account of appropriation for office rent, stationery, pay of messenger, and incidental expenses of the office of the United States surveyor general for California for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.

M. Account of appropriations for the salary of surveyor general for California for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.

N. Statement of account of appropriation for compensation of clerks and draughtsmen in office of United States surveyor general for California for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.

O. Statement, of special individual deposits with the United States assistant treasurer at San Francisco during the fiscal year 1871-'72—for compensation of clerks and draughtsmen in office of the United States surveyor general for California.

P. Statement of the special deposit account for the fiscal year 1871-'72.

Q. Estimate for the surveying service in the district of California for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

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SURVEYS OF SPANISH GRANTS.

Since my last annual report some progress has been made in this branch of the business of the office. However, delays still occur from the causes mentioned in my last report.

There are still a number of cases which require re-advertisement under the law of 1864; and although the owners of the ranchos, as far as they could be ascertained, have been notified, they have been slow in making the necessary deposits to have the cases advertised and prepared for Washington. I reiterate the statement made in my last annual report in relation to the suspension of public lands from entry on account of unsettled Spanish grants. In many cases these causes naturally retard the settlement and prosperity of the country.

SURVEYS OF PUBLIC LANDS.

The principal portion of the appropriation for the fiscal year 1871-'72 has been expended in the counties of Lassen and Siskiyou, situated in the northern part of the State; besides which, two townships have been surveyed in Tehama County, three in Napa, and seven in Monterey.

I beg leave again to call your attention to the tract of country embracing what are known as the western foot-hills of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and to suggest the propriety of graduating the price of land in this section in proportion to its value, and also that of the poorer quality, that settlers be permitted to pre-empt more than one hundred and sixty acres.

SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LANDS.

It is shown by the report that a large amount of land has been listed to the State of California as swamp and overflowed land under the act of 1866. Since I have been in office I have made examinations in relation to tracts, embracing altogether an area of [illegible] acres, and I have now two appointments for like investigations, and these will embrace all the swamp land that the State authorities have claimed as such up to the present date.

SURVEYS OF MINING CLAIMS.

Business in this department has greatly increased during the last year, ninety-two surveys having been completed during the year, as shown by the accompanying statement. This is a large increase over the preceding year, during which but twenty-five surveys were completed; and it will be seen by the statement that, during the month of June last, eighteen surveys were completed. This is nearly as many as were made during the whole of the preceding year. Many controversies arise in the mineral regions of the State between the mining and agricultural interests, and in some cases difficulties are found in segregating the mineral lands, which greatly embarrass the land officer of the district in which the lands are included.

In view of these difficulties, and to some extent to remedy the same, I would suggest that a commission be created, composed of the surveyor general, or one of his deputies, and the register or receiver of the land office of the district in which the land is situated, whose duty it shall be to make a careful personal examination of the character of the lands, for the purpose of determining what are mineral and what are agricultural, and to segregate the one from the other, and that the expenses of this commission be paid by the Government.

AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE, ETC.

This season in California has been more than ordinarily fruitful. The wheat crop is the largest and finest ever harvested in the country, the yield being a high average, and the grain plump, heavy, and of a fine color.

The total crop is estimated at 23,333,333 bushels, of 60 pounds, valued at $1 per bushel. It is estimated that the surplus for shipment will amount to 500,000 tons, equal in value to $16,500,000.

This estimate is considered moderate. By some it is placed as high as 26,666,666 bushels.

The barley and oat crop is smaller than usual, owing to the late rains, the joint value both being about $2,750,000.

San Francisco has steam communication thrice monthly with Panama and the South American ports; once a month with the Mexican ports; after the 1st of January next, once a month to China, and also a monthly line to the Sandwich Islands and Australia.

Much attention is being given to the subject of irrigation, particularly in the southern portions of the State, since it is found whenever lands can be irrigated good crops can be produced in any kind of a season.

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A large canal is being made by a company, for the purpose of irrigating a portion of the San Joaquin Valley; and in the counties of Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, and San Bernardino numerous works of this kind have been executed, or are in progress and contemplation, for the purpose of utilizing the waters of the various streams found in the country.

WINE AND WOOL.

These are very important interests to California, and are every year increasing in magnitude.

The grape crop this season has been very abundant, and the present vintage will produce a large amount of wine for exportation. Much attention is now being given to the improvement of the quality of the wines manufactured in California, and it is thought by intelligent vine culturists that before a great while California, in the quality of her wines, will rival those produced by the vineyards of Europe. A fine quality of champagne is being extensively manufactured on the vineyard of Buena Vista, in the county of Sonoma. This is one of the largest vineyards in the world, embracing an area of nearly five hundred acres; and is owned by a stock company.

The wool product of the country, as shown by statistics, is steadily on the increase, and it is found by experience that the climate, soil, and topographical features of this coast are peculiarly favorable to the production of wool in large quantities and of a very fine quality.

Much attention has been given by wool growers to the improvement of the different breeds of sheep, so that at present the old Mexican stock have almost entirely disappeared, giving place to improved breeds which have been imported from the East and from Europe. California is now receiving a large revenue from the exportation of wool, and which will doubtless continue to increase for some time to come, and besides this a considerable business is done in the way of manufacturing the fabrics wrought, particularly the blankets being of a very fine quality. I have no doubt but that the time will come when California will be as much celebrated for the manufacture of woolen fabrics as are some of the cities of the olden times.

RAILROADS.

The construction of railroads, building of depots, &c., are being pressed forward with energy.

From the 30th of June, 1871, to the 1st of October, 1872, on the Oregon branch of the Central Pacific, 48.25 miles have been constructed; on the San Joaquin division 126.30 miles; and on the San Francisco and North Pacific, 18 miles.

Large sums of money have been expended in San Francisco in the construction of depots, warehouses, and a new slip for car ferry landing; the depot buildings are substantial and commodious, and no expense has been spared in their construction; in the depot yard and Mission Bay 6¼ miles of track have been laid.

During the year surveys have been made on the Central Pacific and branches: On the Oregon division, 325 miles; on the San Joaquin division, preliminary and final location, 360 miles; on the San Pablo and Tulare, 329 miles; preliminary surveys between Sacramento and Red Bluff, west side of Sacramento River, 194 miles; San Francisco and North Pacific, preliminary and location surveys, 285 miles; preliminary examinations of various lines not included in above statement, 186 miles. Reconstruction of the California Pacific Railroad between Sacramento and Davisville, of which nearly five miles were destroyed by last winter's floods. The new work will comprise nearly one mile of pile trestle work, and four miles of embankment of an average height of eight feet, and about 16 miles of breakwater fence.

It is expected that these repairs will be completed before the commencement of the winter storms.

On the main line of the Central Pacific Railroad, near Clippe Gap, a tunnel is being constructed 600 feet in length, and an embankment requiring 90,000 cubic yards of material, which will be completed within a few months.

This work is being done in place of reconstructing the trestle bridge at this point; an improvement in the alignment will be affected by this change, and also in the safety of transit.

It is probable that all the uncompleted lines will be extended as far as the business of the country will warrant.

On the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad 117.60 miles have been constructed, to wit: from San Francisco to Salinas City, in the direction of the Colorado River.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. R. HARDENBERGH,
United States Surveyor General for California.

Hon. WILLIS DRUMMOND,
Commissioner General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

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A.—*Statement of contracts entered into by the United States surveyor general for California, with deputy surveyors, for surveys of public lands during the fiscal year 1871–'72, and payable out of the public appropriation for that fiscal year.*

Name of deputy.	Date of contract.	Character and location of work.	Meridian.	Amount of contract.	Returned amount.	Remarks.
Wilfred F. Ingalls	June 15, 1871	Exterior and subdivision lines of township 41 north, ranges 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 east; township 42 north, ranges 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 east; township 43 north, ranges 10, 11, 12, and 13 east.	Mt. Diablo	$15,000 00	$12,582 68	Surveys completed, approved, and paid for; plats and field notes transmitted.
John M. Ingalls	June 15, 1871	Exterior and subdivision lines of townships 33, 34, and 35 north, range 6 east; townships 31, 32, 33, 34, and 35 north, range 7 east; townships 31, 32, 33, and 34 north, range 8 east; townships 31, 32, 33, 34, and 35 north, range 9 east.	do	15,000 00	12,701 70	Do.
John C. Partridge	June 25, 1871	Exterior and subdivision lines of townships 41, 42, and 43 north, range 14 east; township 37 north, range 14 east; township 36 north, range 9 east.	do	5,000 00	3,236 92	Surveys completed and approved; plats and field notes transmitted; account audited.
Alexander McKay	July 15, 1871	Exterior and subdivision lines of township 43 north, ranges 8 and 9 east; township 44 north, ranges 11, 12, and 13 east; township 45 north, ranges 11, 12, and 13 east; township 46 north, ranges 11 and 12 east; township 47 north, ranges 11, 12, and 13 east.	do	11,000 00	9,988 58	Do.
George Small	July 15, 1871	Exterior and subdivision lines of township 33 north, ranges 10 and 11 east; township 34 north, ranges 11, 13, and 14 east; township 35 north, ranges 11, 12, and 13 east.	do	7,000 00	5,998 52	Do.
John C. Partridge	July 20, 1871	Northern boundary of township 36 north, ranges 15, 16, and 17 east; exterior and subdivision lines of township 33 north, range 13 east; township 34 north, range 10 east; township 35 north, ranges 8 and 10 east; township 36 north, ranges 8 and 10 east; township 37 north, ranges 9 and 15 east; township 40 north, ranges 11 and 13 east.	do	9,000 00	6,947 10	Do.
William H. Carlton	Aug. 1, 1871	Exterior and subdivision lines of township 29 north, ranges 3 and 4 east.	do	2,000 00		Surveys completed, but not approved; plats and field notes ready for transmission.
William Minto	Aug. 9, 1871	Extension of the ninth standard 12 miles; northern boundary of township 43 north, ranges 14 and 15 east, and exterior and subdivision lines of township 40 north, range 12 east; township 39 north, range 13 east; townships 38, 44, 45, and 46 north, range 14 east.	do	5,000 00	4,046 90	Surveys completed and approved; plats and field notes transmitted; account audited.
Isaac N. Chapman	Nov. 7, 1871	Subdivision lines of township 9 north, ranges 4 and 5 west.	do	1,350 00	863 71	Do.
Isaac N. Chapman	Dec. 11, 1871	Completion of the subdivision lines of township 7 north, range 2 west.	do	400 00	172 91	Do.

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A.—*Statement of contracts entered into by the United States surveyor general for California, &c.*—Continued.

Name of deputy.	Date of contract.	Character and location of work.	Meridian.	Amount of contract.	Returned amount.	Remarks.
William Minto	Apr. 9, 1872	Exterior and subdivision lines of township 47 north, range 14 east; townships 46 and 47 north, range 15 east.	Mt. Diablo	$800 00		Surveys completed and approved; township 47 north, range 15 east, returned as unsurveyable; plats of the remaining townships have been made; field notes being copied.
William Minto	Apr. 15, 1872	Exterior and subdivision lines of township 48 north, range 14 east.	do	200 00		Surveys completed and approved; plats made; field notes being copied.
Eben H. Dyer	May 1, 1872	Exterior and subdivision lines of township 21 south, ranges 3 and 4 east; township 22 south, ranges 3 and 4 east.	do	1,000 00	$799 29	Surveys completed and approved; plats and field notes transmitted.
Wilfred F. Ingalls	May 1, 1872	Exterior and subdivision lines of township 48 north, range 5 east; townships 46, 47, and 48 north, range 6 east.	do	3,000 00		Surveys completed, but returns not yet made by deputy.
F. L. Ripley	June 6, 1872	Subdivision lines of township 16 south, range 1 east; township 17 south, ranges 1 and 2 east.	do	900 00		Surveys completed and returns made; field notes in the hands of the draughtsman.
Ephriam Dyer	June 26, 1872	Exterior and subdivision lines of township 27 north, ranges 1, 2, and 3 east; township 28 north, ranges 2 and 3 east.	do	4,500 00		Deputy in the field.

J. R. HARDENBERGH,
United States Surveyor General for California.

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B.—*Statement of contracts entered into by the United States surveyor general for California, with deputy surveyors, for surveys of public lands during the fiscal year 1871-'72, and payable out of private deposits made in conformity with the acts of May 30, 1862, and March 3, 1871.*

Name of deputy.	Date of contract.	Character and location of work.	Amount of contract.	Returned amount.	Depositors.	Remarks.
Isaac N. Chapman ...	July 21, 1871	East boundary and subdivision lines of Tp. 15 N., R. 8 W., Mt. Diablo mer.	$187 00	$187 00	Green Bartlet.....	Surveys completed and approved; plats and field notes transmitted; account audited.
Henry F. Terry	July 22, 1871	Subdivision of the surveyable portion of Tp. 5 N., R. 15 E., Mt. Diablo mer.	168 00	168 00	John Perry	Do.
Elias J. Edwards.....	Aug. 11, 1871	Completion of the subdivision lines of Tp. 18 N., R. 4 W., Mt. Diablo mer.	50 00	50 00	Frank Staples	Do.
Henry F. Terry	Aug. 22, 1871	Portion of the exterior and subdivision lines of Tp. 5 N., R. 16 E., Mt. Diablo meridian.	171 00	171 00	Sperry & Perry	Do.
Denton D. Brown	Sept. 19, 1871	Exterior and subdivision lines of Tp. 21 N., R. 14 E., Mt. Diablo meridian.	189 00	189 00	Peter Schults and C. D. Wycoff..	Do.
Denton D. Brown	Instructions of Sept. 19, 1871.	Line between sections 34 and 35, of Tp. 8 N., R. 2 W., Mt. Diablo meridian.	10 00	10 00	Henry Seaman.....	Do.
William Magee	Sept. 20, 1871	Completion of the subdivision of Tp. 26 N., R. 4 W., Mt. Diablo meridian.	256 00	215 38	Isaac Ramba and Jacob Ramba..	Do.
H. S. Smith	Sept. 26, 1871	Exterior and subdivision lines of Tp. 14 N., R. 7 W., Mt. Diablo meridian.	250 00	178 50	E. A. Rowe and W. F. Rowe.....	Do.
Jarvis Kiel	Oct. 5, 1871	Subdivision of Tp. 5 S., R. 21 E., Mt. Diablo meridian.	600 00		Hogan, Moore, G. A. Clarke & G. Clarke.	Deputy in the field; time for completion extended.
Jarvis Kiel	Oct. 19, 1871	Subdivision of Tp. 5 S., R. 20 E., Mt. Diablo meridian.	600 00		Thompson, Magoon, J. Westfall *et al.*	Do.
Walter I. Rumble....	Oct. 19, 1871	Subdivision of Tp. 12 S., R. 1 W., San Bernardino meridian.	360 00	263 01	Hiram Manasse and Moses Manasse.	Surveys completed, approved, and paid for; plats and field notes transmitted.
Isaac N. Chapman ...	Nov. 7, 1871	Completion of the subdivision of Tp. 8 N., R. 3 W., Mt. Diablo meridian.	80 00		George Davis	Surveys completed and returned; not platted; awaiting order.
Isaac N. Chapman ...	Nov. 11, 1871	Exterior and subdivision lines of Tp. 11 N., R. 6 W., Mt. Diablo meridian.	350 00	350 00	Pleasant Smith, W. R. Matthews, guardian.	Surveys completed and approved; plats and field notes transmitted; account audited.
Henry F. Terry.....	Nov. 13, 1871	Completion of the subdivision of Tp. 5 N., R. 15 E., Mt. Diablo meridian.	150 00	150 00	Freeman Dunbar and Willis Dunbar.	Do.
William J. Lewis....	Nov. 14, 1871	Exterior and subdivision lines of Tps. 17 S., Rs. 11 and 12 E., Mt. Diablo mer.	1,008 00	375 21	G. and J. Ashurt *et al*	Do.
Robert R. Harris.....	Dec. 5, 1871	Exterior and subdivision lines of Tp. 32 S., R. 16 E., Mt. Diablo meridian.	634 00	375 39	J. M. Lopez, Levi Racliffe, and Lorenzo Moreno.	Do.
John Reed	Dec. 9, 1871	Subdivision of Tp. 6 S., R. 1 E., Mt. Diablo meridian.	35 00	12 14	Joseph Merritt	Do.
Hubbard Savage.....	Jan. 2, 1872	Exterior and subdivision lines of Tp. 17 N., Rs. 13 and 14 W., Mt. Diablo mer.	642 00		H. C. Casey, C. D. Osborne *et al*..	Surveys completed and approved; field notes platted.
Thomas W. Wright..	Jan. 31, 1872	To subdivide fractional Tp. 11 S., R 1 E., Mt. Diablo meridian.	10 00		Riely Blackford.....	Do.

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B.—*Statement of contracts entered into by the United States surveyor general for California, with deputy surveyors, &c.*—Continued.

Name of deputy.	Date of contract.	Character and location of work.	Amount of contract.	Returned amount.	Depositors.	Remarks.
Robert R. Harris	Feb. 5, 1872	To complete the subdivision of Tp. 30 S., R. 13 E., Mt. Diablo meridian.	$36 00	$36 00	P. W. Murphy.....	Surveys completed and approved; plats and field notes transmitted; account audited.
William Magee	Feb. 12, 1872	Exterior and subdivision lines of Tp. 33 N., R. 6 W., Mt. Diablo meridian.	72 00	72 00	William McKaig.....	Do.
William P. Reynolds	Feb. 13, 1872	Subdivision of Tp. 6 S., R. 8 W., San Bernardino meridian.	240 00		John Hawton and Thomas M. Pursell.	Surveys completed; field notes delivered to draughtsmen for examination.
Thomas J. Dewoody .	Mar. 8, 1872	Completion of the subdivision of Tp. 7 N., R. 6 W., Mt. Diablo meridian.	20 00		P. E. Wicks	No returns yet made by deputy.
William P. Reynolds	Mar. 15, 1872	Completion of the subdivision of Tp. 1 S., R. 13 W., San Bernardino mer.	115 00		David Urmsted and H. S. Parcels.	Surveys completed; field notes delivered to draughtsmen for examination.
William P. Reynolds	Mar. 19, 1872	Subdivision of a portion of Tp. 3 N., R. 17 W., San Bernardino meridian.	308 00		R. S. Baker	No returns yet made by deputy.
William H. Norway..	Mar. 19, 1872	Subdivision of Tp. 6 N., R. 32 W., San Bernardino meridian.	548 55	548 55	Ramon de la Cuesta.....	Surveys returned and approved; plats and field notes transmitted.
A. H. Parker	Mar. 19, 1872	Exterior and subdivision lines of Tp. 15 S., R. 6 E., Mt. Diablo meridian.	516 00		Charles Frederick and Frank Hart.	Surveys returned and approved; field notes platted; transcripts being made.
T. A. Talleyrand.....	Mar. 25, 1872	Completion of the subdivision of Tp. 1 N., R. 1 W., Mt. Diablo meridian.	25 00		H. C. Benson.....	Field notes returned to deputy for correction.
E. H. Marshall.....	Mar. 28, 1872	Completion of the subdivision of Tp. 7 N., R. 2 W., Mt. Diablo meridian.	15 00	14 96	J. M. Pleasants	Surveys completed and approved; plats and field notes transmitted; account audited.
Ezra Carpenter.....	Mar. 29, 1872	Completion of the subdivision of Tp. 29 S., R. 19 E., Mt. Diablo meridian.	225 00		F. R. Cordosa.....	Surveys completed and approved; original map made.
William A. Pierce ...	Apr. 5, 1872	Completion of the subdivision of Tp. 7 N., R. 4 W., Mt. Diablo meridian.	10 00		T. J. Tucker.....	Surveys completed and approved; field notes platted, and transcript made.
A. M. Jones.....	Apr. 9, 1872	Exterior boundaries of the town site of "Yreka," in Tp. 45 N., R. 7 W., Mt. Diablo meridian.	67 50		Town trustees of "Yreka"	Surveys completed; field notes on file awaiting order for examination.
Isaac N. Chapman ...	Apr. 15, 1872	Exterior and subdivision lines of Tp. 9 N., R. 11 W., Mt. Diablo meridian.	42 00		R. H. Gilman	Do.
Calvin P. Bailey.....	Apr. 23, 1872	East boundary and subdivision of Tp. 17 S., R. 6 E., Mt. Diablo meridian.	16 00		Benjamin Bushell.....	Returns not yet made by deputy.
A. M. Jones.....	May 1, 1872	Exterior boundaries of the town site of "Rough and Ready," in Tp. 42 N., R. 9 W., Mt. Diablo meridian.	60 00		Inhabitants of "Rough and Ready."	Surveys completed; field notes on file awaiting order for examination.
William Magee	Instructions of May 8, 1872.	Exterior and subdivision lines of Tp. 31 N., R. 1 W., Mt. Diablo meridian.	52 00	47 13	Erastus Wagner.....	Surveys completed and approved; plats and field notes transmitted; account audited.
William Magee	May 20, 1872	Exterior and subdivision lines of Tp. 33 N., Rs. 7, 8, and 9 W., Mt. Diablo mer.	632 00	509 50	George W. Davis, John Taylor, *et al.*	Do.
Hubbard Savage	May 20, 1872	Exterior and subdivision lines of Tp. 13 N., R. 12 W., Mt. Diablo meridian.	776 00		Espey & McNab, Alex. McNab, and G. T. Espey.	Surveys completed and approved; field notes platted and returned to clerks for copying.

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George Tinkess	May 31, 1872	Exterior and subdivision lines of Tp. 13 N., R. 10 W., Mt. Diablo meridian.	227 00	Michael Manning and Thomas Manning.	Surveys completed and approved, field notes platted and returned to clerks for copying.
George R. Tolman	June 3, 1872	Exterior and subdivision lines of Tps. 24 and 25 S., R. 6 E., Mt. Diablo mer.	600 00	Ezekiel Tripp, D. K. Tripp, Varnum Westcott, and W. Cruickshanks.	Surveys completed and returns made; field notes on file awaiting order for examination.
George R. Tolman	June 5, 1872	Subdivision of Tp. 16 S., R. 1 W., Mt. Diablo meridian.	200 00	Robert and John Martin	Surveys completed; field notes on file awaiting order for examination.
William S. Powell	June 10, 1872	Completion of the exterior and subdivision lines of Tp. 20 S., R. 27 E., Mt. Diablo meridian.	273 75	Francis M. Kibler	Surveys completed; field notes returned to deputy for correction.

J. R. HARDENBERGH,
United States Surveyor General for California.

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C.—*Statement of surveys of mines in California for the fiscal year* 1871–'72, *made in conformity with the acts of Congress approved July* 26, 1866, *and July* 9, 1870.

Approval of survey.	Name of mine.	Location.
Aug. 22, 1871	Picayune Placer Mine, (Geo. Grant *et al*)	Nevada County.
Sept. 12, 1871	Mayflower Quartz Mine	Amador County.
Sept. 15, 1871	Keystone Gold Quartz Mine	Do.
Sept. 18, 1871	Red Hill Quicksilver Mine	Napa County.
Sept. 26, 1871	Original Amador Quartz Mine	Amador County.
Sept. 26, 1871	Spring Hill and Geneva Quartz Mine	Do.
Sept. 27, 1871	Bunker Hill Gold Quartz Mine	Do.
Sept. 28, 1871	Lincoln Quartz Mine South	Do.
Oct. 6, 1871	Oakville Quicksilver Mine	Napa County.
Oct. 31, 1871	Red Hill Placer Mine	Tuolumne County.
Nov. 11, 1871	Town Talk Placer Mine	Nevada County.
Nov. 11, 1871	Manzanita Placer Mine	Do.
Nov. 23, 1871	Dry Creek Gold Quartz Mine	Amador County.
Nov. 24, 1871	Simpson and Aden Gold Quartz Mine	Do.
Nov. 25, 1871	Stanislaus Gold Quartz Mine	Calaveras County.
Nov. 28, 1871	Fort John Gold Quartz Mine	Amador County.
Dec. 2, 1871	Washington Gold Quartz Mine	Plumas County.
Dec. 5, 1871	Luetje and Schwartz Placer Mine	Nevada County.
Dec. 9, 1871	Southerland Gold Quartz Mine	Amador County.
Dec. 16, 1871	Wild Cat Placer Mine	Do.
Dec. 19, 1871	Enterprise Gold Quartz Mine	Calaveras County.
Dec. 21, 1871	Pioneer Gold and Silver Quartz Mine	Amador County.
Dec. 21, 1871	Newton Copper Mine	Do.
Dec. 22, 1871	Staples & Co.'s Placer Mine	El Dorado County.
Dec. 27, 1871	S. Bright Gold Quartz Mine	Amador County.
Dec. 27, 1871	Cederberg Gold Quartz Mine	El Dorado County.
Dec. 28, 1871	Saint Lawrence Gold Quartz Mine	Do.
Dec. 30, 1871	Union Co.'s Gold Quartz Mine	Calaveras County.
Jan. 10, 1872	Eclipse Gold Quartz Mine	Amador County.
Jan. 12, 1872	Reserve Gold Quartz Mine	Calaveras County.
Jan. 17, 1872	Santa Cruz Gold Quartz Mine	Do.
Jan. 17, 1872	Norambagua Gold Quartz Mine	Nevada County.
Jan. 20, 1872	Pond & Constable Placer Mine	Placer County.
Jan. 29, 1872	Dutch Flat and Franklin Placer Mine	Do.
Feb. 2, 1872	Crane's Gulch Placer Mine	El Dorado County.
Feb. 6, 1872	South Yuba Canal Co's Placer Mine	Nevada County.
Feb. 8, 1872	Red Hill Placer Mine	Calaveras County.
Feb. 9, 1872	Dikeman Placer Mine	Nevada County.
Feb. 12, 1872	Rocky Bend Gold Quartz Mine	El Dorado County.
Feb. 13, 1872	Baltic Placer Mine	Nevada County.
Feb. 14, 1872	Hilton & McPherson Placer Mine	Tuolumne County.
Feb. 15, 1872	Richard's Placer Mine	Do.
Feb. 16, 1872	McMullan & Reese Placer Mine	Shasta County.
Feb. 19, 1872	Rising Hope Placer Mine	El Dorado County.
Feb. 20, 1872	North Fork and Bear River Placer Mine	Placer County.
Feb. 23, 1872	Georgia Slide Placer Mine, (D. W. Cary)	El Dorado County.
Feb. 24, 1872	Nisbet Gold Quartz Mine	Butte County.
Feb. 28, 1872	Bradley & Gardner Placer Mine	Placer County.
Mar. 13, 1872	Harmony Co.'s Placer Mine	Nevada County.
Mar. 13, 1872	Moorehouse Gold Quartz Mine	Do.
Mar. 18, 1872	Lone Jack Quartz Mine	Do.
Mar. 26, 1872	Sailor, or Brown & Co.'s, Placer Mine	Placer County.
Mar. 26, 1872	Weske Placer Mine	Do.
Mar. 28, 1872	Sliger Gold Quartz Mine	El Dorado County.
April 1, 1872	Elmore Hill Placer Mine	Placer County.
April 1, 1872	Dead Head Placer Mine	El Dorado County.
April 2, 1872	Bear River Placer Mine	Placer County.
April 5, 1872	Banghart Gold Quartz Mine	Shasta County.
April 6, 1872	Diltz Gold Quartz Mine	Mariposa County.
April 9, 1872	Gover Gold Quartz Mine	Nevada County.
April 11, 1872	Powell Placer Mine	Placer County.
April 11, 1872	Calaveras Copper Mine	Calaveras County.
April 13, 1872	Bobby Burns Gold Quartz Mine	El Dorado County.
April 16, 1872	Tecumseh Gold, Silver, and Copper Mine	Calaveras County.
April 19, 1872	Tyson Iron and Copper Mine	Tuolumne County.
April 20, 1872	Spagnoli Gold Quartz Mine	Amador County.
April 25, 1872	Everlasting Gold Quartz Mine	Calaveras County.
April 29, 1872	Sargent & Jacob's Placer Mine	Nevada County.
May 1, 1872	Keystone Placer Mine	Do.
May 6, 1872	Wisconsin Gold Quartz Mine	Do.
May 20, 1872	Independence Gold Quartz Mine	Sierra County.
May 21, 1872	Franklin Miner Placer Mine	Placer County.
May 28, 1872	Red Hill Placer Mine	Do.
June 3, 1872	Clyde Gold Quartz Mine	Amador County.
June 4, 1872	Summit Gold Quartz Mine	Do.
June 5, 1872	Mutual Placer Mine	Placer County.
June 10, 1872	North Star Gold Quartz Mine	Amador County.
June 12, 1872	Railroad Placer Mine	El Dorado County.
June 13, 1872	O'Brien & Tulley Placer Mine	Do.

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C.—*Statement of surveys of mines in California, &c.*—Continued.

Approval of survey.	Name of mine.	Location.
June 14, 1872....	Olsen & Donaldson Placer Mine	El Dorado County.
June 15, 1872....	Finn Placer Mine	Tuolumne County.
June 17, 1872....	Shoemaker Placer Mine	El Dorado County.
June 18, 1872....	Rowe & Co.'s Placer Mine	Do.
June 19, 1872....	Sailor Slide Placer Mine	Do.
June 20, 1872....	Murchie Placer Mine	Nevada County.
June 26, 1872....	Pennsylvania Quicksilver Mine	Monterey County.
June 26, 1872....	Don Juan Quicksilver Mine	Do.
June 26, 1872....	Don Miguel Quicksilver Mine	Do.
June 26, 1872....	New York Quicksilver Mine	Do.
June 26, 1872....	Hazard Gold Quartz Mine	Amador County.
June 27, 1872....	Nevada Gold Quartz Mine	Do.
June 29, 1872....	El Dorado Gold Quartz Mine	Do.

J. R. HARDENBERGH,
United States Surveyor General for California.

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D.—*Statement of number of miles surveyed in California during the fiscal year* 1871-'72.

Name of surveyor.	Date of contract.	Base.	Meridian.	Standard.	Traverse.	Meander.	Township.	Section.
		M. ch. lk.	*M. ch. lk.*	*M. ch. lk.*	*M. ch. lk.*	*M. ch. lk.*	*M. ch. lk.*	*M. ch. lk.*
Miles surveyed to June 30, 1871, as per last report		358 4 50	753 18 45	4,563 79 82	2,755 59 34	1,037 25 35	24,503 72 88	95,860 33 71
Max Strobel	June 22, 1868			5 50		5 14 39		8 04 60
Hiram Austin	June 24, 1869					3 24 05		
A. Leon Cervantes	July 8, 1869					4 5 69	16 39 62	34 43 87
Thornton F. Battelle	July 19, 1869						29 0 00	172 1 67
Gilbert W. Colby	Jan. 21, 1870			2 53 65		20 17 21	24 71 72	71 52 96
J. T. Pennington	Jan. 21, 1870					19 35 55	1 51 00	44 58 00
Elias J. Edwards	Aug. 2, 1870						1 76 13	63 57 06
William H. Norway	Oct. 25, 1870			20 49 06				
John Goldsworthy	Jan. 9, 1871						2 43 65	39 52 24
E. W. Brown	Jan. 10, 1871							24 63 22
William H. Norway	Jan. 16, 1871					29 35 74	6 77 44	24 73 45
A. B. Beauvais	Jan. 25, 1871						6 4 50	59 61 84
J. W. Mackall	Jan. 28, 1871						6 45 85	14 73 97
Edward C. Uren	Feb. 6, 1871					2 27 38		
Edward C. Uren	Feb. 16, 1871					1 27 54		
T. J. Dewoody	Feb. 18, 1871							19 77 56
J. W. McKamy	Feb. 23, 1871					6 66 85		5 79 73
Gustavus Cox	Mar. 21, 1871					2 57 78	2 14 63	8 73 07
J. M. Ingalls	April 5, 1871			7 23 00			48 45 63	183 14 32
George Small	April 5, 1871						54 77 15	184 2 09
Joseph J. Cloud	April 6, 1871					2 9 62	63 50	2 64 47
J. H. Pieper	June 7, 1871	1 40 00					5 40 00	5 34 19
Isaac N. Chapman	June 14, 1871						3 0 00	49 44 31
Wilfred F. Ingalls	June 15, 1871			36 0 00			203 62 97	419 54 77
Wilfred F. Ingalls	June 15, 1871							540 3 02
John M. Ingalls	June 15, 1871			8 40 00			121 42 74	528 18 73
John M. Ingalls	June 15, 1871			26 0 00			92 32 80	433 36 24
John Reed	June 20, 1871						4 0 56	13 2 12
Denton D. Brown	June 20, 1871			5 78 50				43 72 06
Denton D. Brown	June 30, 1871						2 0 00	4 1 50
Alexander McKay	July 15, 1871			61 1 50		21 5 88	147 66 20	698 26 19
George Small	July 15, 1871			24 00 00		17 4 64	105 38 47	351 51 48
George Small	July 15, 1871							60 3 56
Isaac N. Chapman	July 21, 1871			1 39 34			3 34 40	12 38 71
Henry F. Terry	July 22 and Nov. 13, 1871						2 0 00	28 2 90
William Minto	Aug. 9, 1871			10 30 71		21 42 96	98 48 55	238 72 24
Elias J. Edwards	Aug. 11, 1871							5 1 54
Henry F. Terry	Aug. 22, 1871						5 0 00	8 1 30
Denton D. Brown	Sept. 19, 1871							1 0 40
Denton D. Brown	Sept. 19, 1871			2 0 00			7 0 00	7 40 35
William Magee	Sept. 20, 1871							91 43 00
H. S. Smith	Sept. 28, 1871						1 40 00	13 0 00

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Robert R. Harris	Sept. 30, 1871						3 0 00	1 60 00
Walter L. Rumble	Oct. 19, 1871					2 14 28	16 10	13 60 79
Isaac N. Chapman	Nov. 11, 1871			6 0 13			4 40 00	23 66 92
William J. Lewis	Nov. 14, 1871							31 21 38
Robert R. Harris	Dec. 5, 1871							37 43 12
John Reed	Dec. 9, 1871						39 55	49 71
Isaac N. Chapman	Dec. 11, 1871						40 32	13 62 30
Robert R. Harris	Feb. 5, 1872							4 18 25
William Magee	Feb. 12, 1872						1 0 00	6 2 50
E. H. Marshall	Mar. 28, 1872							1 39 70
Total miles surveyed to June 30, 1872		358 04 50	754 58 45	4,776 01 21	2,755 59 34	1,196 14 91	25,521 68 36	100,441 21 11

J. R. HARDENBERGH,
United States Surveyor General for California.

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D.—*Statement of number of miles surveyed in California during the fiscal year* 1871-'72.

Name of surveyor.	Date of contract.	Base.	Meridian.	Standard.	Traverse.	Meander.	Township.	Section.
		M. ch. lk.	*M. ch. lk.*	*M. ch. lk.*	*M. ch. lk.*	*M. ch. lk.*	*M. ch. lk.*	*M. ch. lk.*
Miles surveyed to June 30, 1871, as per last report		358 4 50	753 18 45	4,563 79 82	2,755 59 34	1,037 25 35	24,503 72 88	95,860 33 71
Max Strobel	June 22, 1868			5 50		5 14 39		8 04 60
Hiram Austin	June 24, 1869					3 24 05		
A. Leon Cervantes	July 8, 1869					4 5 69	16 39 62	34 43 87
Thornton F. Battelle	July 19, 1869						29 0 00	172 1 67
Gilbert W. Colby	Jan. 21, 1870			2 53 65		20 17 21	24 71 72	71 52 96
J. T. Pennington	Jan. 21, 1870					19 35 55	1 51 00	44 58 00
Elias J. Edwards	Aug. 2, 1870						1 76 13	63 57 06
William H. Norway	Oct. 25, 1870			20 49 06				
John Goldsworthy	Jan. 9, 1871						2 43 65	39 52 24
E. W. Brown	Jan. 10, 1871							24 63 22
William H. Norway	Jan. 16, 1871					39 35 74	6 77 44	24 73 45
A. B. Beauvais	Jan. 25, 1871						6 4 50	59 61 84
J. W. Mackall	Jan. 28, 1871						6 45 85	14 73 97
Edward C. Uren	Feb. 6, 1871					2 27 38		
Edward C. Uren	Feb. 16, 1871					1 27 54		
T. J. Dewoody	Feb. 18, 1871							19 77 56
J. W. McKamy	Feb. 23, 1871					6 66 85		5 79 73
Gustavus Cox	Mar. 21, 1871					2 57 78	2 14 63	8 73 07
J. M. Ingalls	April 5, 1871			7 23 00			48 45 63	183 14 32
George Small	April 5, 1871						54 77 15	184 2 09
Joseph J. Cloud	April 6, 1871					2 9 62	63 50	2 64 47
J. H. Pieper	June 7, 1871	1 40 00					5 40 00	5 34 19
Isaac N. Chapman	June 14, 1871						3 0 00	49 44 31
Wilfred F. Ingalls	June 15, 1871			36 0 00			203 62 97	419 54 77
Wilfred F. Ingalls	June 15, 1871							540 3 02
John M. Ingalls	June 15, 1871			8 40 00			121 42 74	528 18 73
John M. Ingalls	June 15, 1871			26 0 00			92 32 80	433 36 24
John Reed	June 20, 1871						4 0 56	13 2 12
Denton D. Brown	June 20, 1871			5 78 50				43 72 06
Denton D. Brown	June 30, 1871						2 0 00	4 1 50
Alexander McKay	July 15, 1871			61 1 50		21 5 88	147 66 20	698 26 19
George Small	July 15, 1871			24 00 00		17 4 64	105 38 47	351 51 48
George Small	July 15, 1871							60 3 56
Isaac N. Chapman	July 21, 1871			1 39 34			3 34 40	12 38 71
Henry F. Terry	July 22 and Nov. 13, 1871						2 0 00	28 2 90
William Minto	Aug. 9, 1871			10 30 71		21 42 96	98 48 55	238 72 24
Elias J. Edwards	Aug. 11, 1871							5 1 54
Henry F. Terry	Aug. 22, 1871						5 0 00	8 1 30
Denton D. Brown	Sept. 19, 1871							1 0 40
Denton D. Brown	Sept. 19, 1871			2 0 00			7 0 00	7 40 35
William Magee	Sept. 20, 1871							21 43 00
H. S. Smith	Sept. 26, 1871						1 40 00	13 0 00

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Robert R. Harris							3 0 00	1 60 00
Walter L. Rumble	Sept. 30, 1871						16 10	13 60 79
Isaac N. Chapman	Oct. 19, 1871			6 0 13		2 14 28	4 40 00	23 66 92
William J. Lewis	Nov. 11, 1871							31 21 38
Robert R. Harris	Nov. 14, 1871							37 43 12
John Reed	Dec. 5, 1871							
Isaac N. Chapman	Dec. 9, 1871						39 55	49 71
Robert R. Harris	Dec. 11, 1871						40 32	13 61 30
William Magee	Feb. 5, 1872							4 18 25
E. H. Marshall	Feb. 12, 1872						1 0 00	6 2 50
	Mar. 28, 1872							1 39 70
Total miles surveyed to June 30, 1872		358 04 50	754 58 45	4,776 01 21	2,755 59 34	1,196 14 91	25,521 68 36	100,441 21 11

J. R. HARDENBERGH,
United States Surveyor General for California.

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E.—*List of lands surveyed in California from June 30, 1871, to June 30, 1872.*

No. of township surveyed.	Description.	Meridian.	Public land.	A. Confirmed private land claims.	B. Military reservation.	C. Indian reservation.	D. Unsurveyed mountain land.	E. River, swamp, and overflowed land.	F. Unsurveyed public land.	Remarks.	Total.
			Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
1	Township 1 north, range 4 east	Mount Diablo						23, 040. 00			23, 040. 00
2	Township 1 north, range 5 east	do						23, 090. 00			23, 090. 00
3	Township 1 north, range 6 east	do		10, 220. 00				13, 020. 00			23, 240. 00
4	aTownship 2 north, range 1 east	do	8, 128. 91	8, 190. 00				6, 560. 00			22, 878. 91
5	aTownship 2 north, range 3 east	do	3, 109. 54					19, 930. 46			23, 040. 00
6	Township 2 north, range 4 east	do						24, 580. 00			24, 580. 00
7	Township 2 north, range 5 east	do						22, 790. 00			22, 790. 00
8	aTownship 3 north, range 1 east	do	11, 006. 84					11, 764. 00			22, 770. 84
9	Township 3 north, range 3 east	do		46. 00				22, 994. 00			23, 040. 00
10	Township 3 north, range 4 east	do						21, 870. 00			21, 870. 00
11	Township 3 north, range 13 east	do	22, 790. 34								22, 790. 34
12	Township 4 north, range 3 east	do		4, 400. 00				18, 640. 00			23, 040. 00
13	Township 4 north, range 4 east	do						21, 170. 00			21, 170. 00
14	aTownship 4 north, range 13 east	do	23, 055. 14								23, 055. 14
15	Township 5 north, range 3 east	do						22, 400. 00			22, 400. 00
16	aTownship 5 north, range 4 east	do						20, 769. 00			20, 769. 00
17	Township 5 north, range 15 east	do	10, 560. 00				12, 430. 00				22, 990. 00
18	Township 5 north, range 16 east	do	2, 728. 76				20, 230. 00				22, 958. 76
19	aTownship 6 north, range 2 east	do	22, 063. 52					960. 00			23, 023. 52
20	aTownship 6 north, range 3 east	do	2, 933. 39					20, 150. 46			23, 083. 85
21	aTownship 6 north, range 4 east	do						20, 800. 33			20, 800. 33
22	aTownship 6 north, range 8 east	do	15, 338. 59	7, 679. 52							23, 018. 11
23	aTownship 7 north, range 3 east	do	9, 639. 03					12, 963. 45			22, 602. 48
24	aTownship 7 north, range 4 east	do						20, 712. 50			20, 712. 50
25	aTownship 8 north, range 2 east	do	12, 974. 55	3, 828. 14				5, 955. 52			22, 758. 21
26	aTownship 8 north, range 3 east	do	3, 089. 70					19, 970. 20			23, 059. 90
27	aTownship 9 north, range 2 east	do	18, 933. 18					4, 005. 07			22, 938. 25
28	aTownship 10 north, range 2 east	do	6, 734. 48	12, 487. 18				3, 751. 14			22, 972. 80
29	aTownship 11 north, range 1 east	do	18, 648. 16					4, 444. 51			23, 092. 67
30	aTownship 11 north, range 2 east	do	10, 009. 94	A				11, 013. 54		A + river 2, 045. 00	23, 068. 48
31	aTownship 12 north, range 1 east	do	1, 111. 74	A				16, 205. 07		A + river 5, 832. 39	23, 149. 20
32	aTownship 12 north, range 2 east	do	2, 805. 18	A				16, 083. 93		A + river 4, 100. 00	22, 989. 11
33	Township 12 north, range 8 east	do	22, 891. 61								22, 891. 61

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34	a Township 13 north, range	1 east	do	4,257.90	A				11,528.00		A ¼ river	7,340.55	21,126.45
35	a Township 13 north, range	2 east	do	5,533.92	A				17,317.60		A ¼ river	112.40	22,963.92
36	a Township 14 north, range	1 east	do	5,166.00	A				9,446.66		A ¼ river	8,436.53	23,049.19
37	a Township 17 north, range	3 east	do	8,120.14	A						A ¼ river	14,862.26	22,982.40
38	a Township 18 north, range	3 east	do	12,201.13	A						A ¼ river	10,812.47	23,013.60
39	a Township 21 north, range	14 east	do	22,567.42					480.00				23,047.42
40	Township 28 north, range	6 east	do	13,757.32				9,280.00					23,037.32
41	Township 29 north, range	3 east	do	7,594.06				14,380.00	1,040.00				23,014.06
42	Township 29 north, range	4 east	do	10,797.56				9,590.00	2,637.70				23,025.26
43	Township 29 north, range	6 east	do	22,312.61					680.76		Willow Lake	29.63	21,023.00
44	Township 30 north, range	6 east	do	1,770.94				20,760.00	440.00				22,970.94
45	Township 31 north, range	7 east	do	17,613.44				5,440.00					23,053.44
46	Township 31 north, range	8 east	do	22,827.26					200.00				23,027.26
47	Township 31 north, range	9 east	do	22,947.78					123.16				23,070.94
48	Township 32 north, range	7 east	do	23,010.49									23,010.49
49	Township 32 north, range	8 east	do	23,039.24									23,039.24
50	Township 32 north, range	9 east	do	23,065.53									23,065.53
51	Township 33 north, range	6 east	do	22,972.45									22,972.45
52	Township 33 north, range	7 east	do	22,910.15									22,910.15
53	Township 33 north, range	8 east	do	23,123.38									23,123.38
54	Township 33 north, range	9 east	do	23,102.13									23,102.13
55	Township 33 north, range	10 east	do	22,886.65							Eagle Lake	148.85	23,035.50
56	Township 33 north, range	11 east	do	14,699.88							Eagle Lake	8,336.00	23,035.88
57	Township 34 north, range	6 east	do	22,974.33									22,974.33
58	Township 34 north, range	7 east	do	22,951.98									22,951.98
59	Township 34 north, range	8 east	do	23,049.36									23,049.36
60	Township 34 north, range	9 east	do	23,148.97									23,148.97
61	Township 34 north, range	11 east	do	21,525.77					1,522.89				23,048.66
62	Township 34 north, range	13 east	do	23,051.23									23,051.23
63	Township 34 north, range	14 east	do	23,009.98									23,009.98
64	Township 35 north, range	6 east	do	15,709.83									15,709.83
65	Township 35 north, range	7 east	do	15,157.30					520.00				15,677.30
66	Township 35 north, range	9 east	do	15,710.40									15,710.40
67	Township 35 north, range	11 east	do	15,700.46									15,700.46
68	Township 35 north, range	12 east	do	15,715.04									15,715.04
69	Township 35 north, range	13 east	do	15,762.54									15,762.54
70	Township 38 north, range	14 east	do	9,990.65					1,521.32				11,511.97
71	Township 39 north, range	13 east	do	22,958.72					78.33				23,037.05
72	Township 40 north, range	12 east	do	6,031.29					5,888.45				11,919.74
73	Township 41 north, range	8 east	do	23,000.08									23,000.08
74	Township 41 north, range	9 east	do	22,693.20					359.19				23,052.39
75	Township 41 north, range	10 east	do	23,017.97									23,017.97
76	Township 41 north, range	11 east	do	22,332.72					680.00				23,012.72
77	Township 41 north, range	12 east	do	20,555.06					2,440.25				22,995.31
78	Township 41 north, range	13 east	do	23,076.34									23,076.34
79	Township 42 north, range	8 east	do	22,940.46									22,940.46
80	Township 42 north, range	9 east	do	22,922.89					78.43				23,001.32
81	Township 42 north, range	10 east	do	23,034.56									23,034.56
82	Township 42 north, range	11 east	do	22,839.89					80.00				22,919.89
83	Township 42 north, range	12 east	do	21,849.24					1,120.00				22,969.24
84	Township 42 north, range	13 east	do	22,234.73					889.72				23,124.45

a Townships returned in previous reports, the areas of which are changed by subsequent surveys or amendments.

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E.—*List of lands surveyed in California from June 30, 1871, to June 30, 1872*—Continued.

No. of township surveyed.	Description.	Meridian.	Public land.	A. Confirmed private land claims.	B. Military reservation.	C. Indian reservation.	D. Unsurveyed mountain land.	E. River, swamp, and overflowed land.	F. Unsurveyed public land.	Remarks.	Total.
			Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
85	Township 43 north, range 8 east	Mount Diablo	22,994.99								22,994.99
86	Township 43 north, range 9 east	do	22,960.67								22,960.67
87	Township 43 north, range 10 east	do	21,314.92					1,717.44			23,032.36
88	Township 43 north, range 11 east	do	22,937.33								22,937.33
89	Township 43 north, range 12 east	do	22,930.74								22,930.74
90	Township 43 north, range 13 east	do	23,170.72								23,170.72
91	Township 44 north, range 11 east	do	22,513.84					399.91			22,913.75
92	Township 44 north, range 12 east	do	22,877.46								22,877.46
93	Township 44 north, range 13 east	do	22,986.92					240.00			23,226.92
94	Township 44 north, range 14 east	do	16,634.65				6,398.72				23,033.37
95	Township 45 north, range 11 east	do	23,573.17								23,573.17
96	Township 45 north, range 12 east	do	23,573.10								23,573.10
97	Township 45 north, range 13 east	do	11,613.26					837.52		Goose Lake 11,470.00	23,920.78
98	Township 45 north, range 14 east	do	15,174.19				7,680.00			Goose Lake 180.05	23,034.24
99	Township 46 north, range 11 east	do	23,059.38								23,059.38
100	Township 46 north, range 12 east	do	23,052.51								23,052.51
101	Township 46 north, range 14 east	do	14,861.42							Goose Lake 8,173.40	23,034.82
102	aTownship 46 north, range 16 east	do	17,744.02		1,612.66					Upper Lake 3,693.10	23,049.78
103	Township 47 north, range 11 east	do	23,081.29								23,081.29
104	Township 47 north, range 12 east	do	23,106.12								23,106.12
105	Township 47 north, range 13 east	do	4,223.68							Goose Lake 19,580.00	23,803.68
106	Township 2 north, range 6 west	do	165.19	A				E.		A + E 22,874.81	23,040.00
107	Township 4 north, range 6 west	do	21.24	A				E.		A + E 23,106.12	23,127.36
108	aTownship 4 north, range 7 west	do	10,812.43	A				E.		A + E 12,252.75	23,065.18
109	Township 6 north, range 6 west	do	2,523.73	A					F.	A + F 20,615.39	23,139.12
110	aTownship 7 north, range 2 west	do	14,391.95	975.73			7,674.56				23,042.24
111	aTownship 7 north, range 4 west	do	9,961.35	1,757.15			11,727.40				23,445.90
112	aTownship 8 north, range 2 west	do	18,146.95	229.99			4,820.00				23,196.94
113	aTownship 8 north, range 6 west	do	13,287.68	A			D.			A + D 9,091.96	22,379.64
114	Township 8 north, range 13 west	do	3,600.48	3,159.52							6,760.00
115	aTownship 9 north, range 2 west	do	16,637.34				6,401.40				23,038.74
116	Township 9 north, range 4 west	do	12,509.93	10,470.00							22,979.93
117	Township 9 north, range 5 west	do	12,156.12	8,989.89							21,146.01

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118	Township 10 north, range	5 west	do	17, 209. 89					6, 817. 48			24, 027. 37
119	Township 11 north, range	6 west	do	8, 008. 57	A		D			A + D	13, 860. 00	21, 868. 57
120	a Township 12 north, range	1 west	do	18, 861. 89				3, 879. 55				22, 741. 44
121	a Township 13 north, range	1 west	do	15, 488. 20				7, 128. 15				22, 616. 35
122	a Township 13 north, range	8 west	do	3, 050. 11			D			D + lake	20, 050. 00	23, 100. 11
123	a Township 14 north, range	2 west	do	22, 587. 62				80. 07				22, 667. 69
124	a Township 14 north, range	4 west	do	11, 209. 52			11, 960. 00					23, 169. 52
125	a Township 14 north, range	7 west	do	13, 697. 16			8, 640. 00			Clear Lake	602. 53	22, 939. 69
126	a Township 15 north, range	2 west	do	19, 282. 93				3, 219. 79				22, 502. 72
127	a Township 15 north, range	4 west	do	14, 178. 90					8, 984. 00			23, 162. 90
128	a Township 15 north, range	5 west	do	17, 024. 12			5, 056. 00	2, 200. 00				24, 280. 12
129	Township 16 north, range	2 west	do	17, 140. 80	5, 826. 45							22, 967. 25
130	a Township 16 north, range	4 west	do	22, 837. 54								22, 837. 54
131	Township 16 north, range	5 west	do	15, 419. 38			7, 405. 28					22, 824. 66
132	Township 16 north, range	6 west	do	2, 291. 98			20, 800. 00					23, 091. 98
133	a Township 17 north, range	4 west	do	23, 032. 20								23, 032. 20
134	a Township 18 north, range	4 west	do	23, 041. 57								23, 041. 57
135	Township 20 north, range	2 west	do	7, 571. 68	15, 270. 00							22, 841. 68
136	Township 21 north, range	2 west	do	12, 423. 52	10, 470. 00							22, 893. 52
137	Township 22 north, range	2 west	do	7, 901. 56	A					A + river	15, 060. 00	22, 961. 56
138	Township 26 north, range	3 west	do	795. 15	A					A + river and island.	22, 196. 85	22, 992. 00
139	a Township 26 north, range	4 west	do	18, 092. 98	4, 912. 17							23, 005. 15
140	a Township 31 north, range	1 west	do	12, 155. 12			10, 865. 80					23, 020. 92
141	Township 33 north, range	6 west	do	2, 080. 00			21, 040. 00					23, 120. 00
142	Township 33 north, range	7 west	do	160. 00			22, 880. 00					23, 040. 00
143	Township 33 north, range	8 west	do	4, 340. 00			18, 699. 22					23, 040. 00
144	Township 33 north, range	9 west	do	3, 840. 00			19, 200. 00					23, 040. 00
145	Township 1 south, range	4 east	do	1, 569. 59	4, 754. 00			16, 735. 30				23, 058. 89
146	Township 1 south, range	5 east	do	7, 310. 00				16, 210. 00				23, 520. 00
147	a Township 3 south, range	2 east	do	7, 891. 32	15, 201. 00							23, 092. 32
148	a Township 4 south, range	2 east	do	15, 690. 33	7, 348. 36							23, 038. 69
149	Township 6 south, range	1 east	do	566. 42	A			E.		A + E	22, 431. 58	22, 998. 00
150	a Township 12 south, range	18 east	do	22, 921. 19						San Joaquin Riv.	124. 28	23, 045. 47
151	Township 13 south, range	5 east	do	1, 068. 89	22, 038. 31							23, 107. 20
152	Township 14 south, range	10 east	do	23, 950. 43								23, 950. 43
153	Township 14 south, range	11 east	do	25, 140. 74								25, 140. 74
154	a Township 14 south, range	25 east	do	3, 361. 60			19, 678. 40					23, 040. 00
155	Township 15 south, range	9 east	do	22, 912. 62								22, 912. 62
156	Township 15 south, range	10 east	do	23, 079. 46								23, 079. 46
157	Township 15 south, range	11 east	do	24, 310. 07								24, 310. 07
158	Township 16 south, range	11 east	do	24, 186. 60								24, 186. 60
159	Township 17 south, range	11 east	do	8, 480. 00			16, 270. 00					24, 750. 00
160	a Township 17 south, range	12 east	do	4, 984. 00			18, 100. 00					23, 084. 00
161	a Township 27 south, range	10 east	do	12, 568. 79	A		D.			A + D	9, 442. 08	22, 010. 87
162	a Township 28 south, range	19 east	do	22, 495. 17								22, 495. 17
163	a Township 28 south, range	20 east	do	23, 147. 65								23, 147. 65
164	a Township 30 south, range	13 east	do	7, 206. 77	A		D.			A + D	15, 877. 17	23, 083. 94
165	a Township 30 south, range	20 east	do	23, 033. 38								23, 033. 38
166	a Township 30 south, range	22 east	do	23, 047. 70								23, 047. 70

a Townships returned in previous reports, the areas of which are changed by subsequent surveys or amendments.

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E.—*List of lands surveyed in California from June 30, 1871, to June 30, 1872*—Continued.

No. of township surveyed.	Description.	Meridian.	Public land.	A. Confirmed private land claims.	B. Military reservation.	C. Indian reservation.	D. Unsurveyed mountain land.	E. River, swamp, and overflowed land.	F. Unsurveyed public land.	Remarks.		Total.
			Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*		*Acres.*	*Acres.*
167	a Township 31 south, range 12 east	Mount Diablo	4,918.38	A			D.			A + D	18,066.79	22,985.17
168	Township 31 south, range 16 east	do	400.00				22,640.00					23,040.00
169	Township 32 south, range 12 east	do	57.86	4,870.00								4,927.86
170	Township 32 south, range 16 east	do	12,506.04				10,533.96					23,040.00
171	Township 2 south, range 1 west	San Bernardino	12,019.02	A			D.			A + D	11,170.00	23,189.02
172	Township 2 south, range 2 west	do	7,793.01	A			D.			A + D	15,437.60	23,230.61
173	a Township 2 south, range 14 west	do	9,951.11	13,054.33								23,005.44
174	Township 12 south, range 1 west	do	5,195.45	A			D.			A + D	17,850.00	23,045.45
175	Township 3 north, range 24 west	do	8,685.14	4,685.40								13,370.54
176	Township 3 north, range 25 west	do	442.63	150.00								592.63
177	a Township 1 north, range 2 west	Humboldt	22,047.30				960.00					23,007.30
178	a Township 1 north, range 3 west	do	9,272.64									9,272.64
	Aggregate		2,462,368.41	181,013.14	1,612.66		371,540.74	551,353.37	15,801.48		375,262.54	3,958,952.34
a	Township 2 north, range 1 east	Mount Diablo	8,128.91	A				E.		A + E	14,750.00	22,878.91
a	Township 2 north, range 3 east	do	3,109.54					19,930.46				23,040.00
a	Township 3 north, range 1 east	do	11,006.84					11,764.00				22,770.84
a	Township 5 north, range 4 east	do	3,156.56					17,596.33				20,752.89
a	Township 6 north, range 2 east	do	22,463.52					560.00				23,023.52
a	Township 6 north, range 3 east	do	7,076.85					16,046.90				23,123.75
a	Township 6 north, range 4 east	do	6,088.70					14,756.88				20,845.58
a	Township 6 north, range 8 east	do	19,818.11				3,200.00					23,018.11
a	Township 7 north, range 3 east	do	12,037.88					10,788.50				22,826.38
a	Township 7 north, range 4 east	do	6,971.43					13,783.77				20,755.20
a	Township 8 north, range 2 east	do	18,930.07	3,828.14								22,758.21
a	Township 8 north, range 3 east	do	6,739.90					16,320.00				23,059.90
a	Township 9 north, range 2 east	do	22,938.25									22,938.25
a	Township 10 north, range 2 east	do	10,485.62	12,487.18								22,972.80
a	Township 11 north, range 1 east	do	21,392.67					1,680.00				23,072.67
a	Township 11 north, range 2 east	do	14,326.48	A				E.		A + E	8,741.92	23,068.40

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a	Township 12 north, range 1 east	do	6,356.01	A				E		A + E	16,793.19	23,149.20
a	Township 12 north, range 2 east	do	8,604.12	A				E		A + E	14,328.00	22,932.12
a	Township 13 north, range 1 east	do	14,694.80	A				E		A + E	8,102.80	22,797.60
a	Township 13 north, range 2 east	do	12,678.32	A				E		A + E	10,285.60	22,963.92
a	Township 14 north, range 1 east	do	11,132.66	A				E		A + E	11,916.53	23,049.19
a	Township 17 north, range 3 east	do	4,190.38	A						A + riv. land	18,792.02	22,982.40
a	Township 18 north, range 3 east	do	1,576.08	A						A + riv. land	21,437.52	23,013.60
a	Township 21 north, range 14 east	do	18,092.52			D	E			D E	4,960.00	23,052.52
a	Township 46 north, range 16 east	do	17,773.52	1,588.16			3,693.10					23,049.78
a	Township 7 north, range 2 west	do	9,671.95	975.73		12,394.56						24,042.24
a	Township 8 north, range 6 west	do	10,575.44	A		D				A + D	11,804.20	22,379.64
a	Township 8 north, range 2 west	do	17,666.95	229.99		5,300.00						23,196.94
a	Township 9 north, range 2 west	do	16,477.34			6,561.40						23,038.74
a	Township 12 north, range 1 west	do	22,741.44									22,741.44
a	Township 13 north, range 1 west	do	16,965.12				5,653.93					22,619.05
a	Township 13 north, range 8 west	do	990.32			D	E			D + E	22,049.68	23,040.00
a	Township 14 north, range 2 west	do	22,667.89									22,667.89
a	Township 14 north, range 4 west	do	10,040.32			13,054.40						23,094.72
a	Township 14 north, range 7 west	do	9,697.16			12,640.92	602.53					22,940.61
a	Township 15 north, range 2 west	do	22,502.72									22,502.72
a	Township 15 north, range 4 west	do	13,058.90					10,104.60				23,162.90
a	Township 15 north, range 5 west	do	16,330.91			5,700.00	2,200.00					24,230.91
a	Township 16 north, range 4 west	do	15,330.16			7,680.00						23,010.16
a	Township 17 north, range 4 west	do	19,847.68			3,200.00						23,047.68
a	Township 18 north, range 4 west	do	21,121.57			1,920.00						23,041.57
a	Township 3 south, range 2 east	do	7,970.72	15,121.60								23,092.32
a	Township 4 south, range 2 east	do	15,578.69	7,460.00								23,038.69
a	Township 12 south, range 18 east	do	21,125.47					F		F river	1,920.00	23,045.47
a	Township 14 south, range 25 east	do	640.00			22,400.00						23,040.00
a	Township 17 south, range 12 east	do	2,424.00			20,603.04						22,627.04
a	Township 27 south, range 10 east	do	12,528.79	A		D				A + D	9,482.08	22,010.87
a	Township 28 south, range 19 east	do	7,840.52			15,117.52						22,958.04
a	Township 28 south, range 20 east	do	20,303.36			2,880.00						23,183.36
a	Township 30 south, range 13 east	do	6,032.53	A		D				A + D	17,051.41	23,083.94
a	Township 30 south, range 20 east	do	7,511.34			15,481.14						22,992.48
a	Township 30 south, range 22 east	do	16,959.58			6,080.00						23,039.58
a	Township 31 south, range 12 east	do	4,795.17	A		D				A + D	18,190.00	22,985.17
a	Township 2 south, range 1 west	San Bernardino	5,120.00			17,920.00						23,040.00
a	Township 2 south, range 14 west	do	9,932.80	13,072.64								23,005.44
a	Township 1 north, range 2 west	Humboldt	18,236.80			4,798.40						23,035.20
a	Township 1 north, range 3 west	do	6,179.87			3,112.00						9,291.87
	a Returned in previous reports		698,932.25	54,758.44		180,103.38	135,376.40	10,104.60			210,664.95	1,289,939.42
	Aggregate brought down		2,462,368.41	181,013.14	1,612.66	371,540.74	551,353.37	15,801.48			375,262.54	3,978,952.34
	a Returned in previous reports		698,932.25	54,758.44		180,103.38	135,376.40	10,104.60			210,664.95	1,289,939.42
	Aggregate		1,763,436.16	126,254.70	1,612.66	191,437.36	415,976.97	5,697.48			164,597.59	2,669,012.92

a Townships returned in previous reports, the areas of which are changed by subsequent surveys or amendments.

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RECAPITULATION.

Acres public land surveyed	1,763,436.16
Acres, as per column "A"	126,254.79
Acres, as per column "B"	1,612.66
Acres, as per column "D"	191,437.36
Acres, as per column "E"	415,976.97
Acres, as per column "F"	5,697.48
Acres, as per column "Remarks"	164,597.59
Aggregate acres	2,669,012.92

J. H. WILDES,
Chief Draughtsman.

F.—*Statement of plats made in the office of the surveyor general for California during the fiscal year* 1871–'72.

Description.	Originals.	Department.	Register.	Court.	Skeleton maps.	Total.
Plats of township lines	12	12				24
Maps of subdivision line and amendments	174	168	137			479
Plats of ranches	12	25		1	78	116
Plats of mining claims	104	105	104			313
Maps of two bodies of land, notoriously "swampy and overflowed," (14 townships.)	1	1	3			5
Aggregate	303	311	244	1	78	937

J. H. WILDES,
Chief Draughtsman

G.—*Statement of transcripts of field notes of public surveys sent to the Department at Washington from the office of the United States surveyor general for California during the fiscal year* 1871–'72.

Name of deputy.	Date of contract.	No. of transcripts.	When sent.
James G. Mather	Oct. 24, 1870	5	July 1, 1871
John M. Ingalls	Sept. 23, 1870	2	July 3, 1871
Isaac N. Chapman	May 12, 1871	1	July 6, 1871
George W. Schell	Oct. 1, 1870	1	July 20, 1871
Hubert C. Ward	Sept. 2, 1869	7	July 24, 1871
Joseph J. Cloud	Sept. 16, 1870	11	Aug. 18, 1871
Denton D. Brown	Dec. 12, 1870	4	Aug. 23, 1871
Henry F. Terry	Jan. 12, 1871	1	Sept. 1, 1871
John Reed	June 20, 1871	1	Sept. 9, 1871
John Goldsworthy	Jan. 9, 1871	1	Sept. 22, 1871
A. B. Beauvais	Jan. 25, 1871	2	Sept. 22, 1871
Isaac N. Chapman	June 14, 1871	1	Sept. 23, 1871
George Small	Apr. 5, 1871	3	Sept. 30, 1871
John M. Ingalls	Apr. 5, 1871	5	Sept. 30, 1871
Denton D. Brown	*June 24, 1871	1	Nov. 8, 1871
Do	Sept. 19, 1871	2	Nov. 11, 1871
Elijah W. Brown	Jan. 10, 1871	1	Nov. 13, 1871
Wilfred F. Ingalls	June 15, 1871	19	Nov. 14, 1871
J. T. Pennington	Jan. 21, 1870	2	Nov. 15, 1871
William Magee	Sept. 20, 1871	1	Nov. 15, 1871
A. Leon Cervantes	July 8, 1869	4	Nov. 16, 1871
Denton D. Brown	June 20, 1871	1	Nov. 25, 1871
Do	June 30, 1871	1	Nov. 25, 1871
Elias J. Edwards	Aug. 2, 1870	3	Nov. 27, 1871
John Prentice	June 11, 1870	3	Nov. 27, 1871

* Special instructions.

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G.—*Statement of transcripts of field notes of public surveys, &c.*—Continued.

Name of deputy	Date of contract.	No. of transcripts.	When sent.
J. S. Murray	*Oct. 3, 1870	3	Nov. 28, 1871
John M. Ingalls	June 15, 1871	17	Nov. 28, 1871
J. W. Mackall	Jan. 28, 1871	1	Nov. 29, 1871
Robert R. Harris	*Oct. 20, 1870	1	Nov. 29, 1871
William J. Lewis	Nov. 14, 1871	2	Dec. 12, 1871
T. J. Dewoody	(†)	1	Dec. 13, 1871
Gustavus Cox	Mar. 21, 1871	1	Dec. 15, 1871
Henry F. Terry	Aug. 22, 1871	1	Dec. 16, 1871
Hiram Austin	June 24, 1869	2	Jan. 6, 1872
George Small	July 15, 1871	16	Jan. 20, 1872
T. F. Battelle	July 19, 1869	9	Jan. 30, 1872
Isaac N. Chapman	July 21, 1871	1	Jan. 31, 1872
Edward C. Uren	Feb. 6, 1871	1	Feb. 1, 1872
Do	Feb. 16, 1871	1	Feb. 1, 1872
T. J. Dewoody	Feb. 18, 1871	1	Feb. 1, 1872
Do	*Mar. 28, 1871	1	Feb. 1, 1872
J. H. Pieper	June 7, 1871	1	Feb. 2, 1872
J. W. McKamy	Feb. 23, 1871	1	Feb. 5, 1872
Henry F. Terry	July 22 and Nov. 13, 1871	2	Feb. 7, 1872
Alexander McKay	July 15, 1871	26	Feb. 9, 1872
William H. Norway	Jan. 16, 1871	3	Feb. 12, 1872
Wilfred F. Ingalls	June 15, 1871	9	Feb. 24, 1872
Joseph J. Cloud	Apr. 6, 1871	1	Feb. 26, 1872
Denton D. Brown	*Sept. 19, 1871	1	Mar. 2, 1872
Do	July 8, 1871	1	Mar. 2, 1872
William H. Norway	Oct. 25, 1870	1	Mar. 2, 1872
Gilbert W. Colby	Jan. 21, 1870	3	Mar. 4, 1872
William Magee	Nov. 30, 1870	2	Mar. 5, 1872
H. S. Smith	Sept. 26, 1871	1	Mar. 8, 1872
George Small	July 15, 1871	1	Mar. 11, 1872
Robert R. Harris	Dec. 5, 1871	1	Mar. 29, 1872
Do	Sept. 30, 1871	1	Mar. 29, 1872
Do	Feb. 5, 1872	1	Mar. 29, 1872
John M. Ingalls	June 15, 1871	17	Apr. 20, 1872
Isaac N. Chapman	Dec. 11, 1871	1	May 20, 1872
F. H. Marshall	Mar. 28, 1872	1	May 22, 1872
William Minto	Aug. 9, 1871	12	May 22, 1872
William Magee	*Jan. 26, 1872	1	May 24, 1872
Do	Feb. 12, 1872	2	May 24, 1872
Walter L. Rumble	Oct. 19, 1871	1	June 14, 1872
Elias J. Edwards	Aug. 11, 1871	1	June 15, 1872
John Reed	Dec. 9, 1871	1	June 17, 1872
Leander Ransom	*Nov. 10, 1871	1	June 17, 1872
T. J. Dewoody	*Nov. 28, 1871	1	June 18, 1872
H. H. Sandford	*July 8, 1871	1	June 21, 1872
Isaac N. Chapman	Nov. 11, 1871	1	June 22, 1872
Max Strobel	June 22, 1868	1	June 28, 1872
Total		240	

* Special instructions. † Verbal instructions.

J. R. HARDENBERGH,
United States Surveyor General for California.

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H.—*Statement of descriptive notes, decrees of court, &c., of private land claims to accompany plats for patents, compiled for transmission to the Department at Washington, during the fiscal year* 1871–'72.

When sent.	Papers transmitted.	Name of claim.	To whom confirmed.
July 18, 1871	Opinion and map of Mahoney's selection	Laguna de la Merced	Josefa de Haro *et al.*
Aug. 12, 1871	Plat and descriptive notes	Cañada de los Capitancillos	Guadalupe Mining Company.
Aug. 12, 1871	Plat, decrees, certificates, descriptive notes, and opinion	Topanda Malibu Sequit	Matthew Keller.
Aug. 12, 1871	do	Agua Caliente	M. G. Vallejo.
Aug. 12, 1871	do	Agua Caliente	C. P. Stone.
Sept. 8, 1871	Plat and descriptive notes	Laguna de la Merced	Josefa de Haro *et al.*
Sept. 26, 1871	Plat, decrees, certificates, descriptive notes, and opinion	San Lucas	James McKinley.
Oct. 3, 1871	do	Two Suertes	D. S. Gregory and E. L. Williams.
Dec. 5, 1871	Plat and descriptive notes	Sespe	Thomas W. Moore.
Jan. 8, 1872	Plat, decrees, certificates, descriptive notes, and opinion	Providencia	D. W. Alexander *et al.*
Jan. 8, 1872	do	Cahuenga	D. W. Alexander.
Jan. 17, 1872	do	Rincon de los Bueyes	Francisco Higuera *et al.*
Jan. 17, 1872	do	Los Medanos	Jonathan D. Stevenson *et al.*
Jan. 17, 1872	do	Lac	Jacob P. Leese.
Jan. 18, 1872	do	San Jacinto y San Gorgonio	Louis Roubideaux.
Jan. 24, 1872	do	La Brea	Antonio José Rocha *et al.*
Jan. 26, 1872	Plat, skeleton plats, and descriptive notes	San Joaquin	Cruz Cervantes.
Mar. 13, 1872	Plat, decrees, certificates, descriptive notes, and opinion	Jurupa	Abel Stearns.
April 8, 1872	Plat, descriptive notes, and decrees	Petaluma	M. G. Vallejo.
April 30, 1872	do	Mallacomes	José Berreyessa.
May 7, 1872	Plat, decrees, certificates, descriptive notes, and opinion	Los Alimos	J. A. de la Guerra y Carrillo.
May 21, 1872	Plat, descriptive notes, and decrees	Alisal	M. T. de la Guerra Hartnell *et al.*

J. R. HARDENBERGH,
United States Surveyor General for California.

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I.— *Statement of special deposits for the survey of public lands in California during the fiscal year* 1871–'72.

Name of depositor.	Date of deposit.	Amount of deposit.	Amount of account.	Name of deputy.	Location of survey.	Meridian.	Remarks.
Hiram Manasse	July 10, 1871	$160 00	$263 01	Walter L Rumble	Township 12 south, range 1 west	San Bernardino.	
Moses Manasse	Jan. 6, 1872	200 00		do	do	do	Additional deposit.
Green Bartlet	July 11, 1871	96 00	187 00	Isaac N. Chapman	Township 15 north, range 8 west	Mount Diablo	
Do	Aug. 3, 1871	91 00		do	do	do	Do.
Central Pacific R. R. Co	July 12, 1871	400 00					For lands listed to company.
John Perry	July 18, 1871	168 00	168 00	Henry F. Terry	Township 5 north, range 15 east	Mount Diablo	
Western Pacific R. R. Co	July 25, 1871	50 00		Joseph J. Cloud	Township 3 south, range 2 west	do	
Frank Staples	July 29, 1871	50 00	50 00	E. J. Edwards	Township 18 north, range 4 west	do	
Central Pacific R. R. Co	Aug. 14, 1871	410 00					Do.
Sperry & Perry	Aug. 18, 1871	171 00	171 00	Henry F. Terry	Township 5 north, range 16 east	Mount Diablo	
C. D. Wycoff	Sept. 9, 1871	79 50	184 00	D. D. Brown	Township 21 north, range 14 east	do	
Peter Schutts	do	79 50		do	do	do	
Do	Oct. 10, 1871	25 00		do	do	do	Additional deposit.
Isaac Ramba	Sept. 12, 1871	128 00	215 38	William Magee	Township 26 north, range 4 west	do	
Jacob Ramba	do	128 00		do	do	do	
Henry Seaman	Sept. 18, 1871	10 00	10 00	D. D. Brown	Township 8 north, range 2 west	do	
W. F. Rowe	Sept. 25, 1871	125 00	178 50	H. S. Smith	Township 14 north, range 7 west	do	
E. A. Rowe	do	125 00		do	do	do	
Albert Towers	Sept. 30, 1871	146 00	53 50	R. R. Harris	Township 31 south, range 16 east	do	
José Dorome	do	146 00		do	do	do	
Loreto Vasquez	do	146 00		do	do	do	
S. L. Hogan	Oct. 5, 1871	150 00		Jarvis Kiel	Township 5 south, range 21 east	do	
Edwin Moore	do	150 00		do	do	do	
Galen Clarke	do	150 00		do	do	do	
Galen A. Clarke	do	150 00		do	do	do	
J. P. Thompson	Oct. 12, 1871	95 00		do	Township 5 south, range 20 east	do	
S. E. Magoon	do	136 33		do	do	do	
J. J. Westfall	do	122 95		do	do	do	
James M. Harris	do	95 00		do	do	do	
C. M. Westfall	do	122 95		do	do	do	
Charles C. Laird	do	27 77		do	do	do	
Pleasant Smith	Oct. 20, 1871	175 00	350 00	Isaac N. Chapman	Township 11 north, range 6 west	do	
W. R. Matthews, guard'n	Dec. 5, 1871	175 00		do	do	do	Do.
George Davis	Oct. 26, 1871	80 00		do	Township 8 north, range 3 west	do	
Freeman Dunbar	Nov. 8, 1871	75 00	150 00	Henry F. Terry	Township 5 north, range 15 east	do	
Willis Dunbar	do	75 00		do	do	do	
George Ashurt	Nov. 14, 1871	163 50	375 21	William J. Lewis	Township 17 south, range 12 east	do	
William Williams	do	163 50		do	do	do	
J. Crowningshield	do	163 50		do	do	do	
José M. Larios	do	163 50		do	do	do	
J. Ashurt	do	177 00		do	Township 17 south, range 11 east	do	

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I.—*Statement of special deposits for the survey of public lands in California, &c.*—Continued.

Name of depositor.	Date of deposit.	Amount of deposit.	Amount of account.	Name of deputy.	Location of survey.	Meridian.	Remarks.
Ramon F. Canaya	Nov. 14, 1871	$177 00		William J. Lewis	Township 17 south, range 11 east	Mount Diablo	
José M. Lopez	Nov. 27, 1871	211 00	$375 39	Robert R. Harris	Township 32 south, range 16 east	do	
Levi Racliffe	do	211 50		do	do	do	
Lorenzo Moreno	do	211 50		do	do	do	
John Mullan	Dec. 2, 1871	10 00		Isaac N. Chapman	Township 12 north, range 8 west	do	
Joseph Merritt	Dec. 5, 1871	35 00	12 14	John Reed	Township 6 south, range 1 east	do	
Hiram C. Casey	Dec. 18, 1871	168 00		Hubbard Savage	Township 17 north, range 13 west	do	
Charles D. Osborne	do	118 50		do	Township 17 north, range 14 west	do	
Tappin Reeves	do	118 50		do	do	do	
Samuel Wheeler	do	118 50		do	do	do	
Daniel H. Osborne	do	118 50		do	do	do	
Riely Blackford	Dec. 19, 1871	10 00		Thomas Wright	Township 11 south, range 1 east	do	
Jochim Puls	do	2 00		William Magee	Township 26 north, range 3 west	do	
J. T. Harrington	Dec. 22, 1871	5 00		Denton D. Brown	Township 20 north, range 1 west	do	For lands listed to company; additional deposit to be made; survey suspended.
Central Pacific R. R. Co	Dec. 28, 1871	860 00					
Ramon de la Cuesta	Jan. 3, 1872	390 00	548 55	William H. Norway	Township 6 north, range 32 west	San Bernardino	
H. A. Higley	Jan. 16, 1872	177 00			Townships 3 and 4 north, range 8 west	Mount Diablo	
P. W. Murphy	Jan. 18, 1872	36 00	36 00	Robert R. Harris	Township 30 south, range 13 east	do	
John Hawton	Jan. 23, 1872	60 00		William P. Reynolds	Township 6 south, range 8 west	San Bernardino	
Thomas M. Pursell	do	180 00		do	do	do	
William McKaig	Feb. 5, 1872	72 00	72 00	William Magee	Township 33 north, range 6 west	Mount Diablo	
P. E. Wicks	Feb. 6, 1872	20 00		T. J. Dewoody	Township 7 north, range 6 west	do	
A. Skaggs	Feb. 21, 1872	46 00		John B. Wood	Township 10 north, range 11 west	do	
David Urmsted	Feb. 28, 1872	57 50		William P. Reynolds	Township 1 south, range 13 west	San Bernardino	
Horatio S. Parcels	do	57 50		do	do	do	
R. S. Baker	Mar. 8, 1872	308 00		do	Township 3 north, range 17 west	do	
Charles Frederick	Mar. 15, 1872	141 00		A. H. Parker	Township 15 south, range 6 east	Mount Diablo	
Frank Hart	do	375 00		do	do	do	
T. J. Tucker	Mar. 20, 1872	10 00		William A. Pierce	Township 7 north, range 4 west	do	
H. C. Benson	do	25 00		T. A. Talleyrand	Township 1 north, range 1 west	do	
J. M. Pleasants	Mar. 22, 1872	15 00	14 96	E. H. Marshall	Township 7 north, range 2 west	do	
Francisco R. Cordosa	Mar. 29, 1872	225 00		Ezra Carpenter	Township 29 south, range 19 east	do	
Town trustees of "Yreka."	Mar. 30, 1872	67 50		A. M. Jones	Township 45 north, range 7 west	do	Town site of "Yreka."
Inhabitans of "Rough and Ready."	Apr. 12, 1872	60 00		do	Township 42 north, range 9 west	do	Town site of "Rough and Ready."
Richard H. Gilman	Apr. 15, 1872	42 00		I. N. Chapman	Township 9 north, range 11 west	do	
Benjamin Bushell	Apr. 23, 1872	16 00		Calvin P. Bailey	Township 17 south, range 6 east	do	
Erastus Wagner	May 6, 1872	52 00	47 13	William Magee	Township 31 north, range 1 west	do	
Michael Manning	May 15, 1872	111 00		George Tucker	Township 13 north, range 10 west	do	
Thomas Manning	do	111 00		do	do	do	

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Espey and McNab	May 16, 1872	376	00		Hubbard Savage	Township 13 north, range 12 west	do
Alexander McNab	do	200	00		do	do	do
G. T. Espey	do	200	00		do	do	do
Robert Martin	June 3, 1872	145	00		George B. Tolman	Township 16 south, range 1 west	do
John Martin	do	145	00		do	do	do
Francis M. Kibler	June 4, 1872	273	75		William S. Powell	Township 20 south, range 27 east	do
Lewis B. Tulley	June 6, 1872	68	50		Francis L. Ripley	Township 18 south, range 9 east	do
James R. Wilkins	do	68	50		do	do	do
Michael Cody	do	68	50		do	do	do
John W. Hinds	do	68	50		do	do	do
Edward A. Tulley	do	68	50		do	do	do
Frank B. Tulley	do	18	50		do	do	do
William A. Marshall	do	68	50		do	do	do
Frank Q. Alvarez	do	68	50		do	do	do
Nat. C. Tulley	do	18	50		do	do	do
Richard W. Tulley	do	68	50		do	do	do
George W. Davis	June 8, 1872	122	00	509	50 William Magee	Township 33 north, ranges 7 and 8 west	do
John Taylor	do	70	00		do	Township 33 north, range 8 west	do
Olney Phillips	do	80	00		do	do	do
Christian Frick	do	80	00		do	do	do
James F. Hodley	do	80	00		do	do	do
M. W. Lowden	do	44	00		do	Township 33 north, range 9 west	do
John F. Wood	do	76	00		do	do	do
George W. Wood	do	80	00		do	do	do
John Cahill	June 18, 1872	197	60		Robert R. Harris	Township 23 south, range 16 east	do
John Welch	do	97	60		do	do	do
Thomas Rhodes	do	197	60		do	do	do
George Racine	do	197	60		do	do	do
William Todd	do	197	60		do	do	do
Peter Anderson	June 28, 1872	10	00		Rufus F. Herrick	Township 5 north, range 1 east	Humboldt
John J. Juhl	do	10	00		do	do	do
G. Swanson	do	10	00		do	do	do
Amos Foltz	do	10	00		do	do	do
Richard B. Turner	do	150	00		Ezra Carpenter	Township 26 south, range 16 east	Mount Diablo
B. F. Nosker	do	150	00		do	do	do
William C. Taylor	do	150	00		do	do	do
Henry Miller	do	150	00		do	do	do

J. R. HARDENBERGH,
United States Surveyor General for California.

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J.—*Statement of special deposits for the survey of mining claims in California during the fiscal year* 1871–'72.

Name of depositor.	Date of deposit.	Amount of deposit.			Name of surveyor.	Name of mine.	Location of mine.	Remarks.
		Surveys.	Salaries.	Total.				
Allison Ranch Mining Company.	July 1, 1871		$65 00	$65 00	Henry S. Bradley.	Allison Ranch Gold Quartz Mine	Nevada County ...	Surveyor paid by claimant.
Red Hill Quicksilver Mining Company.	July 17, 1871		65 00	65 00	T. J. Dewoody....	Red Hill Quicksilver Mine.....	Napa County	Do.
J. A. Ciderbergh.	July 18, 1871		65 00	65 00	J. M. Anderson. ..	Ciderbergh Gold Quartz Mine ..	El Dorado County.	Do.
John Wade *et al*	July 18, 1871		65 00	65 00	do	Sliger Gold Quartz Mine.....	do	Do.
Adolph Weske.....	July 29, 1871	$65 00	65 00	130 00	E. C. Uren.....	Weske Placer Mine.....	Placer County	
J. M. Glidden	Aug. 16, 1871		65 00	65 00	W. L. McKim....	Newton Copper Mine	Amador County...	Do.
Miller, Staples & Co	Aug. 16, 1871		25 00	25 00	J. M. Anderson...	Staples & Co.'s Gold Placer Mine	El Dorado County.	Do.
Chanter Marsh	Aug. 21, 1871		25 00	25 00	Henry S. Bradley	South Yuba Canal Placer Mine..	Nevada County..	Do.
C. T. Wheeler *et al*	Aug. 26, 1871	65 00	65 00	130 00	do	Lone Jack Quartz Mine.....	do	
Sargent & Jacobs.....	Sept. 12, 1871		65 00	65 00	do	Sargent & Jacobs Placer Mine ..	do	Do.
David W. Cary	Sept. 16, 1871		65 00	65 00	D. B. Merry.....	Georgia Slide Placer Mine	El Dorado County.	Do.
Byrne and Walker	Sept. 18, 1871		25 00	25 00	Henry S. Bradley.	Town Talk Placer Mine.....	Nevada County...	Do.
Bradley & Gardner	Sept. 22, 1871		65 00	65 00	E. C. Uren.....	Bradley & Gardner Placer Mine.	Placer County	Do.
Uren & Uren	Sept. 22, 1871		25 00	25 00	do	North Fork and Bear River Mine	do	Do.
C. A. Tuttle.....	Sept. 23, 1871		65 00	65 00	do	Pond and Constable Placer Mine.	do	Do.
Biggs, Roberts & McGuire	Sept. 23, 1871		25 00	25 00	Newton C. Miller.	Biggs Placer Mine	Nevada County...	Do.
Franklin Miner.....	Sept. 25, 1871	65 00	65 00	130 00	E. C. Uren.....	Franklin Miner Placer Mine....	Placer County	
R. M. Briggs	Sept. 25, 1871		25 00	25 00	W. L. McKim....	Wild Cat Placer Mine	Amador County...	Do.
S. W. Bright	Sept. 26, 1871		65 00	65 00	do	S. Bright Gold Quartz Mine.....	do	Do.
Oakville Mining Company .	Sept. 27, 1871		65 00	65 00	T. J. Dewoody....	Oakville Quicksilver Mine	Napa County	Do.
Stanford, Downs & Co	Sept. 30, 1871		65 00	65 00	W. L. McKim....	Lincoln Quartz Mine, South.....	Amador County...	Do.
Campbell & Stoddard	Oct. 4, 1871	65 00	65 00	130 00	J. G. Mather	Norambagua Gold Quartz Mine.	Nevada County...	
Luetje and Schwartz.....	Oct. 7, 1871		15 00	15 00	Henry S. Bradley.	Luetje and Schwartz Placer Mine	do	Do.
J. M. Hamilton.....	Oct. 13, 1871		30 00	30 00	T. J. Dewoody....	Napa Quicksilver Mine	Napa County	Do.
Hamrick & Lyon	Oct. 18, 1871		15 00	15 00	W. S. Cooper.....	Red Hill Placer Mine	Tuolumne County.	Do.
Stone, Watson *et al*	Oct. 20, 1871		15 00	15 00	D. B. Merry	Crane's Gulch Placer Mine.....	El Dorado County.	Do.
Abraham Shear.....	Oct. 23, 1871		30 00	30 00	Henry F. Terry...	Union Company's Gold Quartz Mine.	Calaveras County.	Do.
Hilton & McPherson.....	Oct. 25, 1871		15 00	15 00	A. B. Beauvais....	Hilton and McPherson Placer Mine.	Tuolumne County.	Do.
Baltic Gravel Mining Company.	Oct. 26, 1871		15 00	15 00	James G. Mather .	Baltic Gravel Mining Company's Mine.	Nevada County...	Do.
Picayune Gravel Mining Company.	Oct. 26, 1871		25 00	25 00	Henry S. Bradley.	Picayune Gold Placer Mine.....	do	Do.
I. C. Bateman	Oct. 30, 1871		30 00	30 00	D. B. Merry	Saint Lawrence Gold Quartz Mine	El Dorado County.	Do.
G. K. Stevenot	Nov. 15, 1871		30 00	30 00	A. B. Beauvais....	Stanislaus Gold Quartz Mine....	Calaveras County.	Do.
S. T. Leet.....	Nov. 15, 1871		15 00	15 00	Samuel Bethell....	Manhattan Placer Mine	Placer County	Do.
Hall McAllister.....	Nov. 16, 1871		30 00	30 00	W. L. McKim ...	Summit Gold Quartz Mine.....	Amador County...	Do.
Simon H. Dikeman.....	Nov. 17, 1871		15 00	15 00	Henry S. Bradley.	Dikeman Placer Mine	Nevada County...	Do.

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John S. Colgrove	Nov. 22, 1871		30 00	30 00	E. C. Uren	Dutch Flat and Franklin Placer Mine.	Placer County	Do.
Adam Brown *et al*	Nov. 22, 1871		30 00	30 00	... do	Sailor Placer Mine	...do	Do.
Thomas Fraser	Nov. 24, 1871		15 00	15 00	J. M. Anderson	Olsen and Donaldson Placer Mine	El Dorado County	Do.
Washington Quartz Mining Company.	Nov. 28, 1871		65 00	65 00	Denton D. Brown	Washington Quartz Mine	Plumas County	Do.
Morehouse Mining Company	Nov. 29, 1871	65 00	30 00	95 00	Henry S. Bradley	Morehouse Gold Quartz Mine	Nevada County	
John S. Colgrove	Dec. 4, 1871		35 00	35 00	E. C. Uren	Dutch Flat and Franklin Placer Mine.	Placer County	Do.
G. K. Stevenot	Dec. 7, 1871		30 00	30 00	A. B. Beauvais	Enterprise Gold Quartz Mine	Calaveras County	Do.
John Richards	Dec. 8, 1871		30 00	30 00	... do	Richards Placer Mine	Tuolumne County	Do.
G. W. Kling	Dec. 9, 1871		30 00	30 00	W. L. McKim	Eclipse Gold Quartz Mine	Amador County	Do.
G. K. Stevenot	Dec. 11, 1871		30 00	30 00	A. B. Beauvais	Reserve Gold Quartz Mine	Calaveras County	Do.
G. K. Stevenot	Dec. 13, 1871		30 00	30 00	...do	Santa Cruz Quartz Mine	...do	Do.
D. B. Spagnoli	Dec. 14, 1871		65 00	65 00	W. L. McKim	Spagnoli Gold Quartz Mine	Amador County	Do.
Thomas Fraser	Dec. 21, 1871		30 00	30 00	J. M. Anderson	Dead Head Placer Mine	El Dorado County	Do.
John Welland *et al*	Dec. 22, 1871		30 00	30 00	E. C. Uren	Powell Placer Mine	Placer County	Do.
B. D. Rodman	Dec. 28, 1871	65 00	30 00	95 00	Henry S. Bradley	Lucan Gold Quartz Mine	Yuba County	
J. H. Nash	Dec. 30, 1871		35 00	35 00	J. M. Anderson	Rising Hope Placer Mine	El Dorado County	Do.
Charles Marsh	Jan. 2, 1872		65 00	65 00	Henry S. Bradley	Harmony Company's Placer Mine	Nevada County	Do.
John Nisbet	Jan. 10, 1872		30 00	30 00	James McGann	Nisbet Quartz Mine	Butte County	Do.
Thomas Fraser	Jan. 11, 1872		30 00	30 00	J. M. Anderson	O'Brien and Tulley Placer Mine	El Dorado County	Do.
M. Walthall	Jan. 13, 1872		30 00	30 00	Jarves Kiel	John S. Ditz Quartz Mine	Mariposa County	Do.
M. Walthall	Jan. 20, 1872	65 00	30 00	95 00	Henry F. Terry	Calaveras Copper Mine	Calaveras County	
John Mullan, attorney	Jan. 20, 1872		30 00	30 00	J. M. Anderson	Rocky Bend Gold Quartz Mine	El Dorado County	Do.
Charles F. Straube	Jan. 22, 1872		30 00	30 00	E. C. Uren	Elmore Hill Placer Mine	Placer County	Do.
Henry F. Terry	Jan. 26, 1872		30 00	30 00	Henry F. Terry	San Bruno Quartz Mine	Calaveras County	Do.
Samuel L. Priudle	Feb. 6, 1872		20 00	20 00	...do	Red Hill Placer Mine	...do	Do.
James W. Tyson	Feb. 8, 1872		30 00	30 00	A. B. Beauvais	Tyson Iron and Copper Mine	Tuolumne County	Do.
W. F. Coe	Feb. 10, 1872		25 00	25 00	D. B. Merry	Railroad Placer Mine	El Dorado County	Do.
James McMullan	Feb. 12, 1872		25 00	25 00	William Magee	McMullan and Reese Placer Mine	Shasta County	Do.
Woolsten Banghart	Feb. 12, 1872		30 00	30 00	...do	Banghart Quartz Mine	...do	Do.
F. J. Herman	Feb. 16, 1872	65 00	40 00	105 00	A. B. Beauvais	Tecumseh Gold, Silver, and Copper Mine.	Calaveras County	
Frank Hoffman	Feb. 23, 1872		35 00	35 00	Samuel Bethell	Frank Hoffman Placer Mine	Placer Mine	Do.
E. C. Uren	Feb. 27, 1872		30 00	30 00	E. C. Uren	Bear River Placer Mine	Placer County	Do.
Do	Feb. 27, 1872		30 00	30 00	...do	Mutual Placer Mine	...do	Do.
B. F. Richtmyer	Feb. 29, 1872		35 00	35 00	W. L. McKim	Gover Gold Quartz Mine	Amador County	Do.
A. Weske	Mar. 1, 1872		50 00	50 00	Samuel Bethell	Yulee and Willey Placer Mine	Placer County	Do.
John D. Boop	Feb. 27, 1872		30 00	30 00	J. M. Anderson	Bobby Burns Quartz Mine	El Dorado County	Do.
A. S. Sciefard	Mar. 11, 1872		30 00	30 00	Henry F. Terry	Everlasting Gold Quartz Mine	Calaveras County	Do.
W. A. Roberts	Mar. 13, 1872		20 00	20 00	H. S. Bradley	Manzanita Placer Mine	Nevada County	Do.
A. Hayward	Mar. 13, 1872		30 00	30 00	W. L. McKim	Hazard Gold Quartz Mine	Amador County	Do.
Do	Mar. 13, 1872		30 00	30 00	...do	Nevada Gold Quartz Mine	...do	Do.
Do	Mar. 13, 1872		30 00	30 00	...do	Last Chance Quartz Mine	...do	Do.
Eclipse Quartz Mining Company.	Mar. 20, 1872	65 00	30 00	95 00	E. C. Uren	Eclipse Quartz Mine	Placer County	
Peter Davis	Mar. 26, 1872		30 00	30 00	Henry F. Terry	Hudson Quartz Mine	Calaveras County	Do.
Wisconsin Quartz Mining Company.	Mar. 29, 1872		30 00	30 00	James G. Mather	Wisconsin Quartz Mine	Nevada County	Do.
Robert Aitken	Apr. 1, 1872		30 00	30 00	W. L. McKim	Clyde Gold Quartz Mine	Amador County	Do.
Niles Searles	Apr. 6, 1872		40 00	40 00	Henry S. Bradley	Keystone Placer Mine	Nevada County	Do.

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J.—*Statement of special deposits for the survey of mining claims in California during the fiscal year* 1871–'72—Continued.

Name of depositor.	Date of deposit.	Amount of deposit.			Name of surveyor.	Name of mine.	Location of mine.	Remarks.
		Surveys.	Salaries.	Total.				
Henry Gennochio	Apr. 9, 1872		$30 00	$30 00	W. L. McKim	Italian Quartz Mine	Amador County	Surveyor paid by claimant.
J. A. Eagon	Apr. 9, 1872		30 00	30 00	do	North Star Quartz Mine	do	Do.
McBride & Bowen	Apr. 13, 1872		35 00	35 00	Samuel Bethell	Red Hill Placer Mine	Placer County	Do.
H. Hampton	Apr. 13, 1872		35 00	35 00	A. B. Beauvais	Confidence Quartz Mine	Tuolumne County	Do.
John Scribner	Apr. 13, 1872		30 00	30 00	do	Carson Creek Quartz Mine	Calaveras County	Do.
G. M. Tatten	Apr. 18, 1872		30 00	30 00	do	App Gold Quartz Mine	Tuolumne County	Do.
J. C. Murchie	Apr. 19, 1872		20 00	20 00	Henry S. Bradley	Murchie Placer Mine	Nevada County	Do.
Rumble & Blessing	Apr. 24, 1872		60 00	60 00	E. C. Uren	"Nary Rod" Placer Mine	Placer County	Do.
Last Chance Gold and Silver Mining Company.	Apr. 24, 1872	$65 00	30 00	95 00	Henry S. Bradley	Last Chance G. and S. Mine	Nevada County	
El Dorado Quartz Mining Company.	Apr. 24, 1872		30 00	30 00	W. L. McKim	El Dorado Quartz Mine	Amador County	Do.
Dewitt C. Gaskell	Apr. 27, 1872		25 00	25 00	Denton D. Brown	Ohio Flat Placer Mine	Yuba County	Do.
Isaac Hayt	May 2, 1872		20 00	20 00		Hartman Placer Mine	Amador County	Do.
Middle Yuba Mining Company.	May 3, 1872	100 00	60 00	160 00	Edward E. Eddy	Middle Yuba Placer Mine	Nevada County	
Elisha Holmes	May 7, 1872		25 00	25 00	D. B. Merry	Sollor Slide Placer Mine	El Dorado County	Do.
George Ran & Co	May 7, 1872		30 00	30 00	J. M. Anderson	Rowe & Co.'s Placer Mine	do	Do.
D. T. Shoemaker	May 7, 1872		20 00	20 00	do	Shoemaker Placer Mine	do	Do.
Peyton Powell	May 9, 1872		40 00	40 00	E. C. Uren	United States Gold Placer Mine	Placer County	Do.
Do	May 9, 1872		60 00	60 00	do	Big Channel Placer Mine	do	Do.
Havens & Gray	May 11, 1872		50 00	50 00	Chas. W. Hendel	Independence Quartz Mine	Sierra County	Do.
John Finn	May 17, 1872		20 00	20 00	A. B. Beauvais	Finn Placer Mine	Tuolumne County	Do.
San Benito Quicksilver Mining Company.	May 22, 1872		25 00	25 00	S. W. Smith	New York Quicksilver Mine	Monterey County	Do.
Do	May 22, 1872		25 00	25 00	do	Don Miguel Quicksilver Mine	do	Do.
Do	May 22, 1872		25 00	25 00	do	Don Juan Quicksilver Mine	do	Do.
Do	May 22, 1872		25 00	25 00	do	Pennsylvania Quicksilver Mine	do	Do.
S. O. Putnam	May 24, 1872		30 00	30 00	Henry F. Terry	Wolverine Quartz Mine	Calaveras County	Do.
George W. Fee *et al*	May 22, 1872		20 00	20 00	D. B. Merry	Hart Placer Mine	El Dorado County	Do.
S. O. Putnam	June 6, 1872		30 00	30 00	Henry F. Terry	Poor Man Quartz Mine	Calaveras County	Do.
L. B. Ayer	June 6, 1872		50 00	50 00	James G. Mather	Red Rock Tunnel Placer Mine	Nevada County	Do.
James Watson	June 7, 1872		30 00	30 00	A. B. Beauvais	Democrat Quartz Mine	Calaveras County	Do.
Williams & Johnson	June 7, 1872		40 00	40 00	Henry S. Bradley	Badger Hill and Cherokee Placer Mine.	Nevada County	Do.
G. K. Stevenot & W. Jeffary	June 10, 1872		30 00	30 00	A. B. Beauvais	Melones or Point Rock Gold Quartz Mine.	Calaveras County	Do.
J. M. English	June 11, 1872	65 00	30 00	95 00	Henry S. Bradley	J. M. English, Quartz Mine	Nevada County	
Gorham P. Beale	June 12, 1872		30 00	30 00	E. C. Uren	Dutch Flat Cañon Placer Mine	Placer County	Do.
Otis Perrin	June 15, 1872		30 00	30 00	A. B. Beauvais	Finnigan Quartz Mine	Calaveras County	Do.

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Otis Perrin	June 15, 1872		30 00	30 00	...do	Dead Horse Quartz Mine	...do	Surveyor paid by claimant.
R. Burnell	June 17, 1872		30 00	30 00	...do	Stickle Quartz Mine	...do	Do.
William Smith	June 26, 1872	65 00	30 00	95 00	Henry S. Bradley	Saint John Quartz Mine	Nevada County	
Thomas Sorrocco	June 29, 1872		20 00	20 00	Benjamin Rosa	Sorrocco Placer Mine	Amador County	Do.
Henry F. Terry	June 29, 1872		30 00	30 00	Henry F. Terry	Woodhouse Quartz Mine		Do.

J. R. HARDENBERGH,
United States Surveyor General for California.

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K.—*Statement of account of appropriation for the survey of public lands in California during the fiscal year* 1871–'72.

Date of account.	In favor of—	Date of contract.	Amount.	Date.	On account of—	Amount.
Nov. 14, 1871	Wilfred F. Ingalls	June 15, 1871	$7,182 30	July 1, 1871	By appropriation of March 3, 1871	$70,000 00
Nov. 28, 1871	John M. Ingalls	June 15, 1871	6,868 25			
Jan. 20, 1872	George Small	July 15, 1871	5,398 07			
Feb. 9, 1872	Alexander McKay	July 15, 1871	9,988 58			
Feb. 24, 1872	Wilfred F. Ingalls	June 15, 1871	5,400 38			
Mar. 11, 1872	George Small	July 15, 1871	600 45			
Apr. 20, 1872	John M. Ingalls	June 15, 1871	5,833 45			
May 20, 1872	Isaac N. Chapman	Dec. 11, 1871	172 91			
May 22, 1872	William Minto	Aug. 9, 1871	4,046 90			
July 12, 1872	Isaac N. Chapman	Nov. 7, 1871	863 71			
Aug. 31, 1872	John C. Partridge	June 25, 1871	3,236 92			
Aug. 31, 1872	do	July 20, 1871	6,947 10			
	Eben H. Dyer	May 1, 1872	799 29			
	Balance of appropriation applicable to contracts made previous to June 30, 1872, as shown below.		12,661 69			
			70,000 00			70,000 00
	William H. Carlton	Aug. 1, 1871	2,000 00		By balance of appropriation applicable to contracts made previous to June 30, 1872.	12,661 69
	William Minto	Ins. Jan. 29, '72	500 00			
	Do	Apr. 9, 1872	800 00			
	Do	Apr. 15, 1872	200 00			
	Wilfred F. Ingalls	May 1, 1872	3,000 00			
	F. L. Ripley	June 6, 1872	900 00			
	Ephraim Dyer	June 26, 1872	4,500 00			
	Balance reserved for excess in unlimited contracts		761 69			
			12,661 69			12,661 69

J. R. HARDENBERGH,
United States Surveyor General for California.

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L.—*Statement of account of appropriation for office rent, stationery, pay of messenger, and incidental expenses of the office of the United States surveyor general for California for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.*

1871.			1871.		
Sept. 30	To amount paid in July, August, and September, first quarter.	$2,190 48	June 30	By appropriation by act of March 3, 1871, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.	$7,000 00
Dec. 31	To amount paid in October, November, and December, second quarter.	1,636 19			
1872.					
Mar. 31	To amount paid in January, February, and March, third quarter.	1,553 81			
June 30	To amount paid in April, May, and June, fourth quarter.	1,615 43			
	Total	6,995 91		Total	7,000 00
			1872.		
			June 30	By appropriation by act of June 10, 1872, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873.	7,000 00

J. R. HARDENBERGH,
United States Surveyor General for California.

M.—*Account of appropriation for the salary of surveyor general for California for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.*

Dr.					Cr.
Sept. 30, 1871	To account of J. R. Hardenbergh for 1st quarter.	$750	Mar. 3, 1871	By appropriation for salary of surveyor general for California.	$3,000
Dec. 31, 1871	To account of J. R. Hardenbergh for 2d quarter.	750			
Mar. 31, 1871	To account of J. R. Hardenbergh for 3d quarter.	750			
June 30, 1871	To account of J. R. Hardenbergh for 4th quarter.	750			
		3,000			3,000

J. R. HARDENBERGH,
United States Surveyor General for California.

N.—*Statement of account of appropriation for compensation of clerks and draughtsmen in office of the United States surveyor general for California for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.*

Dr.					Cr.
	To amount paid clerks and draughtsmen:		1871.		
1871.			July 1	By appropriation of March 3, 1871, as advised by Commissioner's letter dated April 28, 1871.	$11,000 00
Sept. 30	For first quarter, ending September 30, 1871.	$3,785 87			
Dec. 31	For second quarter, ending December 31, 1871.	4,225 00		By amount drawn from the fund of "deposits by individuals."	9,279 55
1872.					
Mar. 31	For third quarter, ending March 31, 1872.	6,303 84			
June 30	For fourth quarter, ending June 30, 1872.	5,964 84			
	Total.....	20,279 55		Total.....	20,279 55
			1872.		
			July 1	By appropriation by act of June 10, 1872, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, as advised by Commissioner's letter dated June 17, 1872.	26,000 00

J. R. HARDENBERGH,
United States Surveyor General for California.

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O.—*Statement of special individual deposits with the United States assistant treasurer at San Francisco during the fiscal year 1871-'72, for compensation of clerks and draughtsmen in office of the United States surveyor general for California.*

Date of deposit.	Name of depositor.	Location of survey.	Meridian.	Amount of deposit.
July 1, 1871	Allison Ranch Mining Co	Allison Ranch Mine		$65 00
July 17, 1871	Red Hill Quicksilver Mining Company.	Red Hill Quicksilver Mine		65 00
July 18, 1871	J. A. Ciderbergh	Ciderbergh Gravel Quartz Mine		65 00
July 18, 1871	John Wade *et al*	Sliger Gold Quartz Mine		65 00
July 29, 1871	Adolph Weske	Weske Placer Mine		65 00
Aug. 16, 1871	J. M. Glidden	Newton Copper Mine		65 00
Aug. 16, 1871	Miller, Staples & Co	Staples & Co.'s Placer Mine		25 00
Aug. 21, 1871	Chanler Marsh	South Yuba Canal Company's Placer Mine.		25 00
Aug. 26, 1871	C. T. Wheeler *et al*	Lone Jack Gold Quartz Mine		65 00
Sept. 12, 1871	Sargent & Jacobs	Sargent & Jacobs' Placer Mine		65 00
Sept. 16, 1871	David W. Carey	Georgia Slide Gold Placer Mine		65 00
Sept. 18, 1871	Byrne & Walker	Town Talk Gold Placer Mine		25 00
Sept. 22, 1871	Bradley & Gardner	Bradley & Gardner Gold Placer Mine.		65 00
Sept. 22, 1871	Uren & Uren	North Fork and Bear River Placer Mine.		25 00
Sept. 23, 1871	C. A. Tuttle, attorney	Pond & Constable Placer Mine		65 00
Sept. 23, 1871	Biggs, Roberts & McGuire	Biggs Placer Mine		25 00
Sept. 25, 1871	Franklin Miner	Franklin Miner Placer Mine		65 00
Sept. 25, 1871	R. M. Briggs	Wild Cat Gold Placer Mine		25 00
Sept. 26, 1871	S. W. Bright	S. Bright Gold Quartz Mine		65 00
Sept. 27, 1871	Oakville Mining Company	Oakville Quicksilver Mine		65 00
Sept. 30, 1871	Stanford, Downs & Co	Lincoln Quartz Mine South		65 00
Oct. 4, 1871	Campbell & Stoddard	Norambagua Gold Quartz Mine		65 00
Oct. 7, 1871	Luetje & Schwartz	Luetje & Schwartz Gold Placer Mine.		15 00
Oct. 13, 1871	J. M. Hamilton	Napa Quicksilver Mine		30 00
Oct. 18, 1871	Hamrick & Lyon	Red Hill Placer Mine, Tuolumne County.		15 00
Oct. 20, 1871	Stone, Watson & Whiteside	Crane's Gulch Gold Placer Mine		15 00
Oct. 23, 1871	Abraham Shear	Union Company's Gold Quartz Mine		30 00
Oct. 25, 1871	Hilton & McPherson	Hilton & McPherson Placer Mine		15 00
Oct. 26, 1871	Baltic Gravel Mining Company.	Baltic Gravel Mining Company's Gold Placer Mine.		15 00
Oct. 26, 1871	Picayune Gravel Mining Company.	Picayune Gold Placer Mine		25 00
Oct. 30, 1871	J. C. Bateman	Saint Lawrence Gold Quartz Mine		30 00
Nov. 15, 1871	G. K. Stevenot	Stanislaus Gold Quartz Mine		30 00
Nov. 15, 1871	S. T. Leet	Manhattan Gold Placer Mine		15 00
Nov. 16, 1871	Hall McAllister	Summit Gold Quartz Mine		30 00
Nov. 17, 1871	S. H. Dikeman	Simon H. Dikeman Gold Placer Mine.		15 00
Nov. 22, 1871	John S. Colgrove	Dutch Flat and Franklin Gold Placer Mine.		30 00
Nov. 22, 1871	Adam Brown *et al*	Sailor or Brown & Co.'s Placer Mine		30 00
Nov. 24, 1871	Thomas Fraser	Olson & Donaldson Placer Mine		15 00
Nov. 28, 1871	Washington Quartz Mining Company.	Washington Gold Quartz Mine		65 00
Nov. 29, 1871	Moorehouse Mining Co	Moorehouse Gold Quartz Mine		30 00
Dec. 4, 1871	John S. Colgrove	Dutch Flat and Franklin Placer Mine.		35 00
Dec. 7, 1871	G. K. Stevenot	Enterprise Gold Quartz Mine		30 00
Dec. 8, 1871	John Richards	Richards Gold Placer Mine		30 00
Dec. 9, 1871	C. W. Kling	Eclipse Gold Quartz Mine		30 00
Dec. 11, 1871	G. K. Stevenot	Reserve Gold Quartz Mine		30 00
Dec. 13, 1871	do	Santa Cruz Gold Quartz Mine		30 00
Dec. 14, 1871	D. B. Spagnoli	Spagnoli Gold Quartz Mine		65 00
Dec. 21, 1871	Thomas Fraser	Dead Head Gold Placer Mine		30 00
Dec. 22, 1871	John Weiland *et al*	Powell Gold Placer Mine		30 00
Dec. 28, 1871	B. D. Rodman	Lucan Gold Quartz Mine		30 00
Dec. 30, 1871	J. H. Nash	Rising Hope Gold Placer Mine		35 00
Jan. 2, 1872	Charles Marsh	Harmony Company's Placer Mine		65 00
Jan. 10, 1872	John Nisbet	Nisbet Gold Quartz Mine		30 00
Jan. 11, 1872	Thomas Fraser	O'Brien & Tulley Placer Mine		30 00
Jan. 13, 1872	M. Walthall	John S. Diltz Gold Quartz Mine		30 00
Jan. 20, 1872	do	Calaveras Copper Mine		30 00
Jan. 20, 1872	John Mullan, attorney	Rocky Bend Gold Quartz Mine		30 00
Jan. 22, 1872	C. F. Straube	Elmore Hill Gold Placer Mine		30 00
Jan. 26, 1872	Henry F. Terry	San Bruno Gold Quartz Mine		30 00
Feb. 6, 1872	Samuel L. Prindle	Red Hill Gold Placer Mine		30 00
Feb. 8, 1872	James W. Tyson	Tyson Iron and Copper Mine		30 00
Feb. 10, 1872	W. F. Coe	Railroad Gold Placer Mine		25 00
Feb. 12, 1872	James McMullan	McMullan & Reese Placer Mine		25 00
Feb. 12, 1872	Woolsten Banghart	Banghart Gold Quartz Mine		30 00

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O.—*Statement of special individual deposits, &c.*—Continued.

Date of deposit.	Name of depositor.	Location of survey.	Meridian.	Amount of deposit.
Feb. 16, 1872	F. J. Herman	Tecumseh Gold, Silver, and Copper Mine.		$40 00
Feb. 23, 1872	Frank. Hoffman	Frank Hoffman Gold Placer Mine.		35 00
Feb. 27, 1872	E. C. Uren	Bear River Gold Placer Mine		30 00
Feb. 27, 1872	E. C. Uren	Mutual Gold Placer Mine		30 00
Feb. 29, 1872	B. F. Rightmeyer	Gover Gold Quartz Mine		35 00
Feb. 27, 1872	John D. Boop	Bobby Burns Gold Quartz Mine		30 00
Mar. 1, 1872	Adolphe Weske	Yule & Willey Gold Placer Mine		50 00
Mar. 11, 1872	A. S. Scieffard	Everlasting Gold Quartz Mine		30 00
Mar. 13, 1872	W. A. Roberts	Manzanita Gold Placer Mine		20 00
Mar. 13, 1872	A. Hayward	Hazard Gold Quartz Mine		30 00
Mar. 13, 1872	A. Hayward	Nevada Gold Quarts Mine		30 00
Mar. 13, 1872	A. Hayward	Last Chance Gold Quartz Mine		30 00
Mar. 20, 1872	Eclipse Quartz Mining Co.	Eclipse Gold Quartz Mine		30 00
Mar. 26, 1872	Peter Davis	Hudson Gold Quartz Mine		30 00
Mar. 29, 1872	Wisconsin Quartz Mining Company.	Wisconsin Gold Quartz Mine		30 00
April 1, 1862	Robert Aitken	Clyde Gold Quartz Mine		30 00
April 6, 1872	Niles Searles	Keystone Gold Placer Mine		40 00
April 9, 1872	Henry Genochio	Italian Gold Quartz Mine		30 00
April 9, 1872	J. A. Eagan	North Star Gold Quartz Mine		30 00
April 13, 1872	McBride & Bowen	Red Hill Gold Placer Mine		35 00
April 13, 1872	H. Hampton	Confidence Gold Quartz Mine		35 00
April 13, 1872	John Scribner	Carson Creek Gold Quartz Mine		30 00
April 18, 1872	G. M. Tatten	App Gold Quartz Mine		30 00
April 19, 1872	J. C. Murchie	Murchie Gold Placer Mine		20 00
April 24, 1872	Rumble & Blessing	Nary Red Gold Placer Mine		60 00
April 24, 1872	Last Chance Gold and Silver Mining Company.	Last Chance Gold and Silver Quartz Mine.		30 00
April 24, 1872	El Dorado Quartz Mining Company.	El Dorado Gold Quartz Mine		30 00
April 27, 1872	Dewitt C. Gaskell	Ohio Flat Gold Placer Mine		25 00
May 2, 1872	Isaac Hoyt	Hartman Gold Placer Mine		20 00
May 3, 1872	Middle Yuba Mining Co	Middle Yuba Placer Mine		60 00
May 7, 1872	Elisha Holmes	Sailor Slide Gold Placer Mine		25 00
May 7, 1872	George Rowe & Co	Rowe & Co.'s Placer Mine		30 00
May 7, 1872	D. F. Shoemaker	Shoemaker Gold Placer Mine		20 00
May 9, 1872	Peyton Powell	United States Co.'s Placer Mine		40 00
May 9, 1872	Peyton Powell	Big Channel Gold Placer Mine		60 00
May 11, 1872	Havens & Gray	Independence Gold Quartz Mine		50 00
May 17, 1872	John Finn	Finn Gold Placer Mine		20 00
May 22, 1872	San Benito Quicksilver Mining Company.	New York Quicksilver Mine		25 00
May 22, 1872	San Benito Quicksilver Mining Company.	Don Miguel Quicksilver Mine		25 00
May 22, 1872	San Benito Quicksilver Mining Company.	Don Juan Quicksilver Mine		25 00
May 22, 1872	San Benito Quicksilver Mining Company.	Pennsylvania Quicksilver Mine		30 00
May 24, 1872	S. O. Putnam	Wolverine Gold Quartz Mine		20 00
May 28, 1872	George W. Fee *et al*	Hart Gold Placer Mine		50 00
June 6, 1832	S. O. Putnam	Poor Man Gold Quartz Mine		30 00
June 6, 1872	L. B. Ayer	Bed Rock Tunnel Placer Mine		40 00
June 7, 1872	James Watson	Democrat Gold Quartz Mine		30 00
June 7, 1872	Williams & Johnson	Badger Hill and Cherokee Placer Mine.		30 00
June 10, 1872	G. K. Stevenot *et al*	Melones or Point Rock Gold Quartz Mine.		30 00
June 11, 1872	J. M. English	J. M. English Gold Quartz Mine		30 00
June 12, 1872	Gorham P. Beale	Dutch Flat Canon Placer Mine		30 00
June 15, 1872	Otis Perrin	Finegan Gold Quartz Mine		
June 15, 1872	Otis Perrin	Dead Horse Gold Quartz Mine		30 00
June 17, 1872	R. Burnell	Stickle Gold Quartz Mine		30 00
June 26, 1872	William Smith	St. John Gold Quartz Mine		30 00
June 29, 1872	Thomas Sorrocco	Sorrocco Gold Quartz Mine		20 00
June 29, 1872	Henry F. Terry	Woodhouse Gold Quartz Mine		30 00
	Total amount deposited for office work on mining surveys			4,210 00
July 10, 1871	Hiram Manasse	Township 12 south, range 1 west	San Bernardino	40 00
July 11, 1871	Green Bartlet	Township 15 north, range 8 west	Mount Diablo	35 00
July 12, 1871	Central Pacific Railroad	For lands listed to the company		143 33
July 18, 1871	John Perry	Township 5 north, range 15 east	Mount Diablo	65 00
July 22, 1871	J. J. Wilcoxson	Township 15 north, range 4 west	do	27 00
July 25, 1871	Western Pacific Railroad Company.	Township 3 south, range 2 west	do	25 00
July 27, 1871	M. A. Britton	Township 14 north, range 4 west	do	10 00
July 29, 1871	Frank Staples	Township 18 north, range 4 west	do	40 00

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O.—*Statement of special individual deposits, &c.*—Continued.

Date of deposit.	Name of depositor.	Location of survey.	Meridian.	Amount of deposit.
Aug. 14, 1871	Central Pacific Railroad Co	For lands listed to the company		$145 00
Aug. 18, 1871	Sperry & Perry	Township 5 north, range 16 east	Mount Diablo	60 00
Aug. 21, 1871	G. W. Scott	Township 9 north, range 2 west	do	15 00
Aug. 21, 1871	M. A. Britton	Township 14 north, range 4 west	do	20 00
Aug. 21, 1871	M. C. Dodge	Township 8 south, range 5 west	do	10 00
Aug. 23, 1871	W. S. Green	Township 15 north, range 5 west	do	20 00
Sept. 9, 1871	C. D. Wycoff	Township 21 north, range 14 east	do	15 00
Sept. 9, 1871	Peter Schutts	Township 21 north, range 14 east	do	15 00
Sept. 12, 1871	Isaac Ramba	Township 26 north, range 4 west	do	32 50
Sept. 12, 1871	Jacob Ramba	Township 26 north, range 4 west	do	32 50
Sept. 18, 1871	Henry Seaman	Township 8 north, range 2 west	do	10 00
Sept. 25, 1871	W. F. Rowe	Township 14 north, range 7 west	do	25 00
Sept. 25, 1871	E. A. Rowe	Township 14 north, range 7 west	do	25 00
Sept. 30, 1871	Albert Towers	Township 31 south, range 16 east	do	18 00
Sept. 30, 1871	José Dorane	Township 31 south, range 16 east	do	16 00
Sept. 30, 1871	Loreto Vasquez	Township 31 south, range 16 east	do	16 00
Oct. 5, 1871	S. L. Hogan	Township 5 south, range 21 east	do	11 60
Oct. 5, 1871	Edwin Moore	Township 5 south, range 21 east	do	12 50
Oct. 5, 1871	Galen Clarke	Township 5 south, range 21 east	do	12 50
Oct. 5, 1871	Galen A. Clarke	Township 5 south, range 21 east	do	12 50
Oct. 12, 1871	J. P. Thompson	Township 5 south, range 20 east	do	5 00
Oct. 12, 1871	S. E. Magoon	Township 5 south, range 20 east	do	7 00
Oct. 12, 1871	J. J. Westfall	Township 5 south, range 20 east	do	6 50
Oct. 12, 1871	James M. Harris	Township 5 south, range 20 east	do	5 00
Oct. 12, 1871	C. M. Westfall	Township 5 south, range 20 east	do	6 50
Oct. 20, 1871	Pleasant Smith	Township 11 north, range 6 west	do	25 00
Oct. 26, 1871	George Davis	Township 8 north, range 3 west	do	30 00
Nov. 14, 1871	George Ashurt	Township 17 south, range 12 east	do	25 00
Nov. 14, 1871	William Williams	Township 17 south, range 12 east	do	25 00
Nov. 14, 1871	J. Crowningshield	Township 17 south, range 12 east	do	25 00
Nov. 14, 1871	José M. Larios	Township 17 south, range 12 east	do	25 00
Nov. 14, 1871	J. Ashurt	Township 17 south, range 11 east	do	25 00
Nov. 14, 1871	R. F. Canaya	Township 17 south, range 11 east	do	25 00
Nov. 27, 1871	José M. Lopez	Township 32 south, range 16 east	do	17 00
Nov. 27, 1871	Levi Racliffe	Township 32 south, range 16 east	do	16 50
Nov. 27, 1871	Lorenzo Moreno	Township 32 south, range 16 east	do	16 50
Dec. 2, 1871	John Mullan	Township 12 north, range 8 west	do	10 00
Dec. 5, 1871	Joseph Merritt	Township 6 south, range 1 east	do	25 00
Dec. 5, 1871	W. R. Mathews	Township 11 north, range 6 west	do	25 00
Dec. 18, 1871	Hiram C. Casey	Township 17 north, range 13 west	do	40 00
Dec. 18, 1871	Charles D. Osborne	Township 17 north, range 14 west	do	12 50
Dec. 18, 1871	Tappin Reeves	Township 17 north, range 14 west	do	12 50
Dec. 18, 1871	Samuel Wheeler	Township 17 north, range 14 west	do	12 50
Dec. 18, 1871	Daniel H. Osborne	Township 17 north, range 14 west	do	12 50
Dec. 19, 1871	Reily Blackford	Township 11 south, range 1 east	do	25 00
Dec. 19, 1871	Jochim Puls	Township 26 north, range 3 west	do	50 00
Dec. 22, 1871	J. T. Harrington	Township 20 north, range 1 west	do	50 00
Dec. 28, 1871	Central Pacific Railroad Company.	For lands listed to the company		344 00
Jan. 3, 1872	R. de la Cuesta	Township 6 north, range 32 west	San Bernardino	50 00
Jan. 16, 1872	H. A. Higley	Townships 3 and 4 north, range 8 west.	Mount Diablo	100 00
Jan. 18, 1872	P. W. Murphy	Township 30 south, range 13 east	do	12 00
Jan. 18, 1872	J. P. Dyer	Township 4 north, range 9 west	do	50 00
Jan. 23, 1872	John Hawton	Township 6 south, range 8 west	San Bernardino	10 00
Jan. 23, 1872	Thomas M. Pursell	Township 6 south, range 8 west	do	20 00
Feb. 5, 1872	William McKaig	Township 33 north, range 6 west	Mount Diablo	50 00
Feb. 6, 1872	P. E. Wicks	Township 7 north, range 6 west	do	10 00
Feb. 6, 1872	P. E. Wicks	Township 8 north, range 6 west	do	20 00
Feb. 13, 1872	John Woodard	Township 12 north, range 7 east	do	30 00
Feb. 21, 1872	A. Skaggs	Township 10 north, range 11 west	do	50 00
Feb. 28, 1872	David Urmsted	Township 1 south, range 13 west	San Bernardino	25 00
Feb. 28, 1872	Horatio S. Parcels	Township 1 south, range 13 west	do	25 00
Mar. 1, 1872	J. M. Anderson	Township 10 north, range 11 east	Mount Diablo	30 00
Mar. 8, 1872	R. S. Baker	Township 3 north, range 17 west	San Bernardino	65 00
Mar. 15, 1872	Charles Frederick	Township 15 south, range 6 east	Mount Diablo	25 00
Mar. 15, 1872	Frank Hart	Township 15 south, range 6 east	do	25 00
Mar. 20, 1872	T. J. Tucker	Township 7 north, range 4 west	do	20 00
Mar. 20, 1872	H. C. Benson	Township 1 north, range 1 west	do	20 00
Mar. 22, 1872	J. M. Pleasants	Township 7 north, range 2 west	do	20 00
Mar. 29, 1872	F. R. Cordosa	Township 29 south, range 19 east	do	50 00
Mar. 30, 1872	Town trustees Yreka	Town site of Yreka, in township 45 north, range 7 west.	do	50 00
April 12, 1872	Inhabitants of Rough and Ready.	Town site of Rough and Ready, in township 42 north, range 9 west.	do	50 00
April 15, 1872	Richard H. Gilman	Township 9 north, range 11 west	do	20 00
April 19, 1872	James T. Gardner	Township 14 south, range 25 east	do	60 00
April 23, 1872	Benjamin Bushell	Township 17 south, range 6 east	do	20 00

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O.—*Statement of special individual deposits, &c.*—Continued.

Date of deposit.	Name of depositor.	Location of survey.	Meridian.	Amount of deposit.
May 6, 1872	Erastus Wagner	Township 31 north, range 1 west	Mount Diablo	$25 00
May 13, 1872	George A. Nourse	Township 1 north, range 6 west, Wood Island.	do	20 00
May 15, 1872	Michael Manning	Township 13 north, range 10 west	do	15 00
May 15, 1872	Thomas Manning	Township 13 north, range 10 west	do	15 00
May 16, 1872	Espey & McNab	Township 13 north, range 12 west	do	100 00
June 3, 1872	Robert Martin	Township 16 south, range 1 west	do	32 50
June 3, 1872	John Martin	Township 16 south, range 1 west	do	32 50
June 3, 1872	George A. Nourse	Township 19 south, range 5 east	do	50 00
June 4, 1872	Francis M. Kibler	Township 20 south, range 27 east	do	50 00
June 6, 1872	Frank B. Tully	Township 18 south, range 9 east	do	50 00
June 6, 1872	Nat. C. Tully	Township 18 south, range 9 east	do	50 00
June 8, 1872	John Taylor	Township 33 north, range 8 west	do	10 00
June 8, 1872	Olney Phillips	Township 33 north, range 8 west	do	20 00
June 8, 1872	Christian Frick	Township 33 north, range 8 west	do	20 00
June 8, 1872	J. F. Hadley	Township 33 north, range 8 west	do	20 00
June 8, 1872	M. W. Lowden	Township 33 north, range 9 west	do	10 00
June 8, 1872	John F. Wood	Township 33 north, range 9 west	do	20 00
June 8, 1872	George W. Wood	Township 33 north, range 9 west	do	20 00
June 18, 1872	John Welch	Township 23 south, range 16 east	do	100 00
June 24, 1872	J. P. Brandt	Township 10 north, range 5 west	do	15 00
June 28, 1872	Peter Anderson	Township 5 north, range 1 east	Humboldt	6 25
June 28, 1872	John J. Juhl	Township 5 north, range 1 east	do	6 25
June 28, 1872	G. Swanson	Township 5 north, range 1 east	do	6 25
June 28, 1872	Amos Foltz	Township 5 north, range 1 east	do	6 25
June 28, 1872	R. B. Turner	Township 26 south, range 16 east	Mount Diablo	25 00
June 28, 1872	B. F. Nosker	Township 26 south, range 16 east	do	25 00
June 28, 1872	William C. Taylor	Township 26 south, range 16 east	do	25 00
June 28, 1872	Henry Miller	Township 26 south, range 16 east	do	25 00
Total amount deposited for office work on public-land surveys				3,520 43

RECAPITULATION.

Amount deposited for office work on mining surveys	$4,210 00
Amount deposited for office work on public land surveys	3,520 43
Total amount deposited during the year	7,730 43

J. R. HARDENBERGH,
United States Surveyor General for California.

P.—*Statement of the special deposit account for the fiscal year* 1871-'72.

Dr.			Cr.		
1871.			1871.		
Aug. 15	To amount of deposit by Peter Gardner, agent, withdrawn.	$65 00	June 30	By balance on hand	$5,604 23
1872.			June 30	By amount deposited during the fiscal year 1871-'72, as per Exhibit O.	7,730 43
June 30	To amount drawn for salaries of clerks and draughtsmen, as per Exhibit N.	9,279 55			
July 1	To balance on hand	3,990 11			
	Total	13,334 66		Total	13,334 66
			July 1	By balance on hand	3,990 11

J. R. HARDENBERGH,
United States Surveyor General for California.

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Q.—*Estimate for the surveying service in the district of California for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.*

For surveying extensions of meridians, standard parallels, township exteriors and subdivision lines	$100,000
For rent of office, stationery, fuel, wages of messenger, draughting instruments, and other incidental expenses	7,000
For compensation of surveyor general	3,000
For compensation of clerks and draughtsmen in the office of the surveyor general	26,000
	136,000

J. R. HARDENBERGH,
United States Surveyor General for California.

O.—*Report of the surveyor general of Oregon.*

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Eugene City, Oregon, September 9, 1872.

SIR: I herewith transmit the following tabular statements showing the business of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872:

A. Shows contracts acted upon during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.

B. Original plats of public surveys and copies transmitted during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.

C. Townships surveyed since June 30, 1871, with area of public lands.

D. Estimate of surveying and office expenses for fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

E. Salaries paid surveyor general and clerks for fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.

F. Statement of incidental expenses for fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.

The diagram map of this district will be completed and forwarded in time to reach your office by the 1st day of November next.

You will find indicated upon this diagram the surveys under contract, also the proposed surveys, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

In all this work I have carefully studied the wants of settlers upon the public domain, and also the claims of the various enterprises of a public character to aid which Government has given liberal grants of land.

The proposed surveys embrace nearly all the settlements on unsurveyed lands. Yet in a very short time the rapidly advancing settlements will extend beyond these limits. I cannot urge in too strong terms the necessity of having the public surveys extended in advance of settlements. This is especially desirable along the line of the several military roads and railroads.

The want of these surveys greatly retards settlements along these several lines, for the reason that a majority of settlers are men of limited means who desire the benefit of the homestead law.

They cannot well afford to spend several years improving a farm to find, when the public surveys are extended, that all their labor has been expended improving lands the property of some corporation.

Again, good faith on the part of the Government toward these several corporations having these enterprises in charge requires the early completion of the public surveys within their respective limits, so that the lands may be made available to the companies for the purposes intended. While I regard the policy of the Government, of giving a portion of the public domain in aid of important internal improvements, under proper restrictions, a good one, calculated to aid in the development of a new and sparsely settled country, I also deem it the duty of the Government to extend the surveys in advance of settlement for the protection of all parties. I would especially urge the appropriation named in table of estimates at increased rates for surveys west of the Cascade Mountains. None but those who have made the experiment can understand how difficult is the work of extending these surveys; the interminable undergrowth and the immense fallen trees make it exceedingly difficult to progress.

Nevertheless these lands are valuable for the timber, and much of it for agriculture, and faster than the extension of the public surveys settlers are endeavoring to make for themselves homes.

SWAMP LANDS.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, it will be incumbent on this office to give some attention to the selections of swamp and overflowed lands in this State, the State authorities having, pursuant to an act of the legislature, approved October 26, 1870,

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taken steps to secure the benefit of an act of Congress entitled "An act to extend the provisions of an act to enable the State of Arkansas and other States to reclaim the swamp and overflowed lands within their limits to Minnesota and Oregon, and for other purposes," approved September 12, 1860. Extensive locations and selections have been made by the State authorities. No action has been had in this office as yet. The first list of selections, amounting in the aggregate to an area of one hundred and twenty-six thousand six hundred and thirty-six and nineteen one-hundredths acres, was filed in this office September 2, 1872.

RAILROADS.

The Oregon and California Railroad, to extend from Portland south to the State line, to connect with the California and Oregon from Sacramento City, California, is now completed, and in successful operation from Portland to Oakland, a distance of one hundred and eighty-one miles, and it is expected to have it completed to Roseburg, a distance of eighteen miles more, by the middle of November next.

To the early completion of this enterprise the people of Southern Oregon are looking with considerable interest, for the reason that it will give quick and certain communication with commercial centers. As that people are now situated, their only means of transportation is by wagons over difficult mountains, a distance of nearly one hundred miles, the road being almost impassable, except during the dry season. The Oregon Central Railroad is nearly completed to Saint Joseph, on the Yamhill, and will be in running order by the 1st of October next, by way of Hillsborough and Cornelius, in Washington County, a distance of forty-three miles. It is in contemplation to extend this road up the west side of the Willamette River, to connect with the Oregon and California road at Junction City, in Lane County; also to build a branch road from near Hillsborough to Astoria. After the completion of these already under way and making connection with the Northern Pacific Railroad, Oregon will be very well provided for in the way of railroad connections, with one exception, a line connecting the Columbia River with the Union Pacific, at or near the junction of the Union Pacific Railroad with the Central Pacific. This is in contemplation by the company recently organized under the name of the Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad Company. This enterprise, if carried out to completion, would meet a want long felt and very much needed by the settlers in the northern and eastern portions of our State and Idaho.

MINING INTERESTS.

The mining interests of Oregon are still of considerable importance. On the waters of John Day, Powder, and Burnt Rivers rich placer gold mines are being worked with profitable results. Quartz lodes are also attracting some attention; recently a lode of copper ore has been discovered in Union County, which prospects very rich.

For a number of years it has been known that gold existed in considerable quantities among the black sands along the ocean beach south of Coos Bay, and miners have been working them more or less; but recently further discoveries have been made near Port Orford. From present indications these mines are destined to become quite valuable, the principal drawback being the want of water for hydraulic purposes.

COAL.

Since my last annual report coal has been discovered in the Calapooia Mountains, within about eight miles of the Oregon and California Railroad; also on the head waters of the Nehalim River, about eighteen miles northwest of Hillsborough, in Washington County, near the line of the proposed Astoria branch of the Oregon Central Railroad. It will require further exploration to determine whether coal exists in sufficient quantities to warrant the necessary outlay to work the mines successfully.

MANUFACTURES.

The manufacturing interests of the State are being developed as rapidly as the wants of the country warrant. The lumber trade is quite important, being confined principally to the Columbia River and the harbors along the coast, Coos and Yaquina Bays being the more important points. The principal kinds of lumber are fir and cedar. Sufficient hard wood, such as ash, maple, and alder, is made to meet the local demand for building purposes.

An extensive establishment for manufacturing all kinds of farming implements will soon be completed at Salem, good water power having been obtained. The iron foundery at Oswego, seven miles above Portland, on the Willamette, has been recently purchased by an eastern company, and is being enlarged and otherwise improved, with a view of manufacturing on an extensive scale, from the rich beds of ore near by, iron of every variety suited to this market.

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OFFICE WORK.

You will observe from the tabular statements herewith returned that the office work for the past year has greatly exceeded any former year for the last ten years, while the appropriation for the last fiscal year only provided for a chief clerk, one draughtsman, and one transcribing clerk for ten months in the year. I found the force thus provided quite inadequate to the increased work. The amount of field work, including the survey of Indian reservations in Oregon, amounted to eighty-seven thousand dollars. This, in connection with the mineral surveys, increased the office work more than three times over former years.

To meet this increased work I found it necessary to employ additional help, which I did at my own expense, for the space of five months, at the usual rates, amounting to five hundred dollars. I could not well afford to meet this expense, yet I preferred to do it rather than to permit the work to fall so far behind. With this additional help, however, the work is still considerably behind in the office.

In this connection I desire to suggest the necessity of having the original field notes of the survey of the donation claims in Oregon copied into substantial record books in a neat and systematic manner, properly indexed, for the use of this office, and to better preserve the originals; also the original field notes of the public surveys.

I deem this important, in view of the fact that these originals are often written upon poor paper, in a very indifferent hand, and with poor ink, sometimes upon loose leaves, or at least but poorly bound. It is often necessary to refer to these, and each time they are handled they are more or less damaged, and again it is impossible to arrange and keep the notes as now written in such a way as to be referred to readily. By pursuing the plan suggested above, as fast as the originals are carefully copied and compared they can be filed away in a manner best calculated to preserve them.

For the purpose of carrrying out the above suggestion, I would recommend, in addition to the amount named in my tabular statement marked "D," for clerk hire, the sum of thirty-six hundred dollars, making three additional transcribing clerks.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. ODELL,
Surveyor General.

Hon. WILLIS DRUMMOND,
Commissioner General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

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A. *Surveying contracts acted upon during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.*

Contracts. No.	Contracts. Date.	Contractors.	Location and description of lines.	Estimated amount surveyed. No. of miles.	Interior on standards.	Standard parallels.	Exteriors.	Subdivisions.	Gross amount	Remarks.
					M. ch. lk.	*M. ch. lk.*	*M. ch. lk.*	*M. ch. lk.*		
143	Dec. 29, 1870	John H. McClung and William B. Pengra.	Exteriors of township 17 south, range 1 east; subdivision of fractional township 16 south, ranges 1 and 2 west; township 17 south, range 1 west; exterior and subdivisional lines in townships 30, 29, 28, 27, and 25 south, range 14 east.				97 70 95	468 7 17	$6,092 64	Contract closed; account transmitted and reported for payment.
144	Apr. 12, 1871	Jesse Applegate, Daniel W. Applegate and M. L. McCall.	Exterior and subdivision of township 38 south, ranges 4, 5, and 6 east; subdivisions of township 37 south, range 4 east; connection on State line, township 41 south, ranges 2 and 7 east; exteriors of township 40 south, ranges 11, 12, 13, and 14 east; exteriors of township 41 south, ranges 12, 13, and 14 east; subdivisions of township 40 south, ranges 11 and 12 east; connection on State line of township 41 south, ranges 8, 10, and 11 east.	387			61 41 67	314 72 25	3,717 43	Contract closed; account transmitted and reported for payment.
145	Apr. 23, 1871	Zenas F. Moody...	Exteriors of township 1 north, ranges 33, 34, and 35 east; exteriors of township 2 north, ranges 33 and 34 east; exteriors of township 3 north, range 34 east; subdivisions of township 1 north, ranges 33 and 34 east; township 2 north, ranges 33 and 34 east; township 3 north, ranges 34, 35, and 36 east.	390			65 77 65	173 5 16	4,000 00	Contract closed; account transmitted and reported for payment.
146	May 2, 1871	George Mercer....	Standard parallel from southwest corner of township 34 south, range 9 east; exteriors of township 34 south, ranges 6 and 7 east; exteriors of township 33 south, ranges 6 and 7 east; exteriors of township 32 south, range 6 east; subdivisions of townships 33 and 34 south, ranges 6 and 7 east; 32 south, range 6 east.	374		11 58 50	12 0 00	186 64 00	3,121 17	Contract closed; account transmitted and paid.
147	May 4, 1871	T. B. Handley.....	Exteriors of township 8 south, ranges 12 and 13 east; exteriors of township 7 south, ranges 12 and 13 east; exteriors of townships 5 and 6 south, ranges 12 and 13 east; subdivisions of township 7 south, range 13 east.	176			90 4 45	92 8 40	2,000 00	Contract closed; account transmitted and paid.
148	May 17, 1871	John S. Kincaid...	Exteriors of townships 13, 14, and 15 south, ranges 40, 41, and 42 east; subdivisions of townships 13, 14, and 15 south, ranges 40 and 41 east.	468			107 74 50	370 0 45	4,995 24	Contract closed; account transmitted and paid.

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A.—*Surveying contracts acted upon during the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1872—Continued.

Contracts. No.	Contracts. Date.	Contractors.	Location and description of lines.	Estimated amount surveyed. No. of miles.	Interior on standards.	Standard parallels.	Exteriors.	Subdivisions.	Gross am't.	Remarks.
					M. ch. lk.	*M. ch. lk.*	*M. ch. lk.*	*M. ch. lk.*		
149	May 18, 1871	James H. Evans ..	Standard parallel between townships 17 and 18 south, commencing at the southeast corner of township 17 south, range 17 east; thence east through ranges 19, 20, 21, and 22 east; exteriors of townships 16 and 17 south, range 18 east; exteriors and subdivision of townships 14, 15, 16, and 17 south, range 19 east; subdivisions of townships 16 and 17 south, range 18 east.	456		36 0 00	59 70 08	359 17 81	$1,850 73	Contract closed; account transmitted and paid.
150	May 20, 1871	J. M. Dick	Exteriors of townships 15, 16, &17 south, ranges 20, 21, and 22 east; subdivisions of townships 16 and 17 south, ranges 20, 21, and 22 east.		2 3 90	18 0 00	89 39 84	340 62 93	4,719 23	Contract closed; account transmitted and paid.
151	May 23, 1871	A. R. Flint and L. L. Williams.	Exteriors and subdivisions of townships 25, 26, 27, and 28 south, range 12 west; subdivisions of fractional township 29 south, ranges 3 and 4 west; subdivisions of township 28 south, ranges 4 and 5 west; subdivisions of fractional township 26 south, range 3 west; subdivision of fractional townships 26, 27, and 28 south, range 13 west.	314			8 52 03	141 65 41	2,403 26	Contract closed; account transmitted and paid.
152	June 3, 1871	William H. Byars.	Subdivisions of fractional township 22 south, ranges 5, 6, and 7 west; subdivisions of fractional township 24 south, ranges 3 and 6 west; subdivisions of fractional township 25 south, ranges 5 and 6 west; subdivisions of townships 27 and 28 south, range 8 west; subdivisions of fractional township 29 south, ranges 6 and 7 west; subdivisions of fractional township 32 south, ranges 4 and 5 west; subdivisions of fractional township 3 south, range 6 west.	250			27 0 50	175 10 20	3,234 14	Contract closed; account transmitted and paid.
153	May 24, 1871	William E. Smith .	Standard parallel between townships 4 and 5 north, west through ranges 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8; exteriors of townships 3 and 4 north, ranges 3 and 4 west; subdivisions of townships 3 and 4 north, range 3 west; subdivisions of township 3 north, range 4 west.							
154	June 6, 1871	George Williams and George S. Pershin.	Exteriors and subdivisions of township 1 south, ranges 28, 29, and 30 east; exteriors of subdivisions of township 2 south, ranges 28 and 29 east; exteriors of township 2 south, range 30 east.	360			72 4 35	300 23 26	3,867 43	Contract closed; account transmitted and paid.

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[illegible]	June [illegible], 1871	Walker & Perkins [illegible] Timothy W. Davenport.	Exterior boundary of the Siletz Indian reservation, exteriors and subdivisions of such townships as will embrace the arable lands upon said reservation; connecting with the public survey of township 10 south, ranges 9 and 10 west.	249	Boundary lines.	14	30	00	3	0	00	54	94	96	1,130 60	Canceled. Contract closed; account transmitted and paid.
157	June 28, 1871	George H. Thurston.	Exterior and subdivisional lines of township 15 south, ranges 43 and 44 east; exteriors and subdivisions of township 16 south, ranges 42, 43, and 44 east.	486					66	7	15	420	7	82	4,094 05	Contract closed; account transmitted and paid.
158	July 1, 1872	David P. Thompson.	Exterior and subdivisional lines of township 1 south, ranges 15 and 16 east; exterior and subdivisions of townships 7 and 8 south, range 16 east; exterior and subdivisions of townships 10, 11, and 12 south, range 18 east, and subdivisions of township 2 south, range 16 east.						58	12	96	427	44	27	4,973 47	Contract closed; account transmitted and paid.
159	July 8, 1871	David P. Thompson.	The out-boundaries of the Grand Ronde Indian reservation; exterior and subdivisions of such townships and parts of townships as may be designated by the agent upon said reservation; connecting the same with the first standard parallel south, between townships 5 and 6 south, range 7 west.						24	19	81	189	6	72	2,278 66	Contract closed; account transmitted and paid.
160	July 12, 1871	Turner & Howard.	Exteriors of townships 38 and 39 south, range 11 A east; exteriors of townships 40 and 41 south, range 14 east; exteriors and subdivisions of township 38 south, range 10 east; subdivisions of townships 38 and 39 south, range 11 A east; subdivisions of townships 40 and 41 south, ranges 12 and 13 east.						72	47	96	365	58	67	4,528 52	Contract closed; account transmitted and paid.
161	July 24, 1871	Walker & Perkins.	Exterior lines and subdivisions of townships 13, 14, and 15 south, range 12 east; exteriors and subdivisions of township 16 south, range 7 west; exteriors and subdivisions of township 17 south, ranges 7 and 8 west.						59	20	38	162	20	89		Contract closed; account transmitted.
162	Sept. 7, 1871	T. W. Davenport..	Subdivide into twenty-acre lots so much of townships 9 and 10 south, ranges 9 and 10 west, as may be ordered in writing by the superintendent of Indian affairs for Oregon or by the local agent upon the Siletz Indian reservation.									97	59	07	1,562 56	Contract closed; account transmitted and paid.
163	Sept. 7, 1871	George Mercer....	Exterior and subdivisions of township 34 south, ranges 6 and 7 east; exteriors of townships 35 and 36 south, range 7 east; subdivisions of township 35 south, range 7 east; also, to subdivide into twenty-acre lots so much of said township as may be ordered in writing by the superintendent of Indian affairs for the State of Oregon or the local agent upon the Klamath Indian reservation.													

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A.—*Surveying contracts acted upon during the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1872—Continued.

Contracts.		Contractors.	Location and description of lines.	Estimated amount surveyed.					Gross amount	Remarks.
No.	Date.			No. of miles.	Interior on standards.	Standard parallels.	Exteriors.	Subdivisions.		
					M. ch. lk.	*M. ch. lk.*	*M. ch. lk.*	*M. ch. lk.*		
164	Sept. 7, 1871	T. B. Handley.....	The north and south boundaries of the Warm Springs Indian reservation, or so much thereof as may be ordered in writing by the agent upon said reservation; also, exteriors and subdivisions of such townships as may be ordered in writing by said agent; also, subdivide into twenty-acre lots such sections as may be so ordered by said agent.							
165	Oct. 4, 1871	Zenas F. Moody...	Subdivisional lines of fractional township 3 north, ranges 34 and 35 east; also to subdivide into twenty-acre lots such sections or parts of sections as may be designated by the Hon. A. B. Meacham, superintendent of Indian affairs, or by the agent upon the Umatilla Indian reservation.				38 39 30	364 61 16		Contract closed; account transmitted.
166	Jan. 10, 1872	John W. Meldrum.	Extend the first standard parallel southwest to the Pacific Ocean, commencing at the southwest corner of township 5 south, range 8 west; also, survey the exteriors and subdivisions of such townships and fractional townships, together with the subdivision, into twenty-acre lots, of such sections and parts of sections upon the Nestucca and Salmon Rivers, upon the Coast Indian reservation, as may be designated by the superintendent of Indian affairs for the State of Oregon or by the agent upon the Grand Round Indian reservation; also to survey the north boundary of the Coast Indian reservation.							
167	June 15, 1872	George Mercer....	Subdivide into twenty-acre lots such sections and parts of sections in township 36 south, ranges 10, 11, and 12 east, as may be designated in writing by the honorable superintendent of Indian affairs for the State of Oregon or the agent upon the Klamath Indian reservation.							

* Boundary lines.

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B.—*Statement of original plats of public surveys and copies transmitted since June 30, 1871.*

Lines.	Contractors.	Contract.		Plats made.			
		Number.	Date.	Original.	Commissioner's.	Register's.	Total.
Exterior and subdivision Ts. 32, 33 S., R. 2 E.	Turner & Howard	142	Sept. 9, 1870				
Exterior and subdivision Ts. 41 S., Rs. 3, 4 E.	do	142	do	5	5	4	14
Subdivisions of T. 39 S., R. 1 E.	do	142	do	1	1	1	3
Exterior T. 14 S., R. 1 E.	James A. Warner	135	Aug. 15, 1870				
Exterior T. 13 S., R. 2 E.	do	135	do	1	1		2
Subdivisions T. 14 S., Rs. 1, 2 E.	do	135	do	2	2	2	6
Subdivisions T. 13 S., Rs. 2, 3 E.	do	135	do	2	2	2	6
Third standard parallel through R. 2 E., and 3 miles in 3 E.	do	135	do	1	1		2
Exteriors T. 18 S., R. 13 E.	George W. Newman	141	Aug. 31, 1870				
Exteriors T. 17 S., Rs. 11, 12, 13 E.	do	141	do				
Exteriors T. 16 S., Rs. 10, 11, 12 E.	do	141	do	1	1		2
Subdivisions T. 18 S., R. 13 E.	do	141	do	1	1	1	3
Subdivisions T. 17 S., Rs. 11, 12, 13 E.	do	141	do	3	3	3	9
Subdivisions T. 16 S., Rs. 10, 11, 12 E.	do	141	do	3	3	3	9
Exterior T. 17 S., R. 1 E.	McClung & Pengra	143	Dec. 29, 1870				
Exterior Ts. 28, 29 S., Rs. 13, 14 E.	do	143	do				
Exterior T. 16 S., Rs. 2, 4, 5 E.	do	143	do				
Exterior T. 30 S., R. 14 E.	do	143	do	2	2		4
Subdivisions T. 17 S., R. 1 W.	do	143	do	1	1	1	3
Subdivisions T. 17 S., Rs. 1, 2, 3 E.	do	143	do	3	3	3	9
Subdivisions Ts. 16, 17 S., R. 4 E.	do	143	do	2	2	2	6
Subdivisions T. 16 S., Rs. 2, 3, 5, 6 E.	do	143	do	4	4	4	12
Subdivisions Ts. 28, 29 S., Rs. 13, 14, 15 E.	do	143	do	6	6	6	18
Subdivisions T. 30 S., R. 14 E.	do	143	do	1	1	1	3
Subdivisions T. 16 S., Rs. 1, 2 W.	do	143	do	2	2	2	6
Exterior T. 2 S., R. 14 E.	John B. David	140	Aug. 31, 1870				
Exterior T. 4 S., R. 15 E.	do	140	do				
Exterior Ts. 3, 4, 6 S., R. 16 E.	do	140	do	1	1		2
Subdivision T. 2 S., R. 14 E.	do	140	do	1	1	1	3
Subdivision T. 4 S., R. 15 E.	do	140	do	1	1	1	3
Subdivision Ts. 3, 4, 6 S., R. 16 E.	do	140	do	3	3	3	9
Subdivision Ts. 3, 4 S., R. 17 E.	do	140	do	2	2	2	6
Exteriors T. 1, 2 N., R. 33 E.	Zenas F. Moody	145	April 23, 1871				
Exteriors T. 1, 2 N., R. 34 E.	do	145	do				
Exteriors T. 1 N., R. 35 E.	do	145	do	1	1		2
Subdivision Ts. 1, 2 N., Rs. 33, 34 E.	do	145	do	4	4	4	12
Exterior boundary Umatilla Indian reservation.	do	145	do	1	1		2
Exterior Ts. 5, 6 S., R. 7 W.	David P. Thompson	159	July 8, 1871	1	1		2
Exterior boundary Grand Round reservation.	do	159	do	1	1		2
Subdivision Ts. 5, 6 S., Rs. 7, 8 W.	do	159	do	4	4	4	12
Exteriors T. 37 S., R. 5 E.	Applegate & McCall	144	April 12, 1871				
Exteriors T. 38 S., R. 6 E.	do	144	do				
Exteriors T. 40 S., Rs. 11, 12, 13, 14 E.	do	144	do				
Exteriors T. 4 S., Rs. 12, 13, 14 E.	do	144	do	2	2		4
Subdivision T. 37 S., R. 5 E.	do	144	do	1	1	1	3
Subdivision T. 38 S., Rs. 4, 5, 6 E.	do	144	do	3	3	3	9
Subdivision T. 40 S., Rs. 11, 12 E.	do	144	do	2	2	2	6
Subdivision T. 41 S., Rs. 2, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12 E.	do	144	do	6	6	6	18
Exterior T. 34 S., R. 7 E.	George Mercer	146	May 2, 1871	1	1		2
Exterior boundary Klamath Indian reservation.	do	146	do	1	1		2
Fourth standard parallel between Ts. 34, 35 S., through Rs. 7, 8 E.	do	146	do	1	1		2
Exteriors Ts. 13, 14, 15 S., Rs., 40, 41, 42 E.	John S. Kincaid	148	May 17, 1871	1	1		2
Subdivisions Ts. 13, 14, 15 S., Rs. 40, 41 E.	do	148	do	6	6	6	18
Subdivisions T. 13 S., R. 42 E.	do	148	do	1	1	1	3
Exterior T. 16 S., Rs. 42, 43, 44 E.	George H. Thurston	157	June 28, 1871				
Exterior T. 15 S., Rs. 43, 44 E.	do	157	do	1	1		2
Subdivisions Ts. 15, 16 S., Rs. 42, 43, 44 E.	do	157	do	6	6	6	18
Subdivisions T. 14 S., R. 42 E.	do	157	do	1	1	1	3
Exterior T. 24 S., R. 12 W.	James Aiken	133	Mar. 7, 1870	1	1		2
Subdivisions T. 24 S., R. 12 W.	do	133	do	1	1	1	3
Subdivisions T. 28 S., R. 14 W.	do	133	do	1	1	1	3
Subdivisions Ts. 26, 27 S., R. 13 W.	do	133	do	2	2	2	6
Exterior Ts. 6, 7, 9 S., R. 12 E.	T. B. Handly	147	May 4, 1871				
Exterior T. 8 S., Rs. 12, 13 E.	do	147	do	1	1		2
Subdivisions Ts. 6, 7, 9 S., R. 12 E.	do	147	do	3	3	3	9
Exterior T. 3 N., R. 3 W.	W. E. Smith	152	May 24, 1871	1	1		2
Subdivision T. 3 N., R. 3 W.	do	152	do	1	1	1	3
Exterior T. 9 S., Rs. 9, 10 W.	T. W. Davenport	156	June 23, 1871	1	1		2

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B.—*Statement of original plats of public surveys, &c.*—Continued.

Lines.	Contractors.	Contract.		Plats made.			
		Number.	Date.	Original.	Commissioner's.	Register's.	Total.
South boundary Siletz Indian reservation.	T. W. Davenport....	156	June 23, 1871	1	1		2
Subdivisions Ts. 9, 10 S., Rs. 9, 10 W.....	do	156	do.....	4	4	4	12
Standard parallel between Ts. 17, 18 S., through Rs. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 E.	James H. Evans	149	May 18, 1871	1	1	...	2
Standard parallel between Ts. 15, 16 S., through R. 19 E.	do	149	do.....	...	...	...	...
Exterior Ts. 14, 15, 16, 17 S., R. 19 E.....	do	149	do.....	...	...	...	...
Exterior Ts. 16, 17 S., R. 18 E.....	do	149	do.....	1	1		2
Subdivision Ts. 14, 15, 16, 17 S., R. 19 E.....	do	149	do.....	4	4	4	12
Subdivision Ts. 16, 17 S., R. 18 E.....	do	149	do.....	2	2	2	6
Exterior T. 25 S., Rs. 11, 12 W	Flint & Williams....	151	May 23, 1871	1	1		2
Subdivision T. 25 S., Rs. 11, 12 W.....	do	151	do.....	2	2	2	6
Subdivision Ts. 26, 27 S., R. 3 W.....	do	151	do.....	2	2	2	6
Subdivision T. 28 S., R. 5 W.....	do	151	do.....	1	1	1	3
Subdivision Ts. 27, 28 S., R. 13 W.....	do	151	do.....	2	2	2	6
Exteriors T. 1 S., Rs. 15, 16 E.....	David P. Thompson.	158	July 1, 1871	...	...	...	...
Exteriors Ts. 7, 8 S., R. 16 E.....	do	158	do.....	...	...	...	...
Exteriors Ts. 10, 11, 12 S., R. 18 E.....	do	158	do.....	1	1		2
Subdivision Ts. 1, 2, 7, 8 S., R. 16 E.....	do	158	do.....	4	4	4	12
Subdivision T. 1 S., R. 15 E.....	do	158	do.....	1	1	1	3
Subdivision Ts. 10, 11, 12 S., R. 18 E.....	do	158	do.....	3	3	3	9
Exteriors Ts. 1, 2 S., Rs. 28, 29 E	Williams & Pershin.	154	June 6, 1871	...	...	...	...
Exteriors Ts. 1, 2 S., R. 30 E.....	do	154	do.....	1	1		2
Subdivision Ts. 1, 2 S., Rs. 28, 29 E.....	do	154	do.....	4	4	4	12
Subdivision T. 1 S, R. 30 E	do	154	do.....	1	1	1	3
Interior subdivision Ts. 9, 10 S., Rs. 9, 10 W.	T. W. Davenport....	162	Sept. 7, 1871	4	4	4	12
Exterior T. 24 S., R. 3 W.....	W. H. Byars	152	June 3, 1871	...	...	...	...
Exterior T. 25 S., R. 4 W.....	do	152	do.....	...	...	...	...
Exterior T. 31 S., Rs. 3, 4 W.....	do	152	do.....	...	...	...	...
Exterior T. 32 S., R. 3 W.....	do	152	do.....	1	1		2
Subdivision Ts. 24, 32 S., R. 3 W.....	do	152	do.....	2	2	2	6
Subdivision Ts. 25, 32 S., R. 4 W.....	do	152	do.....	2	2	2	6
Subdivision T. 31 S., Rs. 3, 4 W.....	do	152	do.....	2	2	2	6
Subdivision T. 32 S., R. 3 W.....	do	152	do.....	1	1	1	3
Subdivision Ts. 25, 32 S., R. 5 W.....	do	152	do.....	2	2	2	6
Subdivision T. 22 S., Rs. 6, 7 W.....	do	152	do.....	2	2	2	6
Subdivision T. 21 S., R. 6 W.....	do	152	do.....	1	1	1	3
Exteriors Ts. 13, 14, 15 S., R. 12 E.....	Walker & Perkins..	161	July 24, 1871	1	1	...	2
Subdivision Ts. 13, 14, 15 S., R. 12 E.....	do	161	do.....	3	3	3	9
Exteriors Ts. 15, 16, 17 S., Rs. 20, 21, 22 E....	J. M. Dick	150	May 20, 1871	1	1		2
Subdivisions Ts. 16, 17 S., Rs. 20, 21, 22 E....	do	150	do.....	6	6	6	18
Standard parallel between Ts. 15, 16 S., through Rs. 20, 21, 22 E.	do	150	do.....	1	1		2
Exteriors Ts. 3, 4 N., Rs. 34, 35 E.....	Zenas F. Moody.....	164	Oct. 4, 1871	...	...	...	...
Exteriors T. 1 N., R. 32 E	do	164	do.....	...	...	...	...
Exteriors T. 1 S., R. 32 E.....	do	164	do.....	1	1	...	2
Subdivision Ts. 3, 4 N., Rs. 34, 35 E	do	164	do.....	4	4	4	12
Subdivision Ts. 1, 2 N., R. 32 E	do	164	do.....	2	2	2	6
Subdivision Ts. 1, 3 N., R. 33 E	do	164	do.....	2	2	2	6
Subdivision T. 2 N., Rs. 33, 34 E.....	do	164	do.....	2	2	2	6
Subdivision T. 1 S., R. 32 E	do	164	do.....	1	1	1	3
Subdivision T. 1 S., R. 32 E.....				1	1	1	3
Subdivision T. 1 N., R. 32 E				1	1	1	3
Subdivision T. 2 N., Rs. 32, 34 E.....				2	2	2	6
Subdivision T. 3 N., Rs. 33, 34, 35 E.....				3	3	3	9
Subdivision T. 4 N., Rs. 34, 35 E.....				2	2	2	6
Total.....				...	...	...	543

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C.—*Townships surveyed since June 30, 1871, with area of public lands.*

Number.	Description.		Area, (acres.)	By whom surveyed.
	Township.	Range.		
1	32 south	2 east	11,788.17	Turner & Howard.
2	33 south	2 east	6,879.71	Do.
3	41 south	3 east	4,251.57	Do.
4	41 south	4 east	7,895.78	Do.
5	39 south	1 east	3,200.00	Do.
6	14 south	1 east	18,247.37	James H. Warner.
7	14 south	2 east	5,111.65	Do.
8	13 south	2 east	3,836.48	Do.
9	13 south	3 east	1,921.12	Do.
10	17 south	11 east	23,188.54	George W. Newman.
11	17 south	12 east	22,927.72	Do.
12	16 south	12 east	20,613 66	Do.
13	16 south	11 east	21,483.64	Do.
14	16 south	10 east	12,579.24	Do.
15	17 south	3 east	658.61	McClung & Pengra.
16	17 south	1 east	2,369.43	Do.
17	17 south	2 east	20.11	Do.
18	16 south	4 east	1,267 85	Do.
19	17 south	4 east	16.20	Do.
20	16 south	2 east	4,086.38	Do.
21	16 south	3 east	373.88	Do.
22	16 south	5 east	3,116.49	Do.
23	16 south	6 east	384.23	Do.
24	37 south	5 east	9,368.56	Applegate & McCall.
25	38 south	4 east	16,961.13	Do.
26	38 south	5 east	9,395.53	Do.
27	38 south	6 east	5,440.00	Do.
28	40 south	11 east	23,951.21	Do.
29	40 south	12 east	18,937.70	Do.
30	41 south	2 east	8,875.02	Do.
31	41 south	7 east	9,133.66	Do.
32	41 south	8 east	3,917.62	Do.
33	41 south	10 east	9,258.12	Do.
34	41 south	11 east	6,489.70	Do.
35	41 south	12 east	9,876.13	Do.
36	6 south	12 east	6,257.51	T. B. Handley.
37	7 south	12 east	23,107.46	Do.
38	9 south	12 east	5,441.28	Do.
39	13 south	12 east	6,731.86	Walker & Perkins.
40	14 south	12 east	23,273.52	Do.
41	15 south	12 east	23,261.86	Do.
42	18 south	13 east	23,071.09	George W. Newman.
43	17 south	13 east	23,012.32	Do.
44	28 south	13 east	11,522.01	McClung & Pengra.
45	29 south	13 east	23,015.57	Do.
46	28 south	14 east	22,330.05	Do.
47	29 south	14 east	21,128.45	Do.
48	28 south	15 east	7,786.45	Do.
49	29 south	15 east	20,661.26	Do.
50	30 south	14 east	23,059.38	Do.
51	2 south	14 east	23,021.15	John B. David.
52	4 south	15 east	23,016.12	Do.
53	3 south	16 east	23,011.27	Do.
54	4 south	16 east	23,119.03	Do.
55	6 south	16 east	23,217.71	Do.
56	3 south	17 east	22,776.77	Do.
57	4 south	17 east	22,742.71	Do.
58	14 south	19 east	22,946.47	J. H. Evans.
59	15 south	19 east	23,023.05	Do.
60	16 south	19 east	22,765.59	Do.
61	17 south	19 east	23,025.39	Do.
62	16 south	18 east	22,676.26	Do.
63	17 south	18 east	22,856.23	Do.
64	1 south	16 east	14,592.42	D. P. Thompson.
65	2 south	16 east	15,988.47	Do.
66	7 south	16 east	22,944.24	Do.
67	8 south	16 east	22,992.01	Do.
68	1 south	15 east	16,140.18	Do.
69	10 south	18 east	23,000.32	Do.
70	11 south	18 east	23,025.06	Do.
71	12 south	18 east	21,213.43	Do.
72	16 south	20 east	22,362.84	J. M. Dick.
73	17 south	20 east	23,041.48	Do.
74	16 south	21 east	15,583.73	Do.
75	17 south	21 east	23,031.47	Do.
76	16 south	22 east	21,948.27	Do.
77	17 south	22 east	23,015.56	Do.
78	13 south	40 east	23,026.01	J. S. Kincaid.

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C.—*Townships surveyed since June* 30, 1871, *&c.*—Continued.

Number.	Description.		Area, (acres.)	By whom surveyed.
	Township.	Range.		
79	14 south	40 east	23,033.91	J. S. Kincaid.
80	15 south	40 east	23,047.18	Do.
81	13 south	41 east	23,034.85	Do.
82	14 south	41 east	23,028.65	Do.
83	15 south	41 east	23,041.68	Do.
84	13 south	42 east	4,005.70	Do.
85	14 south	42 east	23,057.59	George H. Thurston
86	15 south	42 east	23,052.57	Do.
87	16 south	42 east	23,039.58	Do.
88	15 south	43 east	23,027.75	Do.
89	16 south	43 east	23,054.84	Do.
90	15 south	44 east	23,042.33	Do.
91	16 south	44 east	23,043.39	Do.
92	1 south	28 east	22,954.14	Williams & Perahin.
93	2 south	28 east	22,943.02	Do.
94	1 south	29 east	22,820.86	Do.
95	2 south	29 east	22,910.56	Do.
96	1 south	30 east	22,916.60	Do.
97	1 north	33 east	7,683.58	Z. F. Moody.
98	1 north	33 east	15,347.64	Do.
99	2 north	33 east	23,042.90	Do.
100	1 north	34 east	10,259.36	Do.
101	2 north	34 east	22,837.95	Do.
102	3 north	35 east	19,444.32	Do.
103	17 south	1 west	3,255.79	McClung & Pengra.
104	16 south	1 west	1,440.00	Do.
105	16 south	2 west	3,200.00	Do.
106	24 south	12 west	5,264.53	James Aiken.
107	28 south	14 west	10,987.85	Do.
108	26 south	13 west	11,632.37	Do.
109	27 south	13 west	13,658.68	Flint & Williams.
110	25 south	12 west	9,376.39	Do.
111	28 south	13 west	13,781.33	Do.
112	25 south	11 west	1,858.34	Do.
113	28 south	5 west	6,400.00	Do.
114	27 south	3 west	2,564.16	Do.
115	26 south	3 west	1,760.00	Do.
116	27 south	13 west	1,440.00	James Aiken.
117	32 south	3 west	8,646.19	W. H. Byars.
118	24 south	3 west	5,285.68	Do.
119	32 south	4 west	4,965.26	Do.
120	25 south	4 west	11,039.74	Do.
121	31 south	3 west	2,088.96	Do.
122	31 south	4 west	2,880.00	Do.
123	25 south	5 west	5,120.00	Do.
124	32 south	5 west	6,719.22	Do.
125	21 south	6 west	2,400.00	Do.
126	22 south	6 west	4,003.20	Do.
127	22 south	7 west	13,180.43	Do.
128	9 south	9 west	4,782.83	T. W. Davenport.
129	10 south	9 west	1,477.92	Do.
130	9 south	10 west	4,480.00	Do.
131	10 south	10 west	6,599.00	Do.
132	3 north	3 west	22,851.67	W. E. Smith.

Total acres south of the base line and east of the Willamette meridian	1,569,651.62
Total acres north of the base line and east of the Willamette meridian	98,615.75
Total acres south of the base line and west of the Willamette meridian	170,287.87
Total acres north of the base line and west of the Willamette meridian, in the State of Oregon	22,851.67
Total acres	1,861,406.91

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E.—*Salaries paid surveyor general and clerks for fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.*

Names.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Term of office.	Amount paid.
W. H. Odell	Surveyor general	Indiana	July 1, 1871, to June 30, 1872	$2,500 00
A. W. Stowell	Chief clerk	do	July 1, 1871, to June 30, 1872	1,600 00
George Stowell	Draughtsman	do	July 1, 1871, to June 30, 1872	1,400 00
W. H. Haley	Transcribing clerk	Kentucky	July 1, 1871, to Nov. 30, 1871	500 00
A. S. McClure	do	Ohio	Oct. 1, 1871, to Feb. 29, 1872	500 00
Total				6,500 00

D.—*Estimates for surveying and office expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.*

OFFICE EXPENSES.

Salary of surveyor general	$2,500	
chief clerk	1,600	
draughtsman	1,400	
three transcribing clerks, at $1,200 each	3,600	
Incidental expenses, messengers, rent, &c.	2,000	
		$11,100

SURVEYING EXPENSES.

Surveying 60 miles standard parallels, at $18 per mile	$1,080	
600 miles exteriors, at $16 per mile	9,600	
3,000 miles subdivisions, at $16 per mile	48,000	
90 miles standard parallels, at $15 per mile	1,350	
1,200 miles exteriors, at $14 per mile	16,800	
2,000 miles subdivisions, at $12 per mile	24,000	
		100,830
Total		111,930

F.—*Statement of incidental expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.*

	Third quarter, 1871:		
September 30, 1871	A. V. Peters & Co., rent, &c	$80 50	
September 30, 1871	F. Dudley, messenger	150 00	
September 30, 1871	A. S. Patterson, postage, box rent, &c	111 57	
September 30, 1871	P. G. Lemley, wood	33 33	
			$375 40
	Fourth quarter, 1871:		
December 31, 1871	A. V. Peters & Co., rent, &c	76 75	
December 31, 1871	F. Dudley, messenger	150 00	
December 31, 1871	A. S. Patterson, postage and stationery	72 73	
December 31, 1871	J. S. Kincaid, printing	27 00	
December 31, 1871	B. F. Dorris, tin cases	9 75	
			336 23
	First quarter, 1872:		
March 31, 1872	A. V. Peters & Co., office rent, &c	76 25	
March 31, 1872	F. Dudley, messenger	150 00	
March 31, 1872	A. S. Patterson, postage and stationery	97 28	
March 31, 1872	B. F. Dorris, map cases	15 75	
March 31, 1872	W. H. Abrams, secretary	44 00	
			373 28
	Second quarter, 1872:		
June 30, 1872	A. V. Peters & Co., rent, &c	76 25	
June 30, 1872	F. Dudley, messenger	150 00	
June 30, 1872	A. S. Patterson, stationery, &c	255 00	
June 30, 1872	John Wand, map cases	18 00	
June 30, 1872	J. S. Kincaid, printing	16 00	
			515 25
	Total		1,600 16
	Unexpended balance		399 84
	Total		2,000 00

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P.—*Report of the surveyor-general of Washington Territory.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Olympia, Washington Territory, September 9, 1872.

SIR: Referring to your letter of instructions of June 17, 1872, I have the honor herewith to submit, in duplicate, a report of the surveying operations in this district for the year ending June 30, 1872, embracing tabular statements, as follows:

A. Showing the condition of contracts not closed at the date of the last annual report.

B. Showing the amount, character, and condition of public surveys in Washington Territory, contracted for under appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.

C. Showing the number of plats made and number of copies transmitted to the General Land Office and to the district land offices during the fiscal year just closed.

D. Showing the number of linear miles run, the rate per mile, and the total cost of surveys in Washington Territory during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.

E. Showing the number and designations of the townships, and the number of acres surveyed in Washington Territory during the past fiscal year, together with the total number of acres surveyed in the Territory.

F. Showing the amount and condition of appropriation and the amounts paid on contracts for surveys made up to the close of the fiscal year.

G. Showing the amount and condition of special deposits made for surveys of public lands in Washington Territory during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.

H. Showing account of appropriation for salary of surveyor general of Washington Territory for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.

I. Showing account of appropriation for compensation of clerks and draughtsman in the surveyor general's office during the past fiscal year.

J. Showing account of appropriation for office rent, stationery, fuel, pay of messenger, and incidental expenses of the surveyor general's office during the past fiscal year.

K.—Showing estimated amount required for the surveying service in the district of Washington Territory for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

The progress of the surveying service in this district during the past year has been very satisfactory. By reference to the details of the foregoing statements, and comparing them with previous reports from this office, it will be observed that the work, during the past fiscal year, has largely exceeded that of any former period since the organization of the district. The area of public lands surveyed and made available to the homestead and pre-emption settler amounts to 1,232,878 acres, exceeding the area of the year previous by 841,619 acres, being an excess of more than three to one. The appropriation applicable to field work was only double that of the previous year; that for the office work being the same. In addition to these there has been deposited by private individuals the sum of $2,978 dollars for field work, and $370 for office work. The large amount of work executed both in the field and in the office is greatly attributable to the wise and justly discriminating skill of my predecessor in office, Hon. E. P. Ferry, in the awarding of contracts, the proper distribution of the surveys in needed localities, and in the various duties devolving upon him in his official capacity; and also in the promptness and dispatch with which the work has been prosecuted both in the field and office. Owing to the small appropriation for clerical service, forbidding the employment of assistants to meet the greatly increased office duties, an almost continual press of extra labor has been shared by the employés in the office, in order to carry forward, with promptness, its business to a successful completion at the close of the fiscal year. This result, I am gratified to report, has been attained. Due economy has been employed in the incidental expenditures of the office, and the aggregate disbursements confined within the amount of appropriation by Congress for that purpose.

The public surveys have been extended in such localities in this Territory as it was believed would accommodate the immediate wants of the largest number of settlers, and with reference to demands and exigencies arising from railroad interests, and the present and prospective growth in population in every part of the Territory.

In proportion to the number of miles actually surveyed in the field, there have been less of meridian, standard, and exterior township lines than ordinarily, and, as a consequence, a larger area of the public domain sectionized, thus not only affording increased advantages and accommodations to the settlers in availing themselves of the homestead and pre-emption privileges, but in enabling the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to assume immediate control of the lands falling within the purview of their grant, and to protect the valuable lumbering forests from encroachments.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

I would recommend that a portion of the principal reservations, those that have large tribes of Indians settled upon them, be surveyed into small tracts, in order that

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the Indian Department may be enabled to give to each Indian a home in his own right, for the use of himself and family. From my personal knowledge, having been in the field in this Territory for the past seven years, as a deputy, I am satisfied that there is nothing that could be done that would tend so much to civilize, as well as christianize, the Indian as to give him a small tract of land, and let him realize that he is a *man*, and that he must depend upon his own exertions to procure a livelihood. This would serve to break up his tribal relations; it would create a desire for agricultural implements, a permanent house instead of the bark "shanty," and a thousand other wants of the civilized man, thereby inducing him to become an inhabitant of one locality rather than a wanderer, seeking a precarious living by the chase, as his forefathers have done for centuries before. The only reservation in this Territory, and the only one in the United States, so far as I know, where the Indians are increasing in number, is the Yakima agency. The Rev. J. H. Wilbor has induced about two hundred families to "adopt the habits of the whites" to the extent of becoming farmers. They have selected small parcels of land, built comfortable houses, have good churches, in which they hold regular services, and are fast becoming not only civilized, but christianized. A survey of a portion of the best lands in each principal reservation would be a great blessing to the remaining few who are fast passing away. The Indian is as anxious for a separate piece of land as is the white man, and many are the applications I have had from Indians, while in the field, for a separate piece of land. They want "something they can leave their children, when they go to the 'happy hunting ground.'" The reservations, if surveyed into small tracts and a portion set aside to such as are willing to occupy it, with a proviso that it shall never be sold out of the tribe, would, in my opinion, work a lasting good to a race of people who are now rapidly decreasing in number.

TIMBER.

The value of the immense forests of timber, unequaled by that in any other territory within the limits of our national boundary, if not in the world, is now seemingly only becoming apparent to many of the "old settlers," who have hitherto maintained a "stoical indifference" to the vast treasures of wealth by which they are surrounded. Ten years ago a man who would have entered timber land at $1.25 per acre would have been considered a fit subject for the insane asylum; now timber within a half mile of the sound is worth from 50 cents to $1 per thousand feet, and when it is taken into consideration that the land will produce from 25,000 to 300,000 feet per acre, it is readily seen that this class of lands, even at this time, is becoming very valuable. A deputy now in the field reports a smooth, sound fir tree 48 feet in circumference, and it is not unfrequently the case that such large trees attain the height of from 250 to 350 feet. No one who is not familiar with the timber of Western Washington can form any correct opinion regarding the amount of lumber that can be taken from an acre of land. There are vast tracts of land that would cover the entire surface of the ground with cord wood 10 feet in height; and, incredible as it may seem, there are localities that would afford double that quantity. East of the Cascade Mountains there is great complaint from the settlers regarding the restrictions the Government has placed on the cutting of timber. They claim, and justly, I think, that the restrictions should be removed, for the following reasons:

First. That all the timber is in mountainous districts, grown upon lands not suitable for cultivation to any considerable extent.

Second. That the settlements are extensive and confined to the plains and valleys which are almost totally destitute of timber for even fire wood.

Third. That all the lumber to meet the demands of the settled portion of the country must come from the mountainous district which is unsettled and unsurveyed, and could not be truthfully taken for actual "settlement and cultivation" if surveyed; and that every settler who improves a farm or builds a house is forced to become a trespasser upon the public domain.

Fourth. That the saw mills which have thus far been erected have only supplied the local demand; that there has never been any lumber shipped out of this immediate locality, nor is there likely to be, from the fact that Walla-Walla County has less timber, and it will cost more to cut lumber in that locality than in any adjoining section of the country within shipping distance.

Fifth. That none of the timber lands are within the lines of withdrawal of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and consequently the cutting and use of this timber would involve the infraction of no individual or vested right.

I would urge the above reasons for adopting, for the time being at least, a reasonable rate of stumpage for all timber taken from the Government lands in that district, thus enabling the citizens to procure the necessary appliances to build houses and fence their farms. The people would willingly pay a rate of stumpage, so that the timber would bring more than the Government is asking for land in the most favorable localities. I am quite familiar with that section of the country, its wants and interests, having spent part of six years as a deputy surveyor in that locality, and I know

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the necessities of the settlers are very great regarding a supply of timber for home use.

AGRICULTURAL LANDS.

As the Territory becomes settled up and roads are constructed, and the country opened, the fact becomes more apparent every day that Washington Territory has a vast amount of first-class agricultural land. There is scarcely a creek flowing into Puget Sound (and there are hundreds of them) the valleys of which will not afford arable land amply sufficient for from five to a hundred good farms. Localities that a few years since were deemed worthless are now being settled up and are found to contain thousands of acres of excellent farming land. The same is applicable to the agricultural advantages of the country east of the Cascade range of mountains. Land that has been considered worthless a few years since is now covered with waving fields of grain. In the vicinity of Puget Sound honest and faithful deputies only a few years since reported many extensive tracts of land as "swampy and worthless;" now these same deputies are clamorous for contracts to survey these identical "swamps," they having in many instances been drained, and are found to be capable of producing abundant crops of excellent small grains and vegetables. There is a large scope of country, embracing an area of perhaps sixty townships, lying north of Gray's Harbor and west of the Olympic Mountains, which is reported to contain vast tracts of fine agricultural lands. This district of country has been thus far but partially explored, and no very definite information can be given regarding its resources. It is my desire and purpose during the coming autumn, if time and opportunity permit, to make a tour of exploration through that section of the country, in order that more definite information may be obtained regarding its topographical and natural resources. Should the locality referred to be found to contain such large tracts of arable and agricultural lands as have been reported, the coast guide meridian should be extended north to the straits of Juan de Fuca, to afford a guide for surveys; and also, several towns should be sectionized at an early day.

There is scarcely room for doubt that Western Washington is destined at an early day to bear an important part, and will be made to compare favorably with the most celebrated States or sections of our country in the productions of the dairy. As the country and its resources become developed, all that is needed to carry forward this important interest is enterprise and the importation, for a beginning, of a reasonable quantity of good dairy stock. The climate is mild, humid, and well adapted to the purpose. Grass of excellent quality grows at least ten months in the year. Such a thing as a sick animal is rarely known, and with an average temperature of 64° in summer and 39° in winter, cows will give milk the year round, if desirable. With a reduction in the price of labor, that will inevitably follow upon the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad, there is no legitimate enterprise that would afford so large a return for capital and labor as this branch of industry.

HOMES FOR THE POOR.

The crowning glory of Washington Territory is the great advantages it offers to the poor man. Here any man, no matter how poverty-stricken he may be, if he is willing to work, can soon make for himself a comfortable home. There are thousands of acres of vacant land in this Territory that will make excellent farms, awaiting the enterprising farmer. All that the poor man wants in the Territory to commence operations with is a pair of stout and willing hands.

Capital is as desirable in this locality as in any other to open a farm, yet this is one of the few places where a laboring man without any capital can secure a farm, and at the same time support himself and family, if he has one.

There are many ways that the small farmer can make a living, and something to spare. Hay has never sold in the Territory, at the barn, for less than $10 per ton, and at this time hay that can be shipped on the sound is selling at $14 per ton, and there is no question but it will pay $20 for every ton that is fed out to stock on the farm.

People that come to Washington Territory to hunt farms must not expect to find prairie land west of the Cascade Mountains that will pay for farming. What little prairie there is is grass, and only fit for pasture, and poor pasture at that. The good farming land is covered with brush, and in many places with timber. To clear bottom land so that the farmer can sow a crop of wheat or timothy will cost, if he hires it done, about $25 to the acre, but of course those who have limited means expect to do their own work, clear a small patch each year, and so be gradually adding to the cultivable area.

There are many persons who come to the Territory that are dissatisfied. They expect to find the broad prairie they found thirty years ago in the Western States. Others are expecting to speculate in "*terminus* town lots," or some other wild-goose enterprise, and make a fortune in a few days. Such usually think the big stories they heard of Washington Territory false, and at once set to abusing private individuals or some

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newspaper that happened to tell them just what they wanted to hear, and what was certainly true about Puget Sound, with perhaps this drawback—every man in this Territory, to succeed, must "either hold the plow or drive."

EASTERN WASHINGTON.

That portion of this Territory lying east of the Cascade Mountains differs widely from the western portion. There is a great scarcity of timber, and in many localities but little water on the table lands; yet for grain-growing this is the most desirable portion of the Territory. The broad prairies are ready for the plow, with trifling cost of preparation. The soil is most desirable for wheat, rye, oats, and barley, while the low valleys, and localities that can be irrigated, will produce excellent vegetables; and in Walla Walla, Palouse, and Yakima, Indian corn is produced in considerable quantities.

A few years since it was only the lower valleys that were considered of any value for agricultural purposes. Now, some of the most valuable farms in Walla Walla County are located on the foot-hills, and each year the march of the pioneers is upward instead of westward.

During the last two years the Palouse country has been rapidly settling up, and those who first located in that section, for the purpose of grazing stock, have found that the soil produces abundance of all grains and vegetables, and many have taken up lands, and now have farms in a fine state of cultivation. Seven years since, while I was sectionizing four townships in the Kittitass Valley, which at that time had no settlers within twenty-five miles, there was some complaint made on account of the survey, parties condemning the action of the surveyor general for letting contracts for such "worthless country." That valley now has a population of several hundred. Many beautiful and valuable farms are now being cultivated by an industrious and thrifty people; churches, schools, mills, stores, post offices, and a thousand other indications of civilization.

During the summer of 1869, while surveying township 35 north, of range 39 east of the Willamette meridian, I found on extending the line north through the township, commencing at the south corner of sections 31 and 32, for a distance of over five miles, one continuous field of wheat, none harvesting less than twenty, and often over forty bushels per acre; all grain of excellent quality.

A ditch from the Upper Spokane, following the table land in a southwesterly direction toward White Bluffs, passing north of Big Lake, would furnish the necessary water to irrigate thousands of acres, which would produce abundant crops. This ditch could be constructed at a comparatively small cost, when taking into consideration the vast extent of first quality of land made available.

MINERALS.

Coal, &c.—Washington Territory contains almost the entire catalogue of minerals, and the more precious metals have been successfully mined in several localities for many years. From the mouth of the Umatilla up and along the Columbia River for several hundred miles there have been large amounts of gold taken out every year for the past ten years. At present the principal mining is done by Chinamen, who are experts with the rocker, and are willing to work for a lower rate of wages than the Anglo-Saxon race. Galena (silver and lead) was discovered several years since on the south and east slopes of Mount Rainier, but as yet the lode is undeveloped, and nothing is known regarding its actual value. Traces of gold and silver have been found in the Cascade Mountains at various points, but as yet no systematic efforts have been made to develop their extent or richness. Large quantities of iron and coal are also found west of the Cascade range of mountains, and particularly throughout the valley of Puget Sound. No agencies have thus far been employed toward the development and utilizing of the former, but the time is not far distant when the "iron fields" of Washington Territory will afford extensive and profitable employment for both capital and labor. The number and extent of the vast beds of coal underlying, it is thought, at least one-half of the entire surface of Western Washington, can scarcely be overestimated. The variety, so far as known, is a fair quality of bituminous, burns readily in an open fire, leaving no clinkers and but a small quantity of straw colored ash. The Seattle mine, in King County, is being rapidly developed, and is now producing about 100 tons per day, and the company intend to extend their works to any extent that the demand may require. The Bellingham Bay Coal Company have extensive works in Whatcom County, and with the present appliances the capacity of these mines is reported to be about 500 tons per day. Immediateld along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, between the Columbia River any Puget Sound, there are immense coal-fields, not less than 300,000 acres of coal-lands, which are likely to be developed at an early day by that enterprising company, and which will add millions of dollars in wealth to the country. Thus far no anthracite coal has been found in this Territory; but many of the most competent judges think

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that an exploration of the higher strata found only in the Cascade Mountains wil establish the fact that there is coal of that valuable variety in that region.

Stone.—Limestone is found in but few sections of this Territory in sufficient quantities for practical uses, the geological formation of the country being generally igneous. There are, however, several valuable ledges of limestone on the islands of San Juan and Orcas, and in quantities sufficient to supply all demands in this locality for an indefinite period.

A few miles from Walla Walla limestone was discovered about a year since, but as yet its extent has not been fully ascertained. North of the Spokane River, and in the vicinity of Fort Colville, and also at Little Dalles on the Upper Columbia River, there are ledges of excellent marble in unlimited quantities, white, gray, and variegated, and all susceptible of fine polish. At Fort Colville is a marble slab, erected at the head of an officer's grave, that was taken from a ledge about two miles southeast of the station. It will compare favorably, in purity of color, beauty of grain, and susceptibility of polish, with stone taken from the finest quarries in the Atlantic States. The contemplated railroad will afford a ready and cheap means of transportation, and Colville Valley will doubtless become celebrated for its marble, for ornamental as well as for building purposes. Sandstone of excellent quality is found in various localities. This quality of stone is now being shipped from Bellingham Bay for the custom house and post office now being erected by the Government at Portland, Oregon. As this quarry has been compelled to compete with all the stone quarries on the Pacific coast, and after a critical examination and thorough test the decision was in favor of the Bellingham Bay stone, it is fair to presume the quality is equal if not superior to any on the coast. Brick of good quality is made in many parts of the Territory, and from the abundance of fuel can be manufactured at very low rates.

I would respectfully recommend that a small appropriation, say ten thousand dollars, be made by Congress to defray the expenses of a geological and mineralogical examination of this Territory during the coming season.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The construction of this road from the Columbia River on the south, northward to a point within a few miles of the tide waters of Puget Sound, is rapidly approaching completion. A commendable enterprise has been exhibited by this company in the prosecution of this great work.

The greater portion of the country traversed by the line of this road is capable of settlement, and of the lands being brought under a profitable state of cultivation.

The prospect of the early completion of this portion of the road is already producing a marked effect in the tide of immigration, and in the settlement and improvement of the country.

The great natural resources of this section, its vast beds of coal, &c., before referred to, will, as they become developed, stimulate enterprise, invite capital, and lend increased importance in furthering the growth and general prosperity of the whole country.

While the appropriation for surveys for the present fiscal year is quite liberal indeed, and largely exceeding that of former years, the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad, as well as the rapidly increasing ratio of settlement of various parts of the Territory, earnestly demand increase of appropriation for surveys during the next fiscal year. From all parts of the Territory constant appeals are being made for surveys, which, in many instances, must be denied, owing to the meagerness of appropriation for the surveying service. Not more than one-fourth of the scope of country through which the line of the sixty-five miles of railroad now near completion traverses, is surveyed. A fair proportion of the funds appropriated for the present season will be made available for surveys along this line of road. But this cannot but be greatly insufficient to meet the necessities that exist in the interest of the settlers, as well as the equitable desires of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. In justice to all these interests, all the cultivable and valuable timbered lands along the entire line of this road, and within the limits of its grant, should be surveyed and segregated at an early day, thus enabling the company to dispose of their lands at pleasure, and affording the settlers upon the public domain the privileges and benefits of the homestead and pre-emption laws.

In connection herewith I would respectfully call your attention to my estimate for the surveying service for the next fiscal year, and request that the amounts stated be recommended to the favorable consideration of Congress. Since this estimate was formed, in further consideration of the subject, and in view of the very liberal and just policy adopted by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company toward the settlers, affording such ample means and opportunities for all who desire homes or to make landed investments, I am satisfied my estimate is less than it should be to meet the reasonable demands for surveys during the next fiscal year.

In connection with this report I would respectfully state that the usual annual map

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showing the extent and progress of the surveys, together with the general and more prominent topographical features of the Territory, is now being protracted, and will be completed and duly forwarded within the time prescribed in your letter of instructions to this office.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. P. BEACH,
Surveyor General of Washington Territory.

Hon. WILLIS DRUMMOND,
Commissioner General Land Office, Washington City, D. C.

A.—*Statement showing the condition of contracts not closed at the date of the last annual report.*

Contracts. No.	Contracts. Date.	Name of deputy.	Description of work.	Remarks.
113	Aug. 31, 1870	Edward Giddings.	Fourth standard parallel north, through 3, 4, and 5 east, Willamette meridian.	Completed through ranges 3 and 4; balance surrendered.
			Exteriors townships 17, 18, and 19 north, range 4 and 5 east.	Completed through range 4 east; balance surrendered.
			Exteriors and subdivisions township 20 north, range 5 east.	Completed.
114	Sept. 2, 1870	Peter W. Crawford	Subdivisional lines fractional township No. 5 north, range 2 east, and No. 9 north, range 6 west.	Completed.
			Subdivisions township No. 7 north, range 1 west.	Released from survey, and work relet to L. Farnsworth, 1871.
117	Oct. 18, 1870	Geo. F. Whitworth	Subdivisional lines of township No. 23 north, range 6 east.	Unable to execute the work; released from contract.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Olympia, Washington Territory, June 30, 1872.

L. P. BEACH,
Surveyor General, Washington Territory.

B.—*Showing the amount, character, and condition of public surveys in Washington Territory, contracted for under appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.*

Contract. No.	Contract. Date.	Name of deputy.	Character and location of work.	Estimated No. of miles.	Rate per mile.	Estimated cost of work.	Remarks.
	1871.						
120	June 5	Edw'd Richardson.	Exterior boundaries of township 8 north, ranges 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28 east, Willamette meridian.	48	$12	$576	Completed.
			Subdivisions of township 8 north, ranges 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28 east, and township 4 north, ranges 13 and 14 east, and township 5 north, range 14 east.	480	10	4,800	Completed.
121	June 10	Levi Farnsworth.	The fourth standard parallel through ranges 18, 17, 16, and 15 east, Willamette meridian.	24	15	360	Completed.
			Exterior boundaries of townships 17 north, ranges 17 and 18 east; 18 north, range 18 east; 9 north, range 5 west; and 10 north, range 6 west.	66	13½	891	Completed.
			The subdivisions of townships 17 north, ranges 17 and 18 east; 7 north, range 1 west; 9 north, range 5 west; 10 north, range 6 west; and fractional townships 3 and 4 north, range 3 east.	341	11	3,741	Completed.

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B.—*Statement showing the amount, character, and condition of public surveys, &c.*—Cont'd.

Contract. No.	Contract. Date.	Name of deputy.	Character and location of work.	Estimated No. of miles.	Rate per mile.	Estimated cost of work.	Remarks.
	1871.						
122	June 14	Alf. H. Simmons..	Exterior lines of townships 6, 7, and 8 north, range 38 east.	27	$12	$324	Completed.
			The subdivisions of townships 6, 7, and 8 north, range 38 east, and fraction of townships 6 and 7 north, range 37 east.	151	10	1,510	Completed.
123	June 19	Lewis P. Beach...	Exterior lines of townships 19 north, range 35 east; 18 north, range 37 east; 25 and 26 north, range 39 east; 13, 14, 15, and 16 north, range 30 east; and 13 and 14 north, range 31 east.	114	12	1,368	Completed.
			Subdivisions of townships 18 and 19 north, range 35 east; 25 and 26 north, range 39 east; 13, 14, 15, and 16 north, range 30 east; and 13 and 14 north, range 31 east.	600	10	6,000	Completed.
124	June 21	D. F. & C. N. Byles	Fifth standard parallel through ranges 7, 8, 9, and 10 west.	24	18	432	(*)
			Exterior lines of townships 9 north, range 9 west, and 20 north, ranges 9 and 10 west.	24	15	360	Completed.
			Subdivision township 20 north, ranges 9 and 10 west.	120	12	1,440	Completed.
125	July 1	John A. Cornelius.	Exterior lines of townships 40 north, range 1 east; 34 and 35 north, ranges 1 and 2 east; 35 north, range 3 east; 36 north, ranges 2 and 3 east; 31, 32, 33, and 34 north, range 4 east.	102	15	1,530	Completed.
			Subdivisions of townships 40 north, range 1 east; 39 north, range 2 east; 34 and 35 north, ranges 1 and 2 east; 36 north, ranges 2 and 3 east; 31 and 32 north, range 3 east; and 34 north, range 4 east.	45 242	10 12	450 2,904	Completed.†
126	July 6	Edward Giddings.	Exterior lines of townships 6 north, ranges 24 and 25 east; 7 north, range 25 east; and 8 north, range 25 east.	30	12	360	Completed.
			Subdivisions of townships 6, 8, 10, and 11 north, range 23 east; 6 and 7 north, ranges 24 and 25 east; and 8 north, range 29 east.	540	10	5,400	Completed.
27	July 8	Walter B. Hall....	The exterior subdivisions and meander lines of township 27 north, range 6 east.	12 80	15 12	180 960	Completed. Completed.
129	Aug. 12	Freeman W. Brown	The exterior and subdivisional lines of townships 6, 7, and 8 north, range 1 east;				In progress‡
			And subdivisional lines of township 8 north, range 1 west, and the unsurveyed portion of township 15 north, range 3 west.	30 252	15 12	450 3,024	Completed. Completed.
	1872.						
133	Jan. 29	Alex'r M. Adams.	Second standard parallel through range 1 east, Willamette meridian.	6	18	108	Completed.
			Exterior and subdivisional lines of township 8 north, range 1 east, Willamette meridian.	12 60	15 12	180 720	Completed. Completed.

* Twelve miles completed, balance relinquished.

† With the exception of section lines of township 34 north, range 4 east, the appropriation being insufficient to cover survey.

‡ Completed since June 30, 1872.

L. P. BEACH,
Surveyor General, Washington Territory.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Olympia, W. T., June 30, 1872.

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C.—*Statement showing the number of plats made, and number of copies transmitted to the General Land Office, and to the district land offices in Washington Territory, during the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1872.

Exterior boundaries.	Township subdivided.	Description of plats.	Original.	General Land Office.	District land offices.	Total.	When transmitted.
	1	Township 5 north, range 2 east	1	1	1	3	July 31, 1871
	2	Townships 11 and 12 north, range 1 west	2	2	2	6	Aug. 2, 1871
	1	Township 18 north, range 3 east	1	1	1	3	Aug. 17, 1871
	1	Township 4 north, range 21 east	1	1	1	3	Aug. 24, 1871
1	2	Townships 18 north, ranges 1 and 2 east	2	2	2	6	Sept. 16, 1871
	1	Township 3 north, range 3 east	1	1	1	3	Sept. 5, 1871
1	1	Township 9 north, range 6 west	1	1	1	3	Sept. 14, 1871
1	2	Townships 25 and 26 north, range 39 east	3	3	3	9	Sept. 20, 1871
1	2	Townships 19 north, range 9 west, and 20 north, ranges 9 and 10 west.	3	3	2	8	Sept. 30, 1871
	1	Township 18 north, range 9 west	1	1	1	3	Sept. 30, 1871
1	1	Township 34 north, range 2 east	1	1	1	3	Oct. 14, 1871
	3	Townships 31, 32, and 33 north, range 3 east	3	3	3	9	Oct. 14, 1871
1		Township 18 north, range 37 east	1	1		2	Oct. 21, 1871
1	2	Township 18 and 19 north, ranges 35 east	2	2	2	6	Oct. 21, 1871
		Township 8 north, ranges 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28 east	1	1		2	Nov. 1, 1871
	3	Townships 8 north, ranges 24 and 28 east, and 5 north, range 14 east.	3	3	3	9	Nov. 1, 1871
1	4	Townships 6, 8, 10, and 11 north, range 23 east	4	4	4	12	Nov. 28, 1871
	1	Township 8 north, range 29 east	1	1	1	3	Nov. 28, 1871
	1	Township 4 north, range 3 east	1	1	1	3	Dec. 1, 1871
1	1	Township 27 north, range 6 east	1	1	1	3	Dec. 18, 1871
3		Townships 18 and 19 north, range 4 east, and 20 north, range 5 east.	1	1		2	Dec. 23, 1871
	2	Townships 6 and 7 north, range 37 east	2	2	2	6	Dec. 30, 1871
2	3	Townships 7, 8, and 9 north, range 38 east	3	3	3	9	Dec. 30, 1871
	1	Township 9 north, range 39 east	1	1	1	3	Dec. 30, 1871
4	4	Townships 6 and 7 north, ranges 24 and 25 east	4	4	4	12	Jan. 26, 1872
1	1	Township 6 north, range 1 east	1	1	1	3	Jan. 30, 1872
	1	Township 8 north, range 25 east	1	1	1	3	Feb. 2, 1872
6		Townships 13, 14, 15, and 16 north, range 30 east, and 13 and 14 north, range 31 east.	1	1		2	Feb. 6, 1872
	1	Township 30 north, range 5 east	1	1	1	3	Feb. 10, 1872
	4	Townships 13, 14, 15, and 16 north, range 30 east	4	4	4	12	Feb. 12, 1872
	2	Townships 13 and 14 north, range 31 east	2	2	2	6	Feb. 12, 1872
3	4	Townships 35 and 36 north, range 1 and 2 east	4	4	4	12	Feb. 21, 1872
	1	Township 39 north, range 2 east	1	1	1	3	Feb. 21, 1872
2	2	Townships 25 and 26 north, range 2 west	2	2	2	6	Mar. 7, 1872
	1	Township 8 north, range 1 west	1	1	1	3	Mar. 12, 1872
2	2	Townships 17 north, ranges 17 and 18 east	2	2	2	6	Mar. 26, 1872
1	1	Townships 18 north, range 18 east, and 7 north, range 1 west	2	2	1	5	Mar. 26, 1872
	2	Township 8 north, ranges 26 and 27 east	2	2	2	6	May 4, 1872
	1	Township 34 north, range 1 east	1	1	1	3	May 7, 1872
	1	Township 29 north, range 3 east	1	1	1	3	May 18, 1872
	1	Township 20 north, range 5 east	1	1	1	3	June 5, 1871
	1	Township 4 north, range 14 east	1	1	1	3	June 8, 1872
	1	Township 33 north, range 3 east	1	1	1	3	June 11, 1872
1	1	Township 40 north, range 1 east	1	1	1	3	June 21, 1872
1	2	Townships 36 north, range 3 east, and 33 north, range 2 east	2	2	2	6	June 21, 1872
1	1	Township 9 north, range 1 east	1	1	1	3	July 10, 1872
	1	Township 4 north, range 13 east	1	1	1	3	July 18, 1872
2	2	Townships 9 north, range 5 west, and 10 north, range 6 west	2	2	2	6	July 30, 1872
4		Townships 31, 32, 33, and 34 north, range 4 east	1	1		2	
		DONATION CLAIM PLATS.					
		Townships 19 and 20 north, range 1 east	2	2	2	6	
		Township 19 north, range 2 east	1	1	1	3	
		Townships 17 and 18 north, range 2 east	2	2	2	6	
		Township 18 north, range 3 east	1	1	1	3	
		Diagrams, township 10 north, range 1 west			1	1	
		Diagrams, townships 11 and 12 north, range 1 west	1	1	1	3	
		Diagrams, township 20 north, range 2 east	1	1	1	3	
		Diagrams, township 24 north, range 4 east	1	1	1	3	
		Diagrams, township 18 north, range 1 east	1	1	1	3	
		Diagrams, townships 19 and 20 north, range 2 east	1	1	1	3	

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C.—*Statement showing the number of plats made, &c.*—Continued.

Exterior boundaries.	Township subdivided.	Description of plats.	Original.	General Land Office.	District land office.	Total.	When transmitted.
		MISCELLANEOUS.					
		Fifth standard parallel north, ranges 9 and 10 west	1	1		2	
		Fourth standard parallel north, ranges 15, 16, 17, 18	1	1		2	
		Territorial maps, in progress	1	1		2	
50	74	Total	96	96	87		
		Total number of plats made				279	

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Olympia, Washington Territory June 30, 1872.

L. P. BEACH,
Surveyor General, Washington Territory.

D.—*Statement showing the number of linear miles run, the rate per mile, and the total cost of surveys in Washington Territory during the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1872.

EXHIBIT No. 1.

Description of work.	Distance.			Rate per mile.	Total cost.
	Mls.	*ch.*	*lks.*		
Standard lines	60	67	57	$10 to $18	$944 45
Township lines	468	78	01	12 to 15	6,195 72
Section lines	3,214	47	01	10 to 12	33,921 38
Meander lines	315	48	38	10 to 12	3,579 83
Total number of miles run	4,060	00	97		
Total cost of surveys					44,641 38

EXHIBIT No. 2.

Sources from which work is payable.	Miles.	Chains.	Links.	Cost.
Amount of field work under appropriation for fiscal year ending June 30, 1871	413	51	17	$4,442 62
Amount of field work under appropriation for fiscal year ending June 30, 1872	3,439	72	98	37,948 70
Amount of field work payable from special deposits	206	36	82	2,250 06
Total number of miles	4,060	00	97	
Total cost of work				44,641 38

L. P. BEACH,
Surveyor General, Washington Territory.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Olympia, June 30, 1872.

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E.—*Statement showing the number and designation of the townships and the number of acres surveyed in Washington Territory during the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1872.

No.	Townships surveyed.	Acres.	Remarks.
1	Township 3 north, range 3 east	11, 525. 32	Partial.
2	Township 4 north, range 3 east	10, 246. 00	Do.
3	Township 4 north, range 13 east	23, 210. 94	Complete.
4	Township 4 north, range 14 east	23, 062. 59	Do.
5	Township 4 north, range 21 east	22, 995. 60	Fractional.
6	Township 5 north, range 2 east	7, 644. 28	Partial.
7	Township 5 north, range 14 east	22, 508. 85	Do.
8	Township 6 north, range 1 east	22, 967. 94	Complete.
9	Township 6 north, range 23 east	22, 975. 28	Do.
10	Township 6 north, range 24 east	22, 525. 36	Do.
11	Township 6 north, range 25 east	22, 6s5. 51	Do.
12	Township 6 north, range 37 east		Two section lines.
13	Township 7 north, range 1 west	18, 567. 34	Partial.
14	Township 7 north, range 24 east	21, 905. 29	Complete.
15	Township 7 north, range 25 east	22, 917. 39	Do.
16	Township 7 north, range 37 east	2, 560. 00	Partial.
17	Township 7 north, range 38 east	13, 505. 31	Do.
18	Township 8 north, range 1 west	23, 062. 00	Complete.
19	Township 8 north, range 23 east	22, 729. 00	Do.
20	Township 8 north, range 24 east	21, 384. 69	Do.
21	Township 8 north, range 25 east	22, 869. 41	Do.
22	Township 8 north, range 26 east	22, 801. 37	Do.
23	Township 8 north, range 27 east	22, 766. 16	Do.
24	Township 8 north, range 28 east	22, 678. 45	Do.
25	Township 8 north, range 29 east	22, 748. 60	Do.
26	Township 8 north, range 38 east	23, 059. 18	Do.
27	Township 9 north, range 1 east	23, 144. 60	Do.
28	Township 9 north, range 5 west	22, 999. 83	Do.
29	Township 9 north, range 6 west	16, 718. 63	Fractional.
30	Township 9 north, range 38 east	12, 800. 08	Partial.
31	Township 9 north, range 39 east	19, 188. 12	Do.
32	Township 10 north, range 6 west	22, 986. 52	Complete.
33	Township 10 north, range 23 east	22, 986. 30	Do.
34	Township 11 north, range 1 west	1, 723. 38	Partial.
35	Township 11 north, range 23 east	22, 903. 12	Complete.
36	Township 12 north, range 1 west	4, 860. 59	Partial.
37	Township 13 north, range 30 east	23, 059. 30	Complete.
38	Township 13 north, range 31 east	23, 001. 32	Do.
39	Township 14 north, range 30 east	23, 131. 34	Do.
40	Township 14 north, range 31 east	23, 056. 81	Do.
41	Township 15 north, range 30 east	23, 015. 37	Do.
42	Township 16 north, range 30 east	22, 896. 46	Do.
43	Township 17 north, range 17 east	23, 031. 62	Do.
44	Township 17 north, range 18 east	23. 050. 47	Do.
45	Township 18 north, range 1 east	8, 077. 58	Fractional.
46	Township 18 north, range 2 east	22, 938. 24	Complete.
47	Township 18 north, range 3 east	22, 717. 26	Do.
48	Township 18 north, range 9 west	109. 75	Resurvey of meander line.
49	Township 18 north, range 35 east	22, 973. 67	Complete.
50	Township 19 north, range 35 east	22, 912. 85	Do.
51	Township 20 north, range 5 east	22, 199. 31	Do.
52	Township 20 north, range 9 west	22, 708. 90	Do.
53	Township 20 north, range 10 west	22, 845. 41	Do.
54	Township 25 north, range 2 west	7, 977. 43	Fractional.
55	Township 25 north, range 39 east	22, 977. 09	Complete.
56	Township 26 north, range 2 west	5, 344. 50	Fractional.
57	Township 26 north, range 39 east	22, 962. 28	Complete.
58	Township 27 north, range 6 east	21, 948. 46	Do.
59	Township 29 north, range 3 east	19, 279. 63	Fractional.
60	Township 30 north, range 5 east	15, 372. 38	Do.
61	Township 31 north, range 3 east	994. 61	Do.
62	Township 32 north, range 3 east	4, 595. 35	Do.
63	Township 33 north, range 2 east	472. 30	Do.
64	Township 33 north, range 3 east	1, 327. 98	Do.
65	Township 33 north, range 3 east	3, 188. 93	Do.
66	Township 34 north, range 1 east	5, 336. 26	Do.
67	Township 34 north, range 2 east	6, 721. 44	Do.
68	Township 35 north, range 1 east	7, 519. 28	Do.
69	Township 35 north, range 2 east	4, 924. 90	Do.
70	Township 36 north, range 1 east	1, 356. 40	Do.
71	Township 36 north, range 2 east	1, 153. 30	Do.
72	Township 36 north, range 3 east	16, 321. 94	Do.
73	Township 39 north, range 2 east	22, 771. 26	Complete.
74	Township 40 north, range 1 east	22, 391. 06	Fractional.
	Amount surveyed during the year	1, 232, 878. 07	
	Amount previously surveyed	5, 954, 437. 34	
	Total number of acres surveyed in the Territory	7, 187, 315. 41	

L. P. BEACH,
Surveyor General, Washington Territory.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Olympia, June* 30, 1872.

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F.—*Statement showing the amount and condition of appropriation and the amount paid on contracts for surveys made for and up to the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.*

EXHIBIT No. 1.

No. of contract.	Name of deputy.	Estimated amount of contracts.	Amount paid on contracts.	Remarks.
120	Edwin Richardson	$5,376 00	$5,459 82	Completed.
121	Levi Farnsworth	5,000 00	4,982 70	Completed.
122	Alfred H. Simmons	1,834 00	2,333 42	Completed.
123	Lewis P. Beach	7,368 00	7,359 97	Completed.
124	D. F. & C. N. Byles	2,192 00	2,262 27	Completed.
125	John A. Cornelius	5,574 00	5,946 10	Completed.
126	Edward Giddings	5,832 00	5,759 86	Completed.
127	Walter B. Hall	1,140 00	1,214 29	Completed.
129	Freeman W. Brown	3,564 00	3,478 92	Completed.*
133	Alexander M. Adams	1,008 00	1,010 11	Completed.
	Estimated amount under contact	38,888 00		
	Aggregate amount paid on contracts up to the close of the fiscal year.		39,807 46	

* Completed since June 30, 1872.

EXHIBIT No. 2.

Balance unexpended appropriation 1871	$4,727 60
Paid on contracts since completed	$4,442 62
Balance reverting to United States Treasury	284 98
Total	4,727 60
Amount of appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872	$40,000 00
Amount paid on contracts as above	39,807 46
Balance	192 54

L. P. BEACH,
Surveyor General, Washington Territory.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Olympia, Washington Territory, June 30, 1872.

G.—*Statement showing the amount and condition of special deposits made for surveys of public lands in Washington Territory during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.*

EXHIBIT No. 1.

Date of deposit.	Name of depositor.	Amount deposited.		
		For field work.	For office work.	Total.
Sept. 6, 1871	Charles N. Allen	$200 00		
Sept. 6, 1871	Oscar F. Albee	200 00		
Sept. 6, 1871	I. I. While	176 00		
Sept. 6, 1871	H. Mills		$70 00	$646 00
Sept. 13, 1871	Benjamin F. Turner	200 00		
Sept. 13, 1871	Cambell Whitney	48 00	50 00	
Sept. 13, 1871	Thomas Pierce	200 00		
Sept. 13, 1871	Angus McDonald	184 00	50 00	732 00
Nov. 10, 1871	M. D. Smith	200 00		
Nov. 10, 1871	Albert Jennings	200 00		
Nov. 10, 1871	J. S. Wallace	200 00		
Nov. 10, 1871	George Brackett	100 00	75 00	775 00
Jan. 29, 1872	Christopher Anderson	200 00		
Jan. 29, 1872	Morris J. Johns	200 00		
Jan. 29, 1872	William Palmer	100 00		
Jan. 29, 1872	Peter Morgan	100 00		
Jan. 29, 1872	Henry Mohlman	100 00		
Jan. 29, 1872	James A. Wilson	100 00	75 00	875 00
Apr. 1, 1872	George A. Weed	200 00		
	George D. Short	70 00	50 00	320 00
	Total	2,978 00	370 00	3,348 00

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EXHIBIT No. 2.

No. and date of contract.	Name of deputy.	Cost of office work.	Cost of field work returned by deputy.	Excess of work over deposit.	Surplus of deposit.	Total amount deposited.
130 Oct. 11, 1871	E. M. Morgan	$100 00	$847 42	$215 42		$732 00
131 Nov. 6, 1871	D. S. B. Henry	75 00	675 00			775 00
132 Nov. 20, 1871	Walter B. Hall	70 00	580 89	4 89		646 00
134 Mar. 2, 1872	do	75 00	772 06		$27 94	875 00
135 Apr. 10, 1872	D. S. B. Henry	50 00	284 97	14 97		320 00
		370 00	+3,160 34	—235 28	+27 94	—3,348 00

Estimated—work in progress.

L. P. BEACH,
Surveyor General, Washington Territory.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Olympia, June 30, 1872.

H.—*Statement showing account of appropriation for salary of surveyor general of Washington Territory for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.*

1871.			1871.		
Sept. 30	To account of E. P. Ferry, for first quarter's salary.	$625 00	June 1	By appropriation by act of Congress, for salary of surveyor general of Washington Territory, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.	$2,500 00
Dec. 31	To account of E. P. Ferry, for second quarter's salary.	625 00			
1872.					
Mar. 31	To account of E. P. Ferry, for third quarter's salary.	625 00			
June 5	To account of E. P. Ferry, for salary to June 5, 1872.	446 43			
June 30	To account of L. P. Beach, for salary from June 5 to June 30, 1872.	178 57			
		2,500 00			2,500 00

L. P. BEACH,
Surveyor General, Washington Territory.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Olympia, June 30, 1872.

I.—*Statement showing account of appropriation for compensation of clerks and draughtsman in the office of the surveyor general of Washington Territory for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.*

1871.			1871.		
Sept. 30	To amount paid clerks and draughtsman, first quarter, as per accounts rendered.	$1,125 00	July 1	By amount of appropriation by act of Congress, for compensation for clerical service in the office of the surveyor general of Washington Territory, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.	$4,000 00
Dec. 31	To amount paid clerks and draughtsman, second quarter, as per accounts rendered.	1,425 00			
1872.				By amount of special deposits applicable to clerical service.	450 00
Mar. 31	To amount paid clerks and draughtsman, third quarter, as per accounts rendered.	1,125 00		By balance	225 00
June 30	To amount paid clerks and draughtsman, fourth quarter, as per accounts rendered.	1,000 00			
		4,675 00			4,675 00

L. P. BEACH,
Surveyor General, Washington Territory.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Olympia, June 30, 1872.

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J.—*Statement showing account of office rent, stationery, fuel, pay of messenger, and incidental expenses of the surveyor general's office for Washington Territory for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.*

1871.			1871.		
Sept. 30	To amount paid, first quarter, as per vouchers and accounts rendered.	$270 00	July 1	By appropriation by act of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.	$2,000 00
Dec. 31	To amount paid, second quarter, as per vouchers and accounts rendered.	854 60			
1872.					
Mar. 31	To amount paid, third quarter, as per vouchers and accounts rendered.	352 33			
June 30	To amount paid, fourth quarter, as per vouchers and accounts rendered.	460 86			
	Balance	62 21			
		2,000 00			2,000 00

L. P. BEACH,
Surveyor General, Washington Territory.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Olympia, June 30, 1872.

K.—*Statement showing the estimated amount required for the surveying service in the district of Washington Territory for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.*

FOR FIELD WORK.

Surveying extensions of standard parallel and meridian lines		$9,500 00
Surveying exterior township lines		15,500 00
Surveying section and meander lines		71,800 00
		96,800 00

FOR OFFICE WORK.

Salary of surveyor general	$2,500 00	
Salary of chief clerk	1,800 00	
Salary of draughtsman	1,600 00	
Salary of assistant draughtsman	1,400 00	
Salary of two clerks, at $1,200 each	2,400 00	
Rent of office, stationery, fuel, lights, wages of messenger, and incidentals	2,000 00	
		11,700 00
Total estimate		108,500 00

L. P. BEACH,
Surveyor General, Washington Territory.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Olympia, July 1, 1872.*

Q.—*Report of the surveyor general of Wyoming Territory.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, September 30, 1872.

SIR: In compliance with your special instructions, I have the honor to submit herewith, in duplicate, my annual report upon the surveying service in Wyoming during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.

PROGRESS OF THE PUBLIC SURVEYS.

The surveys of 1870 and 1871 comprised the running of part of the third and all of the fourth, fifth, and sixth standard parallels, from the State line of Nebraska, westward

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124 miles to the tenth guide meridian, at Elk and Medicine Bow Mountains, all parallel to each other, and 24 miles apart.

Also, the running the eighth and ninth guide meridians, 72 miles each, and 48 miles of the tenth guide. Also, the running of a sufficient number of range and township lines within these out boundaries to enable me to complete the subdivision into sections of all the townships along the Union Pacific Railroad, from the Nebraska line to Percy, (near Elk Mountain,) a distance of 190 miles along the railroad, excepting two townships on the Laramie Mountain, east of Sherman.

The fourth standard has been surveyed through the whole length of the Territory, from Nebraska to Utah, a distance of 364 miles in one continuous westward line, over all the mountains and valleys along its course. This line remained south of the railroad, from near Laramie City, to Bridger station, 24 miles east of the Utah boundary at Bear River.

I was thus enabled to use this line as a base of operations, in extending the surveys north, up to the railroad, at the most important points, and also to survey four townships in the valley of Bear River, and locate the town of Evanston, and the great coal mines in that vicinity.

I have also caused to be surveyed the two most valuable iron and timber townships on the Laramie Mountain, and have under contract the extension of the surveys across the North Platte to Rawlins in order to reach the valuable iron deposits at that place; also the survey of the valuable Rock Spring coal mines, on the railroad, near Green River.

In addition to this I have extended the township and subdivisional work northward, from the fourth to the sixth standard, and between the eastern base of the Laramie Mountain and the eighth guide, in order to accommodate the stock growers, who are settling in the valleys of Horse, Bear, Chug, Richard, and Sybylle Creeks, as far north as the Laramie River, and prefer to locate near the mountain, where wood and water most abound.

BOUNDARIES, AREA, AND SURFACE ASPECT OF WYOMING.

Wyoming reaches into the Rocky Mountains, westward to the eastern rim of the Salt Lake Basin, nearly four hundred miles, or seven degrees of longitude, with Nebraska and Dakota on the east, and Utah and Idaho on the west.

North and south she spreads over four degrees of latitude, with Montana on the north, and Colorado (and a part of Utah) on the south.

Her area covers 97,882 square miles, being as large as Ohio, Indiana, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Rhode Island combined.

Within her mountains are situated three great table land plains or basins the Laramie Plains and Platte River Valley, extending from near Sherman along the railroad to Creston, and as large as Massachusetts; the Green River Basin or Valley, extending west from Creston to Piedmont, and from the Colorado line north to the head of Green and Sweetwater Rivers, with an area of about fifteen thousand square miles, or twice as large as Massachusetts, and largely underlaid with lignite coal; and the Big Horn Valley or Basin, larger than the State of Connecticut, partly underlaid with coal, and fertile as Salt Lake Valley, and, like it, surrounded by mountains, with only one outlet into the Yellowstone River, through the famous Big Horn Cañon of some forty miles in length.

Through the first two great mountain basins or plains the Union Pacific Railroad is located, and their average altitude is not far from 6,500 feet, the surface alternating between 6,100 feet at the railroad crossing of Green River, and a trifle more at Platte River, and 7,100 feet at Laramie City, Creston, and Piedmont.

No rivers of importance rise in Wyoming except in the northwest corner, in the Wind River Mountains, near Fremont's Peak. Here the Yellowstone, Green, and Sweetwater Rivers, and some branches of Snake River (of Idaho) take their rise. The North Platte and Big Laramie rise in the mountains of Colorado, and also the South Platte, Arkansas, Rio Grandé, and Grand Rivers.

Green River Basin is the drained bottom of a vast fresh water lake within the mountain regions during the tertiary period, at which time the extensive lignite coal deposits known to exist there were formed. This great basin became dry land by some fracture in the Uintah range of mountains, south of Wyoming, through which the waters found their exit, and cut out the great Green River cañons so lately and boldly explored by Professor Powell.

Nearly the whole surface of this basin is covered with sage, with grass only along the streams.

The basin or plains of the Laramie and Platte Valleys are mostly covered with a nutritious gramma or buffalo grass, well adapted to extensive raising of sheep, horses, and cattle. A considerable portion of this area is underlaid with lignite coal deposits, and, like the Green River Basin, is the drained bed of a fresh water lake as large as Lake Michigan during the tertiary age. The lake was drained by fractures in the

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Laramie and Sweetwater Ranges, creating cañons through which the Laramie and Platte Rivers now flow out from the basin.

The waters of the Green River Basin flow into the Pacific, through the Colorado; those from the Laramie Basin into the Atlantic, through the Platte; while those of the Big Horn Basin flow through the Yellowstone.

The Yellowstone Lake Basin lies principally within Wyoming, and is deserving of notice on account of its wonderful geysers and hot springs, which are already attracting a world wide attention, and will in the near future become as favorite a resort for invalids and pleasure seekers as the Yosemite and Geysers of California.

The people of Wyoming, and the nation at large, have reason to thank Professor Hayden and Congress for the setting apart of this wonderful place to the uses of a national park, which will become one of the most famous summer resorts on the continent as soon as it can be reached by railroad.

The plains of Wyoming, east of the Laramie and Big Horn Mountains, slope gradually to the east and north. At Cheyenne they have an altitude of 6,000 feet, from which they slope east and north into the North Platte. East of the Big Horn Mountains they have less altitude, and slope northeast into the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers, giving rise to the Cheyenne, Powder, Tongue, and other streams, and are well adapted to grazing and agricultural purposes.

The northeast part of Wyoming is as well adapted to agriculture and stock raising as Colorado. The altitude is less, more rain falls, and the grasses are more luxuriant. The interior table lands, through which the Union Pacific Railroad passes, bear no adequate comparison with the country between Cheyenne and the Yellowstone, and with the Big Horn Basin, for purposes of agriculture and stock raising.

This valuable portion of Wyoming is now mainly occupied by the Sioux Indians for hunting grounds; but it should not be thus occupied much longer—and probably will not be—for it covers an area as large as Massachusetts.

These Wyoming plains, which skirt the eastern base of the mountains through four degrees of latitude, are also of the tertiary age, and very fertile when supplied with water. They formed the western border of an ancient fresh water tertiary sea, larger than the Mediterranean Sea, and are extensively underlaid with lignite coal deposits, as in the Green River Basin.

MOUNTAIN RANGES.

The mountains of Wyoming have not the average altitude, nor are they so compactly clustered together, as those of Colorado. The highest is Fremont's Peak, in the Wind River Range, 13,000 feet in altitude. Laramie Peak and Elk Mountain are 11,000 feet, and the central portions of the Medicine Bow and Big Horn Mountains, 12,000 feet.

They present the same general geological characteristics as those of Colorado, acquiring considerable of their altitude during the cretaceous period, and are heavily flanked by metamorphic strata.

The Laramie Range, on which Sherman is located, is a continuation northward of the Colorado Snowy Range, west of and around Long's Peak. Its course is nearly north and south. Its general width is 18 miles, until it reaches Laramie Peak, where it spreads out fan like, a portion trending to the northwest, toward Fort Fetterman and the Big Horn Range, and a portion trending west to meet the Seminoe Mountains at the cañon of the North Platte. Its height varies from 7,000 to 9,000 feet.

The central portion of this mountain, at the railroad, is composed of alternating beds of red and gray syenite. Its western border is chiefly red syenite, while its eastern half is composed of black and gray gneiss, alternating with beds of red syenite and veins of quartz. Here will be found veins of gold and silver, when carefully prospected, though perhaps not of the same strength and richness as those in the more central parts of the Colorado Mountains. Farther north, along the Sybylle, the black, gray, and red gneissoid rocks predominate, and continue thus to Laramie Peak, which is composed principally of compact gray gneiss, (by some called gray granite,) with alternating belts of pink-colored granite, like that found interlaced with the gray gneiss at Central City, Colorado.

Between the Laramie River and Laramie Peak, on both the east and west sides of the mountain, there are extensive areas of black gneissoid slates, penetrated by veins of quartz, which are no doubt gold bearing. On the west side, the alternating beds of gray with black gneiss will probably furnish veins of argentiferous galena, as in the Ferris district of West Seminoe Mountain, where I examined some very promising veins of argentiferous galena this summer.

The extension of the Laramie Range westward, as well as northward, retains this same geological character, and continues through the Seminoe and Sweetwater Mountains in their western trend, on the south side of Sweetwater Valley, to the old "South Pass."

The Medicine Bow Range is also a northern extension of the Colorado Mountains, and Elk Mountain is its northern extremity. Its course is north and south; its length fifty

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miles, and width about twenty-five miles. Its snow clad summit is always visible from Sherman and Laramie City, in a western direction. It lies east of the North Platte, and west of Laramie River, and in range with the eastern mountain rim of the North Park of Colorado. Its summits range from 8,000 to 12,000 feet in altitude.

The newer stratified rocks do not rise up against its western and northern sides. Thus the metamorphic rocks are exposed down to the edge of the surrounding plain.

On the eastern side, the sedimentary rocks rise up against the metamorphic. Rock Creek rises in the northern part; runs north in a deep, narrow cañon, and cuts a deep channel into the quartzite nucleus of the mountain. Douglass Creek and French Creek rise in the eastern part of the mountain, and run west through its entire southern half, and enter the North Platte.

The whole central portion of the mountain is composed of quartzite. It presents the largest development of this remarkable formation that I have seen in any of the mountains of Wyoming, Colorado, or Utah. Along French Creek all the mountain ridges and peaks are a solid mass of quartzite. Even the highest snow peak, in its central part, is a mass of quartzite, presenting in the distance the appearance of white marble mountains. I examined this mountain in the present month—September—but had not time, after reaching these quartzites, to ascertain to what extent they are mineral-bearing.

Old gold prospectors have been hunting it over for gold veins, and found none. The quartzite formation is not gold bearing, but yields the richest veins of "free milling silver ore," consisting of the chlorides and sulphides of silver, with a small trace of gold. Judging from the fine, agate-grained quality of much of the formation, I infer that it must contain rich veins of silver ore, equal in value to those found near Parley's Park, and in the Tintic and Star districts of Utah, and also at Pioche in Nevada, where this formation is marvelously rich in silver ore veins. An old Nevada silver miner has found a vein of this ore in the coarser quartzites in Rock Creek Cañon, and is preparing to remain and work it through the coming winter, being encouraged by a favorable assay of his ore.

This mountain will be carefully and intelligently prospected for silver next season, for even the black and gray gneiss belts alternating with syenite, which skirt its circumference, contain veins of argentiferous galena, with some gold.

The Medicine Bow, like the Uintah range, is heavily timbered, though most of the timber is more suitable for railroad ties and telegraph poles, than for sawing purposes.

The Sierra Madre Range.—The cluster of mountains forming part of the continental divide, between Bridger's Pass, south of Rawlins Spring station and the North Park of Colorado, appear to have no well defined name on any maps that I have seen.

Some have called them the "Uintas" of Wyoming; others have termed them the Grand Encampment Mountains, because the timber men of the Union Pacific Railroad obtained, years ago, bridge timber and ties on Grand Encampment Creek, which heads in these mountains, west of the North Platte, and gave the name of "Grand Encampment" to them.

But they form a portion of the crest of the continental divide, and are therefore really part and parcel of the Sierra Madre of the Rocky Mountains.

The Wind River chain ought also to be named Sierra Madre.

In looking southwest from the crest of Elk Mountain, you have a fine view of this portion of the Sierra Madre, with snow-capped peaks the year round, and spreading out over 50 miles in width east and west along the southern boundary of Wyoming. They form a part of the northern and western rim of the North Park of Colorado, and continue to trend southward on the west side of North Park, forming a continuous but circuitous rim between the North, Middle, and South Parks, and continue on, as the water-shed of the Rocky Mountains, through New Mexico.

From its western slope the branches of Little Snake River take their rise, running southwesterly into Bear River, (of Colorado.) Considerable gold has been found in the valley of this stream, showing that the range is gold bearing.

The south boundary and third standard parallel of Wyoming will cross this mountain in its widest part, say at least 30 to 40 miles. It is well timbered with pine and spruce, and its central portions embrace gold and silver bearing rocks.

The Seminoe Mountains derive their name from one of Fremont's old guides of that name, who led him out of Sweetwater Valley, through "Seminoe Pass," (now frequently called "Whisky Gap,") and thence southeastward to the Parks of Colorado.

These mountains lie between Seminoe Pass and Platte River, twenty miles in length, and fifteen miles south of Sweetwater River at Independence Rock. They trend westerly, and the range continues nearly to the head of the Sweetwater, at South Pass, and takes the name of the river west from Seminoe Pass.

These mountains are composed of black, gray, and red gneiss. They appear to be quite metalliferous, and already yield both gold and silver. That portion east of Sand Creek constitutes the "Ernst Mining District," so called from a member of Generals Bradley's and Thayer's exploring party, who discovered a gold quartz vein there last

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year. That portion of the range west of Sand Creek now constitutes the "Ferris Mining District," and several promising silver veins are being worked there this season.

The highest peaks in this range are 10,500 feet in altitude—Bradley's Peak 9,500 feet, and Young's Peak, close to the latter, over 9,000 feet.

The Big Horn Mountains.—These are the largest, longest, and most conspicuous mountains of Wyoming. Their shape much resembles that of a horseshoe, the open space on the west being closed by the Snowy Range, which runs northward from the Wind River chain, and divides the Yellowstone Park Basin from that of the Big Horn Basin on the east.

They almost encircle the Big Horn Basin; the southern rim being severed by the cañon of Wind River, the northern one by the Big Horn River Cañon, over thirty miles in length, which commences near the northern boundary of Wyoming, and passes into Montana; the northern bend of the mountain lying within that Territory.

They are the production and mere extension of the same upheaval forces that sent up the Laramie and Medicine Bow Ranges on the south, partially dying out north of the Red Buttes, yet clearly showing an anticlinal axis from the latter point, northwest, to the nearest point of the Big Horn Range. Here the internal forces appear to have divided, one branch trending on in its northwesterly course to the Big Horn Cañon, the other striking off westerly to join the Wind River Range at the head of Wind River.

They present the same geological characteristics as the other mountains of Wyoming, and are known to be gold bearing, gold having been found about the heads of Clark's Fork and Powder River, which rise on their outer rim. Gold is also known to exist on Gray Bull River and other streams, which rise from the inner rim, and flow into the Big Horn River. The coal measures are also found skirting large portions of these mountains, both within and without their circumference. They are well timbered in their higher portions.

They are destined to become an immense store-house of wealth to the people of Wyoming, when the wild and warlike Sioux Indians shall cease to occupy them as hunting grounds, and be concentrated on suitable reservations at a safe and proper distance from them.

The Wind River Range.—This range forms the continental water shed or divide between Idaho and Montana, and trends southeast into the northwestern part of Wyoming, terminating at the old South Pass and the head of the Sweetwater.

It is the *Sierra Madre* of that part of the Rocky Mountain chain, and though it dies out at the South Pass, it forces an anticlinal across the interior plain, for over a hundred miles, to the railroad at Creston and Separation.

The same line of upheaving force continues southeasterly from the railroad, as is seen in the direction of Bridger Pass and the North Park of Colorado, by the mountain we have named Sierra Madre on the plat accompanying this report.

The dip of the tertiary rocks westward from this low anticlinal has enabled the railroad company to obtain a fine flowing artesian well, of six-inch bore, at a depth of 590 feet, at Washakie, only fifteen miles west of Creston, the news of which result reaches me while penning this article.

Fremont's Peak, in latitude 43° 30′ north, longitude 110° west from Greenwich, is 13,000 feet in altitude, and much the highest part of this range, constituting, in fact, the initial point of three grand water sheds, from which flow branches of the Columbia, the Colorado, and Yellowstone Rivers.

Green River heads near this peak, and drains an area of over fifteen thousand square miles, while the affluents of the Yellowstone drain an area of over twenty thousand square miles in Wyoming.

The geology of this mountain is quite similar to that of the other mountains of the Territory, an anticlinal of metamorphic rocks as far to the northwest as the heads of Green and Wind Rivers. Beyond this they are more igneous in character, showing volcanic action in many parts. This side of Fremont's Peak the branches of Green River cut down through the metamorphic strata, and bring down gold into the beds of the branches. On the east side of the mountain, around South Pass and Atlantic City, a large area of black gneissic rock is exposed, ramified with veins of quartz, in which the "Sweetwater Gold Mines" are found.

Many productive veins are already worked there, which bid fair to rival those at Central City, Colorado. But, like those, the free gold decreases in depth, and soon the gold will be so enveloped in gangues of quartz, and sulphuret of iron and mundic, that it will require the furnace process to extract it, (after milling,) as practiced with the Bob Tail and Gregory ores at Central City.

The Snowy Range.—This forms the eastern rim of the Yellowstone Park, and divides it from the Big Horn Valley on the east. It is an arm of the Wind River chain, trending off northwardly toward the Yellowstone River below the falls, and part of which turns to the northeast to join the Big Horn Mountain.

It is described as chiefly of volcanic origin, and, as Clark's Fork heads up against it, and furnishes gold placer mines, the formation must be gold bearing.

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UINTA MOUNTAINS.

This range lies along the southern boundary of Wyoming, extending from Green River west to the Wasatch Mountains, over a hundred miles. Its trend is almost due east and west, and its general course straight. The main portion of the mountain is within Utah, though, for practical purposes, it is a Wyoming mountain. Its northern face or slope is approachable only from Wyoming, and this part is heavily timbered, portions of which cross the line into this Territory.

Judge Carter, of Fort Bridger, has applied to Congress for permission to build a railroad from the Union Pacific, up the valley of Smith's or Black's Fork, to these forests of timber. Such a road would greatly subserve the public interest, not only in the timber department, but by giving easy access to the central part of the mountain, which will doubtless prove to be prolific in veins of gold and silver and other valuable mineral ores.

Four considerable streams rise in the axis of this mountain, and run down its northern slope into Wyoming, to wit, the Bear River of Salt Lake, and Black's, Smith's, and Henry's Forks of Green River. The latter stream rises by three forks, the east one having its source at the base of Gilbert's Peak. The valley of this branch incloses one of the most beautiful of a series of mountain lakes which exist in this vicinity, this one having an altitude of 11,000 feet.

The crest of this mountain furnishes several snow clad peaks of great beauty, the white domes of which can be seen through all the summer months from the railroad, though fifty to sixty miles distant. Gilbert's Peak, at the head of Henry's Fork, rises 13,1~2 feet; Cox's Peak, farther west, rising like an immense dome, is 13,250 feet; and Dawes's Peak, still farther west, rises 13,300 feet.

Yet farther west is Logan's Peak, at the head of Bear River, rising 13,500 feet. The limit of arborescent vegetation on most of these interior mountains is 11,000 feet. Thus the snows on the north side lie upon 2,500 feet in height of bare surface, and not hidden from view by the dense forests which often cover the mountain up to the arborescent line.

Near Logan's Peak are open spaces where one can obtain some of the grandest views on the continent. Looking west you have the valley of Bear River at your feet, while over the summits of lower ranges the Wasatch Mountains, east of Salt Lake City, and along the high crest between Parley's Park and the Cottonwood Cañons, can be clearly seen fifty miles distant; also, the snow-capped summits at the head of the American Fork, near Provo Cañon, and the several snow peaks along the range as far south as "Mount Nebo," Utah, which is so prominent in the distance southeast of Utah Lake. Looking north, with your large field glass, you behold in the far distance the snow clad mountains of the Wind River (Sierra Madre) Range, extending along the horizon in the vicinity of Fremont's Peak, at least one hundred and eighty miles away. To the northeast you have spread out before you the plains of Green River Basin to the continental divide at Creston, over 200 miles; and on the east loom up the snow clad peaks west and north of the North Fork of Colorado, not less than one hundred and seventy-five miles distant. No one, except the beholder who is familiar with the topography of these distant points, and is well assured that no *prominent* object intervenes between him and the grand one in view, can possibly appreciate the astonishing extent of country over which the eye, by the aid of a good field glass, can travel through the pure, clear atmosphere of these high altitudes.

Having spent much of the late month of July in the mountains of Utah, and especially in the Wasatch, southwest of Parley's Park and east of the Cottonwood Cañon, in company with Mr. Henry M. Rogers, of Boston, with the western end or curve of the picturesque Uinta Mountains in full view, forty miles eastward, we resolved to visit them on our way homeward.

Even at the distance of thirty to forty miles we could see, with our field glasses, that the trend and dip, and even the general geological characteristics, were probably the same as those of the eastern spurs of the Wasatch which we had been examining, and which are found highly mineral bearing; and our convictions were strengthened by the tidings brought us by prospectors for silver from those mountains, who brought specimens of rich silver ores obtained from the quartzite formation there. The intervening and comparatively open space here between the Wasatch and Uintas is made up of valleys, meadow parks, and table lands, where rise the several branches of the Provo and Weber Rivers.

Accordingly we returned by Salt Lake and the Union Pacific Railroad to Fort Bridger, where, through the politeness of Judge Carter and Major Lamotte, commandant, we were enabled to visit the Uintas. It was not necessary to penetrate the axis of the mountain to be convinced that it was largely composed of an enormous formation of quartzite, for all the valleys of the streams leading from it were strewn with bowlders of the several forms of this formation. Experience has shown that this formation produces veins of silver ore of marvelous richness, and free from the baser metals known as "free milling ores."

The quartzite formation appears to increase in thickness towards Green River. Dr.

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Hayden says, "I find it difficult to account for this tremendous development of quartz with gneiss at the eastern end of the Uinta Range." Again, he says, "So far as the physical evidence is concerned, the practical miner would pronounce the quartz range of Green River (at Brown's Hole) one of the richest localities for gold and silver in the West." Lone Star lode at that place is 25 feet wide between walls composed of gneiss. In the same locality the red quartzites present an enormous thickness.

The scenery of this mountain is both grand and picturesque. Dr. Hayden says, "It has sometimes been called the 'Alpine Mountain of America,' though we miss the vast masses of snow and the glaciers; but in an artistic sense no range that I have seen on the continent can compare with it in beauty. There is far more of rugged grandeur about the Wind River, the Sierra Nevada, or the Coast Ranges; but in none of them is there such simplicity of structure, nor the contrast so pleasing to the eye. The rocks upon the divide exhibit the more remarkable architectural forms, as cones, castles, cathedrals, pyramids," &c., &c.

TIMBER RESOURCES.

This subject was fully noticed in my report of 1870. But a stranger passing over the Union Pacific Railroad through this Territory for five hundred miles, would naturally infer that it contained no timber, for there is scarcely any to be seen from the road. It exists, however, in great abundance from twenty-five to one hundred miles from the railroad; and can be brought to the road very readily from the heads of the streams which cross it. The Big Laramie and its branches head in great forests of timber in the Medicine Bow and Colorado Mountains, and probably a million of ties per annum are floated down to the railroad at Laramie City, and the village of Wyoming.

The mountains north and west of Laramie Peak contain large quantities of fine timber, of larger size than that of the Medicine Bow Range, which is literally covered with timber.

The mountains which flank the North Platte, all the way to its head in North Park, are largely covered with timber, which can be floated down the Platte to the railroad at Fort Steele. The head branches of Green River rise in the southwest face of the Wind River Mountains, in the midst of extensive and valuable forests, which can be floated down to the railroad at Green River station.

Carter station, further west, is another point of large supply of lumber from the Uinta Mountains, which contain immense bodies of timber. Judge Carter and brother, of Fort Bridger, have three steam saw-mills in these forests along the northern base of the Uintas, which are capable of furnishing a large supply of lumber. They frequently use several hundred yoke of oxen in the hauling of lumber from their mills to the railroad. I saw about twenty wagons in one train, drawn by six yoke of oxen each, hauling lumber to the railroad.

Bear River is also the channel for a large supply of lumber, through which stream it floats from the large forests in the Uinta Range, to Evanston, on the railroad, where there is a steam saw-mill.

The Big Horn Mountains are well supplied with forests of timber, which will become very valuable when a railroad shall be constructed along the eastern base of the mountains, from Cheyenne to Montana.

The timber in all the mountains differs very little in variety, consisting principally of pine, cedar, fir, and hemlock; but there is a greater proportion of large size north of Laramie Peak, and in the Big Horn and Wind River Mountains, than in the mountains south of the railroad.

WATER POWER—STEAM MILLS.

The Territory possesses a large amount of water, but very few, if any, water power mills.

There is plenty of water power near the sources and at the lower cañons of the North Platte and the two Laramie Rivers. Green and Bear Rivers also afford a considerable water power near their sources, and Wind River, Big Horn, Tongue, Powder, and Cheyenne Rivers present a reasonable amount.

All these water power privileges will be appropriated as the country settles up, and side railroads penetrate to their vicinity.

At present we have none but saw mills and mineral stamp mills, which are run by steam. Several steam saw mills are operating in the Uinta Mountains, and owned by Judge Carter, of Fort Bridger; one at Evanston on Bear River; two or three near the Sweetwater gold mines, in the forest of the Wind River Range; several in the Medicine Bow Mountain and the Laramie Range, and one or two between Laramie Peak and Fort Fetterman, in the fine forests of that region.

There is room for twice as many more as now, and young men familiar with the business could not fail to make it profitable.

CLIMATE AT CHEYENNE, WYOMING.

In my report of 1870 I gave the annual mean of temperature from observations taken

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at 3 p. m., which showed it to be 55°.78 for the year. The rain-fall for that year, melted snow included, was 12.73 inches.

Last year, 1871, I found from daily observation, at 6 a. m., 2 p. m., and 9 p. m. the mean temperature for eleven months (October, 1870, not included) to have been 47°.33. If October had been obtained, and the observations taken at 9.44 a m., instead of 6 a. m., the annual mean would have no doubt shown 50°, or a trifle more. The rain-fall of the same eleven months of last year was only 8.97 inches, it being a year of unusual drought here, the same as in all the country west to California.

For the twelve months ending with the present one (September) the mean temperature for the year shows to have been 44°.20, and the rain-fall 14.15 inches. These "means" of temperature and rain-fall are politely furnished me by Mr. Asa C. Dobbins, the reporter of meteorology for War Department telegrams, at Cheyenne. The water from rain fall and melted snow is about the average of several years taken together along this part of the base of the Rocky Mountains, though I think the rain fall at Fort Laramie, ninety miles north of Cheyenne, has been shown in former years to have been about 18 inches.

We have here scarcely a drop of rain fall from October to April, and the snows are so light and dry that it is estimated to take 12 inches of snow to make one of water.

The winter of 1871–'72 was known here, and in the mountains farther west, as a remarkable one for the amount of snow that fell. The old mountaineers, of over thirty years' residence here, inform me that during that period they have witnessed far more snow fall and cold weather every eighth year than during any of the intervening years. My own observation at Saint Louis, for more than thirty years, confirms their statement, for a cold and snowy winter here in the mountains is found to extend all the way over the plains to Missouri.

The winters of 1855–'56, 1863–'64, and 1871–'72 were more remarkable, both here at the mountains and in Missouri, for cold weather and greater snow fall than any others between those periods.

Whether this regular return of severe winters will continue I cannot predict, but I have personal recollections that they have occurred in this manner for the past quarter of a century.

The following table shows the mean temperature and amount of rain fall for each month of the past year.

It also shows that from October to May, inclusive, the amount of water obtained from the snow fall, when melted, amounts to only 3.34 inches. This would give not quite 3½ feet of snow fall during those seven months. Not quite a quarter of an inch of this was rain-water; the balance was from melted snow.

Last winter was noted for its remarkable snow blockade of the railroad on the Laramie Plains. Those plains are 1,000 to 1,200 feet higher in altitude than Cheyenne, and more snow fell there last winter, but not enough more to account for the severity and duration of the blockade.

In addition to the larger amount of snow, they had at the blockade a more rolling surface, a thousand feet higher altitude, a greater degree of cold, and far stronger winds, which caused the snows to drift constantly between each storm, and fill up every railroad cut, ravine, or uneven place.

The great improvements made this summer along the blockaded part of the road will obviate the chief danger from blockading the ensuing winter, even if as much snow should fall as last winter. East of the mountains, and for some distance east of Cheyenne, very little blockade occurred.

Taken all in all, the climate throughout the entire year is as healthy and pleasant and invigorating as can be found almost anywhere on the continent.

The mean temperature for the past year (44°.20) is lower than former years, caused no doubt by the greater fall of snow in winter, and of rain the past summer.

For the causes of the mild winter temperature of this latitude in these mountain regions, I refer to explanations given in my last annual report.

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Monthly meteorological record for the twelve months ending September 30, 1872, compiled from the records of the United States signal station at Cheyenne, Wyoming.

Month.	Mean barometer.	Mean temperature, 3 daily observations, 9.44 a. m., 2.44 p. m., 9.44 p. m.	Prevailing winds—from what direction.	Total number of miles traveled by wind.	Amount of rainfall in inches and decimals.
1871.	*In.*				
October	29.419	46°	West	8,004	0.3
November	29.384	28°.9	Northwest	7,940	0
December	29.418	2[illegible]	West	9,830	0
1872.					
January	29.929	26°.6	Northwest	8,743	0
February	29.856	30°.95	West	8,659	0
March	29.917	33°	Northwest	6,935	0
April	29.876	38°.3	West	8,639	1
May	29.990	52°	North	7,300	1.
June	30.041	61°.5	West	6,660	1
July	30.096	64°.5	do	6,675	1
August	30.116	65°.1	do	5,786	
September	30.038	55°.6	Northwest	5,975	1

Synopsis for twelve months.

Mean barometer, inches	29.
Mean temperature	44
Total amount of rainfall, inches	14.
Total number of miles traveled by wind	91

AGRICULTURE.

That portion of Wyoming between Nebraska and the mountains is as well adapted to purposes of agriculture as Colorado. The country slopes northward from Cheyenne to the Yellowstone River, and all the valleys of the numerous streams which enter this region from the mountains are suited to the production of small grains, and highly adapted to the raising of all kinds of vegetables. Cabbages grow to an enormous size without artificial manures. From two hundred to four hundred bushels per acre of the best quality of potatoes can be raised, and turnips, parsnips, and all other garden vegetables do equally well. The soil is remarkably adapted to the large yield of wheat, barley, and oats, because of its favorable combination of materials which make up a good argillaceous and calcareous soil, with the addition of potash and gypsum which are derived from the decaying saliferous and feldspathic rocks of the mountains.

Our seasons are short, and planting and sowing should be done by the 1st of May, or earlier if possible. Taking the seasons generally, it is necessary to resort to irrigation. This is easily accomplished in the valleys of all the streams, by taking the water into sluices and spreading it out wherever necessary, as is so successfully done by the Mormons in the Salt Lake valleys.

The adjoining table lands, though better suited for grazing purposes, will to some extent be irrigated and brought under cultivation in coming years, by means of artesian wells, as now practiced quite extensively in many parts of California.

But, after all, the chief secret of success lies in *deep* plowing. No crop should be planted without first subsoiling the ground. In this way far greater moisture is retained during a given period; and during a season like the past one, irrigation would not become necessary in many of the low valleys.

Here in the valley of Crow Creek an enterprising merchant of Cheyenne (Mr. Pease) has raised a crop of fine potatoes this season without irrigation; and back of this city on still higher land, better potatoes have been raised this season without irrigation than are usually raised in Missouri.

Large crops will be raised in the valleys of Chugwater, Sybylle, Big Laramie, and the North Platte, when they come to be settled. Only a few stock growers are now occupying portions of these desirable valleys.

SUMMER AND WINTER GRAZING.

I do not propose to repeat what has been said upon this subject in my two preceding annual reports. The confidence of the numerous stock and sheep growers, as well

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my own, has not been materially changed because of the severity of last winter. It was an exceptional winter, such as occurs only at intervals of several years. Along the eastern base of the mountains for more than a hundred miles in width the advantages for growing stock and sheep are nowhere surpassed on the continent.

All herds of cattle within this limit passed through last winter without shelter, or hay or grain, and without greater loss than would befall herds of the same size in the States, with hay and shelter.

One flock of three thousand sheep just introduced from the States, passed through the winter here without hay, or grain, or shelter, and but few were lost until the snow storms of the early part of April, which came from the east, and were therefore very damp. This adhered to the backs of the sheep, and in melting had the effect to chill and prostrate them, and many died in consequence.

This shows the importance of some shelter, as well as prepared food, during the continuance of the storm; for there is always much wind with the snow fall, and large snow drifts follow, which prevent sheep from reaching the grassy benches and table lands until the storm ceases and some aid is given to enable them to pass through or around the drifts in the valley where they are herded at night. Mr. Maynard, a very enterprising and successful grower of sheep and stock, eighteen miles south of Cheyenne, provides shelter and some hay for his sheep, to be used during these storms, and he lost comparatively none last winter. They must have shelter during the snow storms, and careful herders to attend to their needs at those critical times.

On Crow Creek, near the mountains, (near where the three thousand sheep spoken of were herded,) a herd of seven hundred head of cattle, and some horses, passed through the storms of last winter without shelter, or any food except the cured nutritious grasses of the plains, and no loss to speak of was experienced. This herd is owned by Judge Carey (of the United States court of this Territory) and his brother. They, with the aid of careful herdsmen, kept their stock well together and moved them from place to place as circumstances required, and were very successful.

Mr. Iliff of this city, whose herds numbered about twelve thousand head last winter, and the same now, carried them through without shelter or feeding, and lost very few that were herded along the valley of Crow Creek, between here and its entrance into the South Platte.

The success of stock growing in this region has caused Cheyenne to become a stock market of large and growing importance. The great herds required for Utah, Nevada, Idaho, and Montana markets, are brought here from Texas and sold to the dealers from the Territories west of this point. Mr. Bush, who lives at the old stage ranch at the crossing of Rock Creek, has recorded nearly one hundred thousand head of cattle that have passed west this season, along the old stage road across the Laramie Plains. This will serve to show how rapidly this business is increasing, and how vast it must become within the mountain plains and valleys within a very few years.

ARTESIAN WELLS.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company are sinking a number of these wells this season at stations along the line of their road, principally in Green River basin, where water along the road has been very scarce.

The *first* well undertaken was at Point of Rocks, and was abandoned at 1,012 feet in depth without obtaining flowing water. Water rises in it, however, within seven feet of the surface, where it affords a sufficient supply for a No. 9 Knowles steam pump, which is used to fill the railroad tank. The bore of the well is 4¼ inches. The water is sulphurous, but exposure to the atmosphere soon dislodges the sulphur.

The *second* well was sunk at Rock Springs station, a 6-inch bore, and is 1,187 feet deep. The water flows or rises 50 feet above the surface, but contains too much alkaline matter to be valuable for locomotive use. The boring for this well cut a number of coal-veins, (eight or ten,) the depth and thickness of which I have not learned.

The *third* well is at Bitter Creek station, is 700 feet deep, furnishing abundance of good water, and overflows a tank 30 feet high. It will rise 70 feet above the surface of the ground. This is an important success at a point where there was no surface supply of water for a considerable distance.

The *fourth* well is at Washakie station, only 15 miles west of Creston, at the continental divide. The bore is 6 inches. Found flowing water at 499 feet in depth, but larger quantities at 590 feet, and at 610 feet the well was discontinued, as the water supply was abundant.

The *fifth* well is in progress at Separation, and is now 96 feet deep.

The tertiary strata dip west from Separation, toward Green River, and hence it is natural that flowing wells should be obtained at proper depths.

For the foregoing information relating to these wells, I am indebted to A. D. Pierce, esq., the enterprising and intelligent manager of this work for the railroad company.

Congress, in its wisdom and liberality, made an appropriation at the last session of $10,000 to be expended in boring an artesian well at Fort D. A. Russell, three miles from

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Cheyenne, and twenty miles from the base of the mountain. We learn that work on this well is soon to commence. It will no doubt prove to be a great success, for it ought to give a large supply of flowing water within 1,000 feet in depth, and possible at 500 to 700 feet. The rock strata have about the same dip here from the mountain as they have at Washakie, where 610 feet in depth gave an abundance of flowing water.

If this attempt at Fort Russell proves successful, it will inaugurate a new era in this line of important improvement along the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains. It will give the necessary impetus to this mode of obtaining water for irrigating portions of the plains.

It may possibly cut valuable coal veins, if it should have to go 1,000 feet for water; for I can see no reason why coal should not exist at the bottom of the tertiary formation here, as elsewhere north and south and west of us.

OIL SPRINGS.

Petroleum springs were discovered a few years since in the vicinity of Bear River, in Western Wyoming. More than 20,000 acres, in parcels of 160 acres each, were surveyed and located by private parties; but no one has done much toward developing their value, except Judge Carter, of Fort Bridger. He expended considerable money, and obtained an encouraging quantity of crude oil. He at one time thought seriously of erecting refining works, but has not yet done so.

A considerable quantity of crude oil flows from these springs constantly, but in what amount I am not advised. It rises out of the tertiary formation, at the base of which the coal measures lie. It is not decided by geologists whether the oil is derived from vegetable (coal) or animal remains. At this locality it flows out above the coal line; while in the Arkansas Valley there are oil springs found in cretaceous rocks, which lie below the coal beds.

There are also oil springs in the Wind River Valley; one on the Little Popo-agie, about 25 miles north of the Sweetwater gold mines; and one on Little Wind River, about 40 miles westerly from the former. They are easily set on fire with a burning taper.

Near Red Buttes, a short distance north of the old emigrant road, are two or three more of these oil springs of considerable size and strength; so much so that they were laid claim to in those days, and the oil furnished to emigrants at a large price.

There are, no doubt, many of these springs scattered about the mountains, and which may rise into profitable notice in due time.

SODA AND HOT SPRINGS.

Judging from the geology of the mountains of Wyoming, it is reasonable to suppose that soda springs, hot and boiling springs, and sulphur and iron springs, will be discovered in abundance at no distant day. Dr. Hayden describes a valuable soda spring, twenty miles west of Fort Bridger, on the overland stage road, as "yielding the most delicious water, not differing materially from that of the soda springs in the valley of the Fontaine qui Bouille, at the eastern base of Pike's Peak." I drank, the present month, of the water of the springs at Pike's Peak, and, if the spring near Fort Bridger affords water as fine and pleasant to the taste, it must be quite valuable, so near the Union Pacific Railroad.

Bear River Valley, in Western Wyoming, is already noted for its numerous mineral springs. There is a hot spring in the valley of the Sweetwater River, forty miles east of Sweetwater mines; also one fifteen miles westerly from Fort Laramie, on the lumber road to Laramie Peak. Both of these yield boiling hot water.

COAL MINES.

For a detailed account of these, I refer to my last two annual reports, and to the several reports of Professor Hayden upon the coal beds of Wyoming; and especially to the able report of Clarence King, in his third volume of the Geology of the Fortieth Parallel, in which he gives a most extended and scientific account of the coal deposits of the Weber and Green River Basins—the very best I have seen on the subject.

Wyoming is especially fortunate in the possession of these extensive coal deposits; for without them the Union Pacific Railroad could not have been a success, either to the company or the nation. This coal supplies the principal part of the fuel used by the Central Pacific road and the towns along it, on this side of the Sierra Nevada; and all the fuel to operate the one thousand and thirty-two miles of the Union Pacific Railroad, and supply the towns along its whole length. It will, no doubt, be used for rolling mill purposes, and the smelting of the large bodies of iron ore which lie within the Territory. The Rock Springs coal is found to be the best of any mountain coal for the manufacture of gas, and is used by the Denver Gas Company in preference to any they have yet tried.

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It is found much nearer the surface in the Laramie plains than in most parts of the Green and Bear River Basins, and it occupies not one-half the area in the former locality that it does in the latter; yet it will not be exhausted in the Laramie plains for many years to come.

It is known to exist also in the Wind River and Big Horn Valleys, where it will prove of great advantage in the future working of gold and silver mines in that part of the Territory. Coal beds also skirt the eastern base of the Big Horn Mountains, and are found outcropping against the Laramie Range near Fort Fetterman.

It is a mooted question whether it will be found to exist at the bottom of the tertiary rocks which skirt the Laramie Range from Fort Fetterman to Cheyenne, a distance of about 140 miles. There is no exposure of the coal series along this line, such as is seen at the Boulder mines farther south, and if coal has been deposited along this ancient shore of the tertiary sea, it will be found only by boring for it. We have confidence that it will be found to exist at the bottom of the tertiary rocks along this base of the mountain, and Colonel T. E. Sickels, general superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad, has assured me that he will make the experiment of boring for it in the valley of Crow Creek, near the Laramie Mountains, as soon as one of the engines and sets of tools now engaged in sinking artesian wells can be spared for the purpose.

If successful, it will secure to Cheyenne both rolling mills and iron furnaces, and make her the great manufacturing town along the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains. What adds to my confidence in the existence of coal north and west of Cheyenne, is the local outcrop fifteen miles southwest of here, known as Moore's coal banks.

IRON MINES.

This subject has been fully treated in my former reports, and in the reports of Doctor Hayden. I will add only a few general remarks on the subject of iron ores.

The great Iron Mountain extends north and south through the whole of section 27, township 19 north, range 71 west, though it extends much farther north and south, and nearly on the line of the true meridian, but crops out only at intervals along its course.

The great vein is cut through by the principal branch of the Chugwater, and is located within the mountain ridges, about one mile from the eastern base. It lies northwesterly, and about forty-five miles distant from Cheyenne; its base at the Chugwater gorge being only 450 feet above Cheyenne in altitude.

It is a black, crystalline "magnetite," such as occurs in the Laurentian rocks of Canada, and contains 23 per cent. of titanium, according to the few specimens analyzed. This, we are informed, will not injure the quality of the iron, but renders the fluxing of the ores much more difficult.

This objection can probably be obviated by mixing the ores with brown hematite or the red oxide ore, which can be procured in abundance; the latter at Rawlins and in some parts of the Laramie Mountains. There are some valuable parallel deposits west of the Iron Mountain, upon the broad table of the Laramie Range; also north on the branches of Sybylle Creek. There is a good natural grade for a railroad from Cheyenne to the Iron Mountain, and it is hoped that one will be commenced before the close of another year.

There is an extensive deposit of red oxide iron ore within three miles of the railroad at Rawlins Station. It is being shipped now in large quantities to New York, and some to Boston, and manufactured into "mineral paint," for which use it is acquiring considerable reputation. It is also shipped by cars to silver furnaces near Salt Lake City, and used as a valuable flux for some of the refractory silver ores. I saw large quantities of it this summer at the "Saturn" silver furnaces, sixteen miles south of Salt Lake City, where it is used wholly as a flux.

There are considerable deposits of hematite and limonite ores southwest of Cheyenne, and near the coal mines at Separation and Evanston, which I have not examined. They are said to be abundant.

GOLD MINES.

Several valuable gold mines have been discovered in the black gneissoid formation in the Sweetwater district, around South Pass and Atlantic Cities, and at Camp Stambaugh. Some of these have already acquired considerable depth, and have paid their expenses from the surface to a depth of nearly 200 feet; and also paid for the engine upon the mine, and a mill of ten stamps.

I visited and examined those mines last year, and gave a pretty full and encouraging report of their prospective value, when worked with capital and proper mining experience.

I saw that the great danger of discouragement laid in the fact, not well understood by the ordinary miner, that *free* gold exists in larger quantities at the outcrop of the vein on the surface, where all pyritous matter has been rusted and crumbled away from the gold, than farther down in the vein, where the gold is so intimately combined

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with the compact and undecayed pyritous gangue of the vein, that only a small portion of it can be separated and saved by the stamping and amalgamating process. I warned the owners, who did not readily comprehend the state of the case, of the effect such a change would have upon them.

I saw at the dump of the Cariso lode large quantities of fine grained vein stone, impregnated with pyritous matter, that had been cast aside as valueless; analysis proved it to contain $70 per ton in gold. It was then run through the stamps and amalgamators, and $15 per ton free gold saved, and the tailings taken care of for future treatment in roasting and smelting furnaces, which will obtain all the gold, even if in *chemical* combination with the pyritous matter.

Mr. J. W. Anthony, who has had years of experience with the mines of Sweetwater, has kindly furnished the following note in regard to their present condition:

"SWEETWATER MINES, *September* 22, 1872.

"SIR: Yours under date September 26, 1872, is at hand. In reply, as to the work in Sweetwater mines this season, I can say there has been considerable work done considering the number of men at work. Some new gulches have paid very well, from $5 to $20 per day to the man. There are thousands of acres that will pay $10 per day to the man if he only had the means to build ditches to convey water on to the ground. All of the lodes worked this season have paid well. The old 'Miner's Delight' run up to its old mark, $50 to $100 per ton. The 'Buckeye,' with its mammoth amount of quartz on the surface, has paid its way from the top to its present depth, 180 feet, with hoisting works, pump, and 10-stamp mill. The 'Cariboo' was purchased by Chicago men, Messrs. Hotelling, Crickter & Co., and mill erected, and then laid over to speculate on at a distance. The time run out that constituted abandonment in law, and then the mine was taken possession of by parties living in the country, who have been working the mine, and crushing the quartz, and paying well. The quartz yields on an average of $29.50 per ton. All the lodes that have been worked have paid well, much of the lode work being stopped on account of the water below; having had an extra amount of snow last winter the water was higher than usual, and the parties unable to buy pumps of sufficient capacity to keep the mine dry. There are two 20-stamp mills going up now at 'Miner's Delight,' which will be sixty stamps at work there the coming winter: 20 stamps on the 'Miner's Delight,' 20 on the east end, called 'Young America,' and 20 on the Hartley lode. Work will be resumed this fall on the 'Dyer lode' and several others, among which is the Perkins end of the Loles & Perkins. The mining interest is cried down by the Government officials located in the mining section; and the parties trying to show the country as it is, by labor, have a great many difficulties to labor under, the chief of all being that everybody is poor and only work that vein that will pay all expenses from the grass roots down. Another difficulty is that most all of the miners have very little experience, and they work and try, and learn by experience, but they do not know how to take advantage of a good position, even when presented to them. The mines about South Pass are lying idle, being owned by foreign capitalists, who are a curse to Sweetwater district.

"Very respectfully,

"JNO. W. ANTHONY.

"Dr. SILAS REED, *Surveyor General of Wyoming.*"

Not half the gold veins in this district have been discovered, and now that the Shoshone reservation is to be cut off on the south, and the valleys of Little Wind River and Popo-agie are to be settled by white men for agricultural purposes, the miners will be safe to prospect for veins nearer the mountains west and northwest, where the veins will no doubt be found richer as the workings move up nearer the granitic nucleus of the Wind River Mountain. The several gulches have afforded a flattering amount of placer gold this season, because of the increased amount of water from the unusually large snow fall of last winter.

The other discovered gold mines of Wyoming are situated in the Medicine Bow and Seminoe Mountains.

Those in the first named locality are known as the Last Chance placer diggings, and are at the head of Douglass Creek, in the south end of the Medicine Bow Mountain. There is a belt of gneissoid rocks along the eastern base of this mountain which contains gold veins, but the veins are so overlaid with *débris* at the point named that they have not yet been discovered.

West of this belt of metamorphic rocks, the whole central part of the mountain is composed of quartzite, which bears *only* silver veins, not yet discovered.

A cluster of gold mines has been discovered within the past year, in that part of the Seminoe Mountains, west of Dewees's Pass, at the base of Young's Peak.

The principal one is known as the Ernst lode, in honor of the discoverer. A shaft has been sunk on this lode, and a tunnel run from the north side of the ridge to cut the vein. I visited the mine in August of the present year, and found two promising looking veins already cut by the tunnel, but there was doubt whether the main vein

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had been reached, as the shaft was only 18 to 20 feet deep, and the precise dip of the lode not ascertained.

Some of the gold quartz of the vein had been sent to Colorado to be crushed and amalgamated, and the yield was over $20 per ton, and quite encouraging to the owners, who have since made arrangements to have a stamp mill erected there as soon as possible.

There are several other promising discoveries there, known as the Independent, the Mammoth, the Murdock, the Everett, &c., which have not yet been fairly tested.

Other gold veins will be found southerly and easterly of Laramie Peak, in its vicinity. It was expected that prospecting would commence there early this season, but General King, at Fort Russell, thought there were too many restive and straggling Indians in that vicinity then to warrant the attempt, as it would require military force to render the miners safe from attack.

SILVER MINES.

The silver mines of the Rocky Mountains are fast becoming the wonder of the mining world. When the gold mines of the western slope of the Sierra Nevada had been worked for ten years, and the yield on the California side had seriously dwindled in quantity, the miners began to scale the mountains in quest of gold on the eastern slope. But here they found a different class of rocks, which were not gold bearing, yet exhibited vast veins of some sort of mineral, new and unknown to the gold miner. These ores were taken to San Francisco and assayed, and pronounced to be rich in silver. This was the first discovery of the great Comstock lode, then called the Washoe silver mine. Since then, now about thirteen years, Nevada has become the great silver-producing State of the mountains, so that it is not surprising that in 1871 it produced $22,500,000 in silver bullion.

About three years since the silver mine prospectors of Nevada spread out into the mountains of Utah, and by analogy of the rock formation soon found silver veins in that Territory. Two years ago, and after the discovery of the great Emma silver mine mass of ore, mining and prospecting in Utah took a sudden leap; prospectors spread out in all the mountains; and the result to-day is, that Utah gives promise of soon being as largely silver bearing and silver producing as Nevada. English and eastern capital is now freely flowing there, and the great yield of those rich mines will enable Utah to take high rank in the production of silver bullion.

No gold mines (wholly such) have been discovered in Utah, so far as I know. Some gold accompanies the silver, but the silver largely predominates.

The discovery of silver veins in Utah has had its beneficial effect on Wyoming, and numbers of men have been induced, like myself, to examine Utah silver mines and their inclosing rocks, with a view to discover what *analogy* they might present to those of Wyoming. I visited the Emma mine on the last of June, 1870, just after Mr. Woodman, the chief discoverer, had reached the great ore deposit which has since remained so constant, and given the mine a world wide fame. I inquired of Mr. Woodman why he selected that place to prospect for silver, and why he had retained courage for over a year to follow a small vein of not much over half an inch thick for about 75 feet, and it situated in lime rock. He replied that he had mined in the White Pine mines of Nevada, and concluded to search Utah for similar geological formations, and thought he had found them in the Little Cottonwood Cañon, where the Emma mine is situated. From being a miner of small means, with credit entirely exhausted in working that small discovery for over a year, he suddenly became the owner of a fortune.

This was the well earned reward of his convictions as to the *analogy* between the two mining districts, and also of his indomitable perseverance as a miner, without which few men succeed in any undertaking.

The mineral formation of the Cottonwood Cañon extends south to the head of the American Fork, where there are some very rich mines, and east across the Wasatch divide, to Parley's Park and the valley of the Provo River. This district is not much over fifteen miles in diameter either way, and probably contains more and richer silver veins and deposits than any other equal area of the same compactness in the Territory of Utah. At least no district of the same size has yet been found that will equal this in mineral wealth; and but a small proportion of the mineral deposits existing there have yet been discovered.

The ores in the old limestone formation appear to exist in the form of beds, layers, and bunches between the strata; sometimes a whole stratum carries ore, like the fissure of a compact vertical lode. And in some portions of the strata, near the quartzite or granitic nucleus, the ore is mixed with a stratum of flint or quartzite, between the limestone strata, and exists there in a state of chloride or sulphide, (called "free milling ore,") a striking example of which is seen in the Sparrow Hawk mine at Lewiston, and in some of the mines in the Ophir district, and on the crest of Scott Mountain, at the head of the north fork of the Big Cottonwood Cañon.

The quartzite formation which half encircles the Cottonwood district on the south,

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and which contains veins of free milling ore, (chlorides and sulphides,) has not been much "prospected," except along the granitoid range south of Parley's Park, where they lie against the azoic rocks, and incline northwesterly. Here several rich veins have been found in the quartzite—three of which were discovered just before my visit there in July last, to wit: The "McHenry," and "Red, White and Blue," and the "Ontario lode." The latter appears to be a true fissure vein, running across the quartzite ledges and carrying rich chlorides of silver, and lately purchased by California capital, while the two former are mineral bearing portions or ledges striking northeast and southwest, with the general trend of the formation at that point, and are inclosed within it as if formed at the time the adjoining strata above and below were created. They, therefore, do not resemble true fissure veins, but appear to be portions of the strata impregnated with mineral matter at the time the balance of the strata were formed.

This is the character also of most of the mineral beds or layers found between strata of the limestone formation of that vicinity, and probably formed and charged with mineral matter at the same time the superincumbent strata were building up on the floor of the ancient ocean. These, therefore, might be termed stratified beds or deposits, like coal beds deposited between rocky strata peculiar to the carboniferous age, and not mineral deposits injected between the adjoining strata after the inclosing rocks were formed. True fissure veins are the result of fractures of the rock formation, and the subsequent filling up of mineral matter by forces operating from below, or by deposition from above. It is as easy to account for the deposition of a bed or stratum of mineral ores over a locality charged with mineral product while the rocky superstructure was building up, as to account for the filling of true fissures *after* the formation had been finished.

This is the character of most of the lead deposits of Missouri, which were doposited at stated periods while the rock strata were forming, and at the time when the vents in the floor of the ocean were furnishing siliceous and mineral matter, to be spread out upon the last lime rock stratum then formed.

And hence it is that the lead ores found with horizontal strata are almost always accompanied by a stratum of "flint" or quartzite, which is supposed to be the product of boiling siliceous springs on the floor of the ocean, having alternate periods of activity and repose.

There are very few true fissure veins of galena in Missouri. They are nearly all horizontal deposits, formed on the same principle that appears to have operated in creating the vastly rich stratified bodies of ore we find to exist in the vicinity of the Cottonwood Cañons, (Utah,) being mineralized strata, formed at the period the inclosing rock strata were formed. We see this order of things wonderfully exemplified at Mine la Motte, in Madison County, Missouri, and at the Saint Joseph mine, east of Potosi, Missouri. At both of these mines we find certain of the magnesian lime strata, thoroughly intermixed and charged with lead ore, so rich with galena as to appear almost like a stratum of pure ore. The whole stratum is mined out, crushed, and washed, and after being freed from the rock matter the residue is smelted. The owners feared it existed only in pockets and patches of a mineralized stratum, and eminent State geologists pronounced the deposit unreliable; and yet, with the aid of the diamond drill, this mineral stratum has proved to extend to such distance (here nearly horizontal and close to granitoid exposure) as to add almost millions to the value of the mine.

The mineralized strata in the limestone formation between Parley's Park and the Cottonwood Mines present the same characteristics, as to mode and relative period of deposition, as those similar deposits in Missouri. They are upheaved in Utah to an angle of nearly 40°, but the deposition was made when the strata were in a horizontal position.

I have dwelt at more length than I intended on the different forms of mineral beds and veins, in order to illustrate the fact that a stratum of mineral material, formed at the time of the accompanying rocks, and reaching out between those strata for considerable distances, may and does exist in rich mineral bearing districts, and may be relied on for large and permanent yield of ore.

The silver mines of Colorado are no doubt generally true fissure veins, as those at Georgetown, in the gray gneissoid rocks. Also, those around Caribou, where one lode, the "Fourth of July," is said to bear mineral for sixty feet in width, and even miles in length, almost equaling the famed Comstock lode of Nevada.

In the neighborhood of Mount Lincoln, south of Georgetown, silver ores are found both in quartzites and the silurian lime rocks, as above described, in Utah.

No discovery of silver ore has yet been made in the old crystalline lime rocks of Wyoming, but where this formation is half a mile in thickness, on the east side of Medicine Bow Mountain, as I am informed it is by Mr. D. D. Wolff, an intelligent miner who has been prospecting on that mountain this summer, it is not improbable that silver ore will be discovered there. This formation is also of similar thickness along the La Prele, southwest of Fort Fetterman. It is supposed to be of silurian age, and will probably furnish silver with galena ores when duly prospected.

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I visited the silver mines of the Seminoe Mountains this summer. Two or three of them in the west mountain (Ferris district) looked quite promising, and a company from Elgin, Illinois, was working them. These mines are about forty miles north of Rawlins Station, and the same distance northwest of Fort Steele. They are found in the gneissoid rocks somewhat similar to those at Georgetown, Colorado. The metamorphic strata are vertical, and the veins of ore the same. The "Coleman lode" is vertical, about four feet in width, with black gneiss on one side, and red or ocherous colored gneiss on the other. The ore appeared to be a mixture of zinc blende, galena, and silver, but its value had not yet been obtained by assay. The "Ferris lode" is similar to the last, except that it occurs in black gneiss and wall rock the same on both sides.

An expensive tunnel was being run by the Elgin Company into a high ridge, said to contain the "Smith lode," but the tunnel should have been run in on the vein instead of in dead and barren rock on one side of the vein.

It is now quite evident to my mind that silver bullion is to remain the chief precious metal product of Nevada and all the Territories within the Rocky Mountains this side of her.

Silver veins are far the most numerous, and pay much better profits than gold. They occupy a much larger variety of rocks, while gold is chiefly confined to the azoic slates, (gneissic and talcose,) which are generally the outlying or flanking rocks of the granitoid nucleus of nearly all the great ranges, especially in California, Montana, and Wyoming.

PLUMBAGO MINES.

A valuable plumbago mine has been discovered twelve miles northwest of the Iron Mountains, on the top of the Laramie Mountain. A shaft has been sunk on it by J. J. Kelly & Co., of this city, which exposes a large body of this valuable material.

It is being introduced here as a lubricator of car axles, and also as paint, for which purpose it is thought to be valuable.

Others of the mines of plumbago are known to exist in the same range farther north. One near Laramie Peak is said to be quite large and the material pure.

It is expected that these mines will prove valuable for various economic purposes.

NATIONAL SCHOOL OF MINES.

The mining interests of this country are greatly indebted to R. W. Raymond, esq., United States commissioner of mining statistics, for his admirable treatment of the subject of a national school of mines, in which he enumerates the few mining schools of this country, and those larger and more noted schools in Europe, which are chiefly under the patronage of the governments where they are located.

He has thoroughly discussed this subject, and called the attention of Congress to its vast importance, in his official report of 1869, to the Secretary of the Treasury.

There is no public interest calling more imperatively for the fostering aid of Congress than this. My own mining experience in Missouri, twenty years ago, impressed me strongly with the necessity and great importance of mining schools; and it is now more than eighteen years since I laid the subject before the legislature of that State, by memorial, urging that body to establish a State mining school at once, through aid from the United States, which could then be procured. I continued to press the subject at various times since then, advising that the school be made a part of the State University and located at the same place. With the aid of other friends of the measure it has finally been established.

But a national school of mines is an imperative necessity, and it should be located within the Rocky Mountains, where the student can have ready and cheap access to the large mining and metallurgic processes going on within them.

The mining student needs constant opportunity for illustrating the studies in which he is engaged.

The great mines are the place for this study, as well as proximity to the great variety of reduction works now required for the treatment of so many different kinds of ore.

The work of intelligent mining and treatment of ores has but just commenced in the precious metal States and Territories, and only a mere fraction of the mines have been discovered, which exist in so great an abundance within them.

Great numbers of educated miners and metallurgists are now needed for this great work, and the demand will increase tenfold more rapidly than can be supplied from all the mining schools from which the supply now comes.

Senator Stewart, of Nevada, than whom no man more fully appreciates the importance of prompt aid from Congress in the establishment of such an institution, has heretofore introduced and urged the passage of a bill in favor of a national school, and we hope he will not weary in further attention to the subject.

We here quote and indorse the closing paragraph of Professor Raymond, in relation to this subject, from page 229 of his 1869 report:

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"The history of the world proves that all nations eminent for profitable and permanent mining have employed two agencies for success—a national mining code and a national mining school."

CITY OF CHEYENNE.

Cheyenne is the seat of the territorial government, as well as the location of the office of surveyor general and the other United States land offices.

It was founded in the summer of 1867 by the engineers of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, on section 31, township 14 north, range 66 west of the sixth principal meridian.

Its location is in the broad level valley of Crow Creek, surrounded by a grassy plain, and is twenty miles east of the Laramie Mountain proper. Its altitude is 6,040 feet above sea level.

Population.—This, in the railroad construction period, was 7,000 to 8,000, most of which was a floating population, composed largely of desperate characters, whose conduct became so reckless as to require the attention of vigilance committees, which caused a healthful weeding out of such persons. This gave the town an unenviable reputation abroad—though then it was without law or law officers to punish the guilty; and much of the human trash from the large cities had to be intimidated and driven away before the better population could dwell in safety.

With the advance of the railroad this population advanced with it, and Laramie City, and other places westward, had to pass the same fiery ordeal of hanging and dispersing the lawless desperadoes.

Now Cheyenne is one of the most orderly, spirited, and law abiding towns on the frontier. Its population at this time is about 2,500. It is permanent, and will continue to increase. The vote cast in September was 829; part of which arose from female suffrage.

Schools.—The citizens have erected a fine two-story brick school house, 36 by 50 feet, at a cost of $13,000, and the scholars now number 125. The population is chiefly from the Eastern and Middle States, and properly appreciate the value of schools and churches.

Churches.—These number five: the Episcopalian, Congregational, Methodist, Presbyterian, and Catholic; and the buildings are of a size and character to suit a city of 10,000 people.

Court-house.—This is built of brick, and is 55 by 125 feet, (including jail wing,) two stories high, with mansard roof, and cost $35,000. Mr. M. V. Boughton, of this city, was the contractor, and has built it very substantially and in good taste. Messrs. Lewis & Bancroft, of Denver, were the architects.

Railroad Hotel.—This is a first class frame building, with substantial foundation, and is 36 feet wide by 150 feet long, two stories high, with an extension 36 by 36 feet, two stories. It contains 40 rooms for guests, besides attic rooms. The parlor and sleeping rooms are fitted up in best style. The dining room is 36 by 70 feet, and affords fine accommodations for dining the passengers of the three daily trains which meet here at noon, from the East, West, and from Denver.

Mr. George W. Jones is the proprietor, and knows how to keep hotel, as many continental passengers will testify. The old hotel was burned down last December, and the railroad company have erected the present imposing one, at a cost of $30,000.

Railroad round house and machine shops.—The round house is the same size as the one at Laramie City, a semicircle of 60 feet in depth, and accommodates 20 locomotives.

The machine shops are not yet finished; the one partly built is 75 by 150 feet, and substantially built of stone from the mountain. The foundation of the other is 100 by 200 feet. The old frame shop is still used for repairs.

Water supply.—The citizens use wells and cisterns, but the streets are watered and the fire department cisterns supplied by a race five miles in length, the water being taken from Crow Creek.

Cheyenne Lake.—This is an artificial lake on the table land one and a half miles north of the town, where a large natural concavity existed, covering 60 to 80 acres.

The race from Crow Creek, over three miles in length beyond the lake, conveys the water from the creek to the lake, which is now full, and the depth of water 35 feet. From that point the water is now conveyed into the streets of the town by the continuation of the race.

It is intended soon to bring it in pipes to the town, where it can be carried to the top of the highest buildings, as the bottom of the lake is 40 feet higher than Seventeenth street.

Congress liberally donated 480 acres, including this lake, to Cheyenne at its last session, and the lake has become a favorite resort to the citizens, who already have numerous sailing and row boats upon it. It is to be inclosed and planted with encircling rows of trees, and the avenue between the town and lake also planted with rows of trees on both sides.

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When this is done it will merit the pride of the inhabitants, and become a famous daily pleasure resort for all lovers of the beautiful.

City title.—The question of title is now settled between the railroad company and the town; the railroad takes a square mile which includes most of the town; but a survey of the town boundary, under the town site law of 1867, gives the city nearly 700 acres adjoining the railroad section. Residence lots sell from $100 to $250; business lots from $10 to $40 per front foot. Property is rising in value, because the town has business relations with a large extent of country.

There are three large military posts north of Cheyenne, which receive their supplies here. The Indian supplies are also received and sent from here. The moving of all these supplies is done by teams. These resources, together with the business of stock growers, hunters, trappers, miners, &c., afford a large and profitable business to Cheyenne, exclusive of that of the numerous railroad employés, and the trade of villages for five hundred miles along the road.

Rolling mills and iron furnaces.—It is in contemplation to establish these works here very soon. The railroad company cannot much longer dispense with a rolling mill. Iron ore is very accessible and abundant, and coal is plentiful along the road west of here, and is believed to exist in sufficient quantities between Cheyenne and the mountain. The question is soon to be tested by boring.

Fort D. A. Russell.—This is a twelve company post, and located in sight of town, two and one-half miles distant, on the plain.

The Government proposes to sink a large artesian well there at once, which is a great event for this region, as it will show what can be done in that way, in regard to plans for irrigation on this side of the mountain. Camp Carling, the depot of quartermaster stores, is situated between the town and post, and a side track conveys the cars to its store houses.

National bank.—This institution was organized March, 1871. Capital paid in, $75,000; authorized capital, $500,000. Its circulation (national bank paper) is $27,000, based on the $30,000 United States bonds. Its individual deposits range from $80,000 to $90,000; its loans from $80,000 to $100,000. A. R. Converse, president; John S. Wild, cashier. It is a sound and flourishing institution, and its capital will be increased as the demands of business require.

Mr. Posey S. Wilson carries on a private banking house in a substantial brick banking building of his own.

Messrs. Curtis & Arnold have a savings bank.

Manufacture of jewelry.—Messrs. Joslin & Park, the popular and enterprising jewelers, keep a large stock of fine jewelry, and do a large business. They also manufacture largely, especially of gold watch chains and moss agate jewelry, the agate as well as the gold being the product of this Territory. They established a branch house at Salt Lake City last winter, in charge of Mr. Park, where it has obtained a flourishing business.

Newspapers.—There are two papers. The "Leader," published daily and weekly, by the secretary of the Territory, Herman Glafcke, was the first paper published in Wyoming. The Wyoming Tribune, a weekly, is published by Dr. George W. Corey, the land office receiver.

Furniture and queensware.—Converse & Warren have three store rooms filled with furniture, queensware, and carpeting, and supply the town and a large extent of country. It is an old and well established house, having been in operation ever since the commencement of the town.

Brick stores built during the year.—Five large iron front brick stores have been erected this season, all two stories high. Curtis & Arnold's, 24 by 80 feet; M. V. Boughton's, 24 by 80 feet; E. Nagle's, 24 by 80 feet; Harper & Housman's, 24 by 80 feet; and F. Schweickart's, 24 by 60 feet. These rent for $1,200 per annum.

The stores of Joslin & Park, P. S. Wilson, Marks & Myers, and B. Hellman, are all of brick; also "Recreation Hall," and several dwelling houses.

The dry goods, grocery, hardware, and other merchants, do an estimated business of $1,500,000. The freight received at Cheyenne, per Union Pacific Railroad, from July 1, 1871, to July 1, 1872, were as follows:

General merchandise	pounds	9,659,443
Grain	do	12,363,908
Flour	do	2,900,240
Coal	do	8,664,850
Vegetables	do	689,875
Fruit	do	839,990
Machinery	do	330,119
Iron	do	293,340
Lime	bushels	10,149
Hay	car loads	346
Brick	do	8
Stone	do	129

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Agricultural implements	car loads	5
Furniture	do	13
Lumber	do	374
Wood	do	280
Live stock	do	102

The following article on Laramie City was prepared for the Denver News, from which paper I have taken it. It is a correct and interesting description of the rise and progress of the second town in importance in the Territory.

LARAMIE CITY.

Fifty-six miles west of Cheyenne, on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, and near the southern extremity of the great plateau, from whence it derives its name, at an altitude of seven thousand one hundred and twenty-three feet, this bustling little city is situated. In April, 1868, the first log cabin was erected; in thirty days thereafter the railroad was completed to this point, and for twelve months speculation swept wildly on. When the year had ended the peoples' ardor began to abate; the railroad had spanned the continent, and the multitude were pushing on in quest of fortune in brighter fields. Like all western railroad and mining towns of mushroom growth, this has had its dark days, its sunshine and storms. But as justice is ever a creature of progress, the lawless characters that sapped the moral life of the community in its incipient stages were, by a few determined and well disposed men, summarily driven from the field. Thus for the past eighteen months a steady and substantial prosperity has attended this people, and now a more intelligent and refined population is not to be met with in any similar western town. The Episcopalians, Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, and Catholics have elegant churches, all new and complete in every particular. There are also two good buildings devoted to educational purposes: one the Wyoming Institute, and the other the public graded school. A literary and library association, with nine hundred volumes of standard works, is prominent among the worthy institutions of this young and rising city. Fifteen hundred is their estimated population. Six hundred and twenty-four ballots were cast here at the last election, and if the ratio holds good there ought to be over fifteen hundred inhabitants, notwithstanding there were polled one hundred and twenty-four female votes.

Laramie City enjoys a salubrious climate, with the Black Hills on the east and the main range on the west, and the Laramie plain a broad, level, grassy plateau of eighteen hundred square miles, stretching around on every side.

The Laramie River, a stream carrying about as much water as the Platte at Denver, runs by on the west. It comes in at the south end of the Great Basin, and debouches at its northern extremity, receiving in the mean time several tributaries that come down from the east and from the west. Two and a half miles east a number of beautiful springs rise out of the low limestone bluffs, and as their elevation is more than a hundred feet above the city their waters are utilized, and by a ditch conveyed to all parts of the town—thus affording two thousand inches of pure and wholesome water.

A mile and a half north a quarry of beautiful red sandstone of the triassic formations is furnishing a valuable article of building material, and already a score of substantial structures are resting on such foundations. Around the springs on the east are inexhaustible ledges of limestone that not only furnish a good article for lime, but for house and wall foundations likewise.

Two miles south Fort Sanders is located. It is built principally of logs, and it has accommodation, I believe, for four companies; but two, however, are now garrisoning the post. The Union Pacific Railroad Company have built here a magnificent system of machine shops, where from seventy-five to one hundred men find constant employment. Most of the company's buildings are composed of a very durable gray sandstone. The roundhouse is in the form of a semicircle, 65 feet deep, containing stalls for twenty engines.

The machine shop comes next, 75 by 125, which contains a score of lathes, for whittling wheels, bars, and bolts of iron into sizes suited to their appropriate places. The floor of this building is a Richardson pavement, and the great wheel lathe, the wheel-boring machine, the hydraulic wheel press, the graduating drill press, and in fact all of the machinery contained in the building, is of the most ponderous character, driven by steam, and works like clock work. Next in order is the blacksmith shop, a building 75 by 100, a building where eight or ten forges belch fire and smoke. The car department is a wooden structure 24 by 25, where all the wood work is conducted and the painting done.

One of Knowles's pumps, No. 8, supplies from the river, a distance of 1,700 feet, all the various departments with pure water. In the locomotive department of the Laramie and Mountain divisions, extending from North Platte to Green River, a distance of five hundred and forty-five miles, two hundred and nine men and forty-eight locomotives are required to do the labor. These locomotives are all very large, and some of them

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weigh forty-five tons; even then two of these monsters are harnessed in front of each train, both here and at Cheyenne, to enable them to reach the summit that lies between. From here to Sherman the distance is twenty-three miles, and the average grade is within a small fraction of 50 feet to the mile.

Cheyenne is distant thirty-three miles from this grand elevation, with a grade of almost 70 feet to the mile. The altitude of Sherman is 8,235 feet, the greatest elevation attained, I believe, by any railroad in the world.

The highest point of the Sierra Nevada crossed by the Central Pacific is seven thousand and forty-two feet above the ocean. No one can comprehend the magnitude of this wonderful work without a thorough knowledge of all its details. The carrying trade is enormous, and all along the line cities and villages are rounding into form, and new developments are changing the primitive wilds into fruitful fields.

C. H. Bussard & Dawson, heavy contractors here, inform me that $150,000 are annually expended at this place by the railroad company for the article of ties alone, most of which are used in the repair of the line east of this point. For wood, lumber, and other articles at least $150,000 more are required, thus affording to this people a direct revenue from the railroad of $300,000 a year; that, together with the transient business that flows in from the line and the surrounding country, and the military trade, with inexhaustible bodies of timber fifteen miles west, with water, brick clay, lime, and building stone, of a quality unsurpassed, at their very doors; with Iron Mountain conveniently near on the northeast, rich gold and silver deposits but a short distance west, coal cropping in numerous places, an extensive and well watered grazing region, and a genial mountain climate, renders this a place possessed of more natural advantages than would appear reasonable to casual observers.

For grazing especially, and for hay, this broad basin is certainly an inviting field. Some of the small cereals and many of the hardy vegetables may be profitably grown here, but owing to the altitude and its location it will probably never become of any great value for agricultural purposes.

I, however, saw wheat, oats, and barley near here that stood very heavy on the ground, and Mr. Harris, formerly from Southern Colorado, has, on his farm adjoining the city, nine acres of potatoes that promise a bountiful harvest.

On the opposite side of the river, directly west of here, the territorial penitentiary is rising into stately proportions. The congressional appropriation of $40,000, granted when Colorado and other Territories were correspondingly favored, is being judiciously expended on the work. The contractors, Woodbury & Mullen, of Black Hawk, Colorado, are the same parties who built the penitentiary at Cañon City, Colorado, and from this building they have adopted the same general plan, with the exception of a wing for kitchen and dining room, 24 by 32. About three hundred perches of stone and three thousand eight hundred pounds more of iron will be required than used at Cañon. The doors and iron bars are a little heavier, and the grates extend the whole length of the windows. Hardly two months have elapsed since the first blow was struck, yet the walls are completed, and the roof will soon echo the finishing stroke. Many of the leading mechanics are Coloradans, and twenty-five men are pushing the work on to completion.

One of the worthy institutions of this place is its magnificent hotel, the Laramie House. Its dimensions are 37 by 228 feet; dining room 37 by 70, with a capacity for two hundred guests at a meal, and a total of sixty-five large, convenient, and well-ventilated rooms. A new and substantial court house and jail overlooks the city from the east. The basement story, which contains seven cells, besides two rooms, occupied by the turnkey, is built of heavy blocks of stone from the quarry near here; the two upper stories are built of brick, the whole surmounted by an observatory that affords an outlook over a wide range of country. Its dimensions are 44 by 70; court room 44 by 44, and twenty feet from floor to ceiling. This floor contains, besides, the jury room and sheriff's office. On the upper floor there are five large offices, and a vault containing the county records. The building is an honor to Albany County and an ornament to Laramie City.

Considerable building improvements are going on here, largely of brick and stone. Brick and lumber are not much higher than in Denver; dry goods and groceries ditto; provisions are from ten to twenty per cent. above Denver prices. The sales last year of the five leading grocery and provision merchants amounted to almost $500,000. The place supports about twenty-five stores of every kind, two daily papers, and the usual complement of lawyers, doctors, &c.

The following interesting description of the town of Evanston, and the resources of Bear River Valley and Uinta County, has been kindly furnished by Dr. F. H. Harrison, of Evanston, at my request:

EVANSTON.

Evanston is situated within a few miles of the western boundary of Wyoming Territory, in the beautiful valley of Bear River, and midway between Omaha and San

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Francisco, on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad. It was laid out in 1870 by the Railroad Company, and since that time its growth has been uniform and rapid.

The railroad buildings are as large and extensive as at any point west of Omaha, and owing to the close proximity of coal, and the extensive deposits of iron ore in the surrounding mountains, it is considered an eligible point for the location of rolling mills and iron reduction works. The round house, at present containing twenty stalls, is built of solid masonry, and the machine shops are complete in their supply of the latest and most improved machinery. One hundred men are constantly employed in and around these works, and in addition to these the freight, passenger, and other departments employ quite a number.

The town has been built principally of wood so far, owing to the very low rates at which lumber is furnished; but there are extensive stone quarries at no great distance, east and west, and brick can be readily manufactured on the Bear River bottom, and these will eventually constitute the principal building material.

The population is now about 700, having a little more than doubled in the past year. New buildings are going up in every portion of the town, and it is reasonable to suppose that it will go on increasing rapidly for years to come. The beauty of the surrounding scenery, the number and variety of sulphur and mineral springs, and the game which can be found in abundance in the mountains, render this vicinity a favorite resort for invalids and pleasure seekers.

Coal resources.—About three miles down Bear River, and connected with Evanston by a spur of railroad, are located the coal mines. These mines are almost unlimited in extent, the vein being not less than twenty feet thick in any of the locations; and the quality of the coal is very superior.

Three companies are at present operating, and their aggregate shipments are about sixty car loads per day. This interest is rapidly increasing, and being the extreme west end of the coal basin, all the States and Territories west must eventually look to Evanston for a large part of their coal supply. At present the entire Central Pacific, Utah Central, Utah Northern, and two hundred miles of the Union Pacific Railroads, draw their supplies from this point. A narrow gauge railroad is now in contemplation, to run via Bear Lake to Soda Springs, and there connect with the Utah Northern. This would, when completed, greatly facilitate the shipping of coal to the Territories north, and render it the cheapest fuel available.

Agriculture.—From the point where Bear River emerges from the mountains, to the Bear Lake settlements, a distance of seventy-five miles, the whole Bear River bottom, comprising an area of many thousand acres, is capable of cultivation. The quality of the soil is unsurpassed, being a rich black loam, and the cost of irrigation is less than in Utah or Colorado.

The Bear Lake Valley was originally settled by Mormons, and comprises at present a population of three or four thousand people. These are gradually extending their settlements up Bear River, and, together with the emigration both from East and West, will soon fill the entire valley with a prosperous farming community; and the stock growers who now fatten their herds in this fertile valley will have to seek other pastures and other ranges.

Timber.—The cañons and mountains at the headwaters of Bear River contain an inexhaustible supply of timber, principally spruce and pine, well adapted to building, lumber, ties, &c., &c. This can be cut and floated down the river during high water at very small expense, and those parties who have engaged in the business find it highly profitable. The Evanston Lumbering Company brought down enough in one drive to produce 3,000,000 feet of lumber.

Oil.—At the foot of Quaking Asp Mountain, twelve miles east of Evanston, considerable discoveries of oil have been made. The indications cover a large tract of country, which bids fair to become a rich oil region. The oil, in its crude state, is used by the railroad company for lubricating purposes, and as a natural lubricator it probably has no superior. Companies are now forming with a view of operating in this district, which certainly offers most encouraging prospects.

Sulphur.—The Sulphur Mountain is situated up Bear River, thirty miles from Evanston, and of easy access. This is probably the largest deposit of sulphur that has yet been discovered in the world; equal in size to the Iron Mountain of Missouri, and assaying 90 per cent. of pure sulphur. It contains enough of this mineral to supply the demands of the whole United States for hundreds of years to come. At present our sulphur of commerce is extracted from mines of great depth in Sicily, shipped to this country, and made profitable, although the ore is much inferior to ours in richness. The advantage, therefore, of working this mine, in competition with the foreign product, becomes at once apparent.

I may add, in conclusion, that our magnificent stock ranges, our fertile valleys, our rich mining interests, and our invigorating and healthful climate, are inducements to emigration, which cannot be claimed by any other of the Territories with a greater degree of justice.

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UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

We have endeavored to obtain a statement of the business and travel over this continental thoroughfare, during the past year, or at least up to the 1st of September, but have been unable to do so in full. We give below the amount of freights of the year ending January 1, 1872, which is interesting in respect to the amount of products transported over it eastward from China, Japan, South America, California, and the bullion and ores of Utah. This season the business has increased, both East and West, at least 50 per cent., judging from the increased number of large trains passing Cheyenne, and the knowledge obtained by inquiry, of this character of freights. It is wonderful to behold the amount of produce of the adjoining States East that come West into the mountains, making a market for them far preferable to that of Chicago or New Orleans, and also the increased freights this season from the East Indies, in teas and silks, and from Utah and Nevada in bullion and ores. This continental thoroughfare is producing wonders in the opening up of these mountain districts, and also in respect to the trade with China and Japan. In addition to the hundred-fold increase of vessels by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, English capitalists are introducing a line of steam propellers between San Francisco and the East Indies, probably for the purpose of being the carriers of English and European freights, which are now so freely crossing the continent over this road. Immigration from China, also, increases; so that now the railroad employs mostly Chinamen to keep their road in repair through most of Wyoming, and several hundred are employed in the Rocky Mountain Coal Company at Evanston.

We here append the freight of the road above alluded to.

The amount of freight transported was 534,407,164 pounds, and consisted of the following articles, viz:

Tea, pounds	18,058,810,	from China and Japan.
Silk, pounds	897,015,	from China and Japan.
Coffee, pounds	1,745,876,	from Central America, (mostly.)
Wool, pounds	19,207,351,	from California and Australia.
Furs, pounds	1,392,180,	from Alaska, Siberia, &c.
Wine, casks	4,023,	from California.
Wine, cases	6,173,	from California.
Brandy, casks	335,	from California.
Brandy, pipes	38,	from California.
Green fruit, pounds	3,266,746,	from California.
Leather and hides, pounds	2,140,813,	from California, (mostly.)
Horses and cattle, head	25,137,	from Nebraska and Wyoming, (mostly.)
Hogs and sheep, head	31,774.	
Fresh and salted meats, pounds	3,179,806.	
Bullion, tons	2,661,	from Utah, (mostly.)
Ores, tons	9,011,	from Utah, (mostly.)
Coal, tons	86,966,	from Wyoming.
Stone, tons	2,332.	
Lime, bushels	22,964.	
Salt, bushels	5,935.	
Lumber and timber, feet	15,856,484.	
Wood, cords	4,674.	
General merchandise, pounds	167,065,967.	
Machinery, pounds	3,622,952.	
Railroad iron, pounds	10,411,910.	
Flour, barrels	43,797.	
Grain and vegetables, bushels	774,867.	
Hay, tons	2,409.	
Other agricultural products, lbs.	318,570.	

The above does not include the freight transported by the company for its own use.

The following items of freight have been brought west from the adjoining States this season for use along the base of the mountains, and the country between here and Salt Lake. They serve to show how rapidly the market is increasing in the mountain region and in the mines for agricultural and other products of the Missouri Valley States.

It is encouraging to the farmers in the new State east of us.

Grain, pounds, 37,000,000.

Flour, pounds, 4,500,000.

Live hogs, head, 6,681.

Sheep and other live stock, head, 34,000.

Miscellaneous freight, pounds, 70,000,000.

Corn manufactured into high wine and shipped from one distillery in Omaha, 100,000 bushels.

Below will be found the aggregate of the passenger earnings from January 1 to

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October 1, 1872, furnished by Thomas L. Kimball, esq., general ticket agent at Omaha, Nebraska:

January	$114,470 93
February	74,451 17
March	201,484 34
April	309,458 30
May	372,779 94
June	343,741 07
July	282,359 36
August	318,494 70
September	365,959 92
Aggregate	2,383,199 71

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS.

A. Statement of surveys under the appropriation of $40,000 made by act of Congress, approved March 3, 1871, for surveying the public lands of Wyoming Territory.

B. Statement of coal lands surveyed in Wyoming Territory to June 30, 1872, as shown by the official plats.

C. Statement of townships in Wyoming Territory from June 30, 1871, to June 30, 1872, of which the field notes have been returned, examined, and approved.

D. Statement of the amount expended for compensation of surveyor general of Wyoming Territory, and of clerks in his office, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.

E. Statement of the amount expended for incidental expenses of the office of surveyor-general, Wyoming Territory, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.

F. Estimate of the appropriations required for the surveying service in the Territory of Wyoming for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

G. Map of Wyoming Territory, showing the extent of the official surveys and reservations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SILAS REED,
Surveyor General Wyoming Territory.

To Hon. WILLIS DRUMMOND,
Commissioner General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

A.—*Statement of surveys contracted for under the appropriation of* $40,000 *made by act of Congress approved March* 3, 1871, *for surveying the public lands in Wyoming Territory.*

Number of contract.	Date.	Name of deputy.	Work embraced in contract.	Remarks.
18	1871. July 1	Henry G. Hay	The 8th guide meridian, between the 5th and 6th standard parallels; the 9th guide meridian, between the 5th and 6th standard parallels; the 6th standard parallel, between the 8th and 9th and between the 9th and 10th guide meridians. The exterior lines of townships 17, 18, 19, and 20 north, of ranges 77 and 78 west. The subdivision lines of townships 18, 19, and 20 north, of range 76 west.	The work under this contract has been completed with the exception of the exteriors of three townships, and the completed part paid for, amounting to $4,627.96.
19	July 1	John B. Thomas	The 5th standard parallel, between the 9th and 10th guide meridians; the 10th guide meridian, between the 4th and 5th and the 5th and 6th standard parallels. The exterior lines of townships 19 and 20 north, of ranges 73, 74, 75, and 76 west. The subdivision lines of townships 18, 19, and 20 north, of range 77 west, and of townships 19 and 20 north, of range 78 west.	The surveys under this contract have been completed, with the exception of the subdivisions of the townships, and the completed portion paid for amounting to $4,064.4[illegible]

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A.—*Statement of surveys contracted for, &c.*—Continued.

Number of contract.	Date.	Name of deputy.	Work embraced in contract.	Remarks.
	1871.			
20	July 5	Alfred M. Rogers.....	The exterior lines of townships 21, 22, 23, and 24 north, of ranges 73, 75, 77, and 79 west. The subdivision lines of townships 19 north, of ranges 73, 74, and 75 west, and of township 22 north, of ranges 76 and 80 west.	The surveys under this contract are all completed, and have been paid for, with the exception of one township of subdivisions. The portion paid for am'ts to $4,403.56.
21	July 5	Edwin James.....	The exterior lines of townships 21, 22, 23, and 24 north, of ranges 1174, 76, 78, and 80 west. The subdivision lines of township 20 north, of ranges 73, 74, and 75 west; of township 21 north, range 75 west; and of township 22 north, range 79 west.	The surveys under this contract have been completed and paid for, amounting to $4,744.20.
22	July 10	William O. Downey...	The 14th guide meridian, between the 3d and 4th standard parallels; the 3d standard parallel, between the 14th and 15th guide meridians; the 15th guide meridian, between the 3d and 4th standard parallels. The exterior lines of townships 13, 14, 15, and 16 north, of ranges 119 and 120 west.	The surveys under this contract have been completed and paid for, amounting to $2,466.86.
23	July 10	Stephen W. Downey & Mortimer N. Grant.	The subdivision lines of townships 13, 14, 15, and 16 north, of range 120 west.	The surveys under this contract have been completed and paid for, amounting to $2,421.45.
24	July 15	J. Wesley Hammond..	The subdivision lines of fractional townships 13 and 15 north, of range 60 west, and of townships 13 and 14 north, of ranges 61 and 62 west.	The surveys under this contract have been completed and paid for, amounting to $3,350.82.
25	Sept. 6	Nicholas J. Paul.....	The exterior lines of townships 13, 14, 15, and 16 north, of ranges 70, 71, and 72 west.	The surveys under this contract have been completed and paid for, amounting to $1,233.83.
26	Sept. 13	J. Wesley Hammond..	The subdivision lines of townships 22 north, of ranges 75 and 77 west, and of township 21 north, of range 76 west.	The surveys under this contract have been completed and paid for, amounting to $1,830.37.
27	Oct. 14	James N. Paul.....	The subdivision lines of townships 14 and 15 north, of range 71 west.	The surveys under this contract have been completed and paid for, amounting to $1,197.22.
28	Oct. 27	J. Wesley Hammond..	The subdivision lines of township 22 north, of range 78 west.	The surveys under this contract have been completed and paid for, amounting to $600.60.
	1872.			
29	May 8	Mortimer N. Grant....	The subdivision lines of townships 13 and 14 north, of range 76 west.	Surveys in progress.
30	May 9	Alfred M. Rogers.....	The subdivision lines of townships 21 and 22 north, of range 74 west.	Surveys in progress.
31	May 9	Edwin James.....	The subdivision lines of townships 21, 22, and 23 north, of range 73 west.	Surveys in progress.
32	May 9	John B. Thomas.....	The subdivision lines of townships 17 and 18 north, of ranges 69 and 70 west.	Surveys in progress.

SILAS REED,
Surveyor General of Wyoming.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Cheyenne, Wyoming, June 30, 1872.

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B.—*Statement of coal lands surveyed in Wyoming Territory to June 30, 1872, as shown by the official plats.*

Township in which contained.	No. of acres.
Township 19 north, range 77 west	1,920.00
Township 20 north, range 77 west	160.00
Township 22 north, range 79 west	629.45
Township 22 north, range 80 west	7,052.31
Township 15 north, range 120 west	11,364.78
Township 16 north, range 120 west	22,890.36
Aggregate of coal lands surveyed to date	44,016.90

SILAS REED,
Surveyor General of Wyoming.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Cheyenne, Wyoming, June 30, 1872.

C.—*Statement of townships surveyed in Wyoming Territory from June 30, 1871, to June 30, 1872, of which the field notes have been returned, examined, and approved.*

Township.	Range.	Area, (acres.)	Remarks.
13 north	60 west	17,490.32	Fractional by Nebraska boundary.
13 north	61 west	22,975.71	
13 north	62 west	23,081.61	
13 north	63 west	23,006.08	
13 north	64 west	22,991.69	
13 north	120 west	23,073.77	
14 north	60 west	17,301.52	Fractional by Nebraska boundary.
14 north	61 west	22,940.28	
14 north	62 west	23,154.26	
14 north	63 west	22,996.81	
14 north	64 west	22,930.58	
14 north	71 west	22,930.44	
14 north	120 west	23,001.04	
15 north	60 west	17,163.40	Fractional by Nebraska boundary.
15 north	63 west	22,981.75	
15 north	64 west	22,873.12	
15 north	71 west	22,941.41	
15 north	120 west	23,002.98	
16 north	63 west	23,110.51	
16 north	64 west	22,855.48	
16 north	76 west	23,140.35	
16 north	77 west	24,799.61	
16 north	120 west	24,067.43	
18 north	71 west	22,964.28	
18 north	73 west	23,015.88	
18 north	74 west	23,080.57	
18 north	75 west	23,021.88	
18 north	76 west	22,958.11	
18 north	77 west	22,499.23	
19 north	71 west	22,992.70	
19 north	74 west	23,172.26	
19 north	75 west	19,496.17	Contains a lake of about 3,500 acres in area.
19 north	76 west	22,997.54	
19 north	77 west	22,489.55	
20 north	73 west	22,578.70	
20 north	74 west	21,159.48	Contains a lake of about 1,200 acres in area.
20 north	75 west	22,323.18	
20 north	76 west	22,219.75	
20 north	77 west	21,665.24	
21 north	75 west	23,063.97	
21 north	76 west	23,071.53	
22 north	75 west	23,140.25	
22 north	76 west	23,274.70	
22 north	77 west	22,793.00	Contains a lake of about 200 acres in area.
22 north	78 west	23,101.76	
22 north	79 west	22,970.80	
22 north	80 west	23,067.32	
Total		1,057,928.00	

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RECAPITULATION.

		Area in acres.
Number of townships surveyed	47	1, 057, 928. 00
Number surveyed per previous report	35	768, 615. 09
Total surveyed to date	82	1, 826, 543. 09

SILAS REED,
Surveyor General of Wyoming.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Cheyenne, Wyoming, June, 30 1872.

D.—*Statement of the amount expended for compensation of the surveyor general of Wyoming Territory, and for clerks in his office, during the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1872.

Name.	Position.	Quarter.	Amount of service.	Amount paid.	Amount expended during quarter.
Silas Reed	Surveyor general	First quarter	Entire quarter	$750	
Charles J. Reed	Chief clerk	do	do	450	
Richard Blackstone	Draughtsman	do	do	375	
Leverett C. Stevens	Clerk	do	do	350	
					$1, 925
Silas Reed	Surveyor general	Second quarter	do	750	
Charles J. Reed	Chief clerk	do	do	450	
Richard Blackstone	Draughtsman	do	do	375	
Leverett C. Stevens	Clerk	do	do	350	
					1, 925
Silas Reed	Surveyor general	Third quarter	do	750	
Charles J. Reed	Chief clerk	do	do	450	
Richard Blackstone	Draughtsman	do	do	375	
Leverett C. Stevens	Clerk	do	do	350	
					1, 925
Silas Reed	Surveyor general	Fourth quarter	do	750	
Charles J. Reed	Chief clerk	do	do	450	
Richard Blackstone	Draughtsman	do	do	375	
Leverett C. Stevens	Clerk	do	do	350	
					1, 925
Total amount expended					7, 700
Appropriation of March 3, 1871, for compensation of surveyor general					3, 000
Appropriation of March 3, 1871, for compensation of clerks					4, 000
Appropriation of June 10, 1872, for deficiency in the appropriation for clerks					700
					7, 700

SILAS REED,
Surveyor General of Wyoming.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
eyenne, Wyoming, June 30, 1872.

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E.—*Statement of the amount expended for the incidental expenses of the office of the surveyor general of Wyoming Territory during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.*

To whom paid.	Quarter.	Items.	Amount.	Amount expended this quarter.
A. R. Converse	1st quarter..	Sundries	43 55	
Joseph & O'Brien	do	Stationery	48 00	
N. A. Baker	do	Printing	12 50	
Stimpson & Barnard	do	Ice	15 80	
Dempsey & O'Toole	do	Stationery	14 00	
P. S. Wilson	do	Rent	100 00	
Silas Reed	do	Miscellaneous, per vouchers	78 45	
N. A. Baker	2d quarter ..	Stationery and printing	23 00	
Joseph & O'Brien	do	Stationery	31 15	
E. P. Snow	do	Fuel	25 25	
P. S. Wilson	do	Rent	100 00	
Silas Reed	do	Miscellaneous, per vouchers	128 94	
George O'Brien	3d quarter ..	Stationery	15 95	
E. P. Snow	do	Fuel	18 50	
Converse & Warren	do	Sundries	13 00	
P. S. Wilson	do	Rent	100 00	
Silas Reed	do	Miscellaneous, per vouchers	152 40	
George O'Brien	4th quarter..	Stationery	42 25	
Converse & Warren	do	Furniture, stoves, carpets, and fixtures.	577 75	
P. S. Wilson	do	Rent	100 00	
Silas Reed	do	Miscellaneous, per vouchers	124 44	
Total amount expended				
Amount of appropriation made by act of Congress approved March 3, 1871, for incidental expenses				
Amount unexpended and reverting to United States Treasury				

SILAS REED,
Surveyor General of Wyo

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Cheyenne, Wyoming, June 30, 1872.

F.—*Estimate of appropriations required for the Surveying service in the Territory of Wyoming for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.*

For extending the standard and meridian lines, and for surveying township and subdivision lines of agricultural, grazing, iron, and coal lands, at various points along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, and in the valleys of the Platte and Laramie Rivers	$40,000
For salary of surveyor general	3,000
For salaries of clerks	6,000
For rent, fuel, stationery, messenger, and incidental expenses	2,500
Total	51,500

SILAS REED,
Surveyor General of Wyo

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Cheyenne, Wyoming, August 10, 1872.

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No. 1.—*Tabular statement showing the number of acres of public lands surveyed in the following land States and Territories up to June 30, 1871, during the fiscal year, and the total of the public lands surveyed up to June 30, 1872; also the total area of the public domain remaining unsurveyed within the same.*

Land States and Territories.	Areas of public land in States and Territories.		Number of acres of public lands surveyed up to June 30, 1871.	Number of acres of public lands surveyed prior to June 30, 1871, not heretofore reported.	Number of acres of public lands surveyed within the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.	Total of public lands surveyed up to June 30, 1872.	Total area of public lands remaining unsurveyed, and of coarse unoffered and undisposed of, inclusive of the area of private land claims surveyed up to June 30, 1872.
	In acres.	In square miles.					
Wisconsin	34,511,360	53,924	34,511,360			34,511,360	
Iowa	35,228,800	55,045	35,228,800			35,228,800	
Minnesota	53,459,840	83,531	29,327,305	787,384.36	[2] 2,072,715.45	32,187,405	21,272,435
Kansas	52,043,520	81,318	36,173,074	129,151.01	[3] 1,277,440.37	39,579,665	12,463,855
Nebraska	48,636,800	75,995	21,571,130		3,662,692.16	25,233,822	23,402,978
California	120,947,840	188,981	33,900,632	527,016.01	1,724,674.52	36,152,323	84,795,517
Nevada	71,737,741	112,090	4,876,447		1,289,233.15	6,165,680	65,572,061
Oregon	60,975,360	95,274	10,140,281	539,199.55	[4] 1,541,314.28	12,220,795	48,754,565
Washington Ter	44,796,160	69,994	5,773,719	62,431.49	1,195,447.34	7,031,598	37,764,562
Colorado Ter	66,880,000	104,500	8,902,899		2,076,001.74	10,978,901	55,901,099
Utah Ter	54,065,075	84,476	3,762,946	172,292.97	646,865.33	4,582,104	49,482,971
Arizona Ter	72,906,304	113,916	1,951,343		517,332.60	2,468,675	70,437,629
New Mexico Ter	77,568,640	121,201	4,402,273	17,712.00	2,990.50	4,422,975	73,145,665
Dakota Ter	96,595,840	150,932	6,577,427		864,034.67	7,441,462	89,154,378
Idaho Ter	55,228,160	86,294	1,524,055		840,749.80	2,364,805	52,863,355
Montana Ter	92,016,640	143,776	2,459,168		1,071,740.32	3,530,908	88,485,732
Wyoming Ter	62,645,120	97,883	770,167	318,105.80	766,070.70	1,854,343	60,790,777
Missouri	41,824,000	65,350	41,824,000			41,824,000	
Alabama	32,462,080	50,722	32,462,080			32,462,080	
Mississippi	30,179,840	47,156	30,179,840			30,179,840	
Louisiana	26,461,440	41,346	23,465,949		224,927.79	23,690,877	2,770,563
Arkansas	33,406,720	52,198	33,406,720			33,406,720	
Florida	37,931,520	59,268	27,531,587	206,433.19	354,388.89	28,092,409	9,839,111
Ohio	25,576,960	39,964	25,576,960			25,576,960	
Indiana	21,637,760	33,809	21,637,760			21,637,760	
Michigan	36,128,640	56,451	36,128,640			36,128,640	
Illinois	35,462,400	55,410	35,462,400			35,462,400	
Indian Ter	44,154,240	68,991	1,350,107	275,046.26	7,322,319.94	[5] 8,947,473	35,206,767
Alaska	369,529,600	577,390					369,529,600
Total	1,834,998,400	2,867,185	550,879,069	3,034,772.64	29,450,939.55	583,364,780	1,251,633,620

[1] Of the surveys in Minnesota 339,550.40 acres Chippewas of Mississippi Indian lands, under treaty of March 19, 1867, were subdivided into 40-acre tracts.

[2] Of the surveys in Kansas 434,679.36 acres are Cherokee strip under fourth article of treaty of July 19, 1866, and 3,247.60 Fort Zarah useless military reservation.

[3] Of the surveys in Oregon 150,531.58 acres are in the Umatilla Indian reserve; 34,806.25 acres in Warm Springs; 17,191.75 acres in Siletz, and 10,573.42 acres in Grand Ronde Indian reservation.

[4] Of the surveys in the Indian Territory 4,649,958.48 acres are Chickasaw lands, and 4,297,515 acres Cherokee, Creek, and Seminole ceded lands to the United States.

WILLIS DRUMMOND,
Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
General Land Office, October 26, 1872.

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No. 2.—*Statement of public lands sold, of cash and bounty land scrip received therefor, under sixth section of said act; also, of land located with scrip under the agricultural college and thereof, and statement of incidental expenses thereon, in the first half of the fiscal year*

States and Territories.	Land offices.	Quantity sold for cash and bounty land scrip, at and above the minimum price of $1 25 per acre, and amounts received for the same, for the first half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.		Exhibit of the amount paid in cash and in bounty land scrip, respectively, for the first half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, mentioned in the first column.	
		Acres.	Amount.	Cash.	Bounty land scrip.
Ohio	Chillicothe	40.00	$500 00	$500 00	
Indiana	Indianapolis	164.97	206 21	206 21	
Illinois	Springfield				
Missouri	Booneville	6,333.64	9,964 78	9,964 78	
Do	Ironton	1,624.30	3,969 50	3,969 50	
Do	Springfield	1,899.64	3,369 99	3,369 99	
Total		9,857.58	17,304 27	17,304 27	
Alabama	Huntsville	80.91	157 73	157 73	
Do	Montgomery	28.38	401 44	401 44	
Do	Mobile	63.45	73 75	73 75	
Total		172.74	632 92	632 92	
Mississippi	Jackson		307 29	307 29	
Louisiana	New Orleans	159.90	2,401 55	2,401 55	
Do	Natchitoches	135.42	344 00	344 00	
Total		295.32	2,745 55	2,745 55	
Michigan	Detroit	8,682.62	12,683 22	12,683 22	
Do	East Saginaw	29,672.55	57,855 34	57,855 34	
Do	Ionia	10,892.05	25,825 37	25,825 37	
Do	Marquette	18,698.40	27,821 07	27,721 07	$100 00
Do	Traverse City	14,425.05	31,433 21	31,233 21	200 00
Total		82,370.67	155,618 21	155,318 21	300 00
Arkansas	Little Rock	137.49	1,631 54	1,631 54	
Do	Camden	10.71	243 06	243 06	
Do	Harrison	68.03	537 60	537 60	
Do	Dardanelle		1,680 36	1,680 36	
Total		216.23	4,092 56	4,092 56	
Florida	Tallahassee	61.49	637 42	637 42	
Iowa	Des Moines	128.05	163 88	163 88	
Do	Council Bluffs	320.00	400 00	400 00	
Do	Fort Dodge	2,017.56	3,469 93	3,469 93	
Do	Sioux City	5,812.71	28,994 22	28,994 22	
Total		8,278.32	33,028 03	33,028 03	
Montana	Helena	1,848.14	5,999 90	5,999 90	

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ber of acres entered under the homestead law of May 20, 1862, of commissions received under mechanic act of July 2, 1862, and commissions received by registers and receivers on the value commencing July 1, 1870, and ending June 30, 1872.

Quantity of land entered under homestead acts of May 20, 1862, and June 21, 1866, with aggregate of $5 and $10 payments required by section 2 of the acts; and also with aggregate of registers' and receivers' commissions under section 6 of said act, and of act approved March 21, 1864, amendatory thereof, for the first half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.				Aggregate disposed of for cash; also bounty land scrip, and of cash under homestead act of 1862, and acts amendatory.		Quantity of land located in the first half of said fiscal year with agricultural college scrip, act July 2, 1862, and registers' and receivers' commissions on value of land located.		Incidental expenses.
Area of homesteads in acres.	Fees.	Amount of registers' and receivers' commissions.	Aggregate of fees and registers' and receivers' commissions.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Amount.
200.00	$15 00	$6 00	$21 00	240.00	$521 00	..		$616 40
.....				164.97	206 21			509 94
.....		2 00	2 00		2 00			708 50
33,107.69	2,700 00	1,513 93	4,213 93	39,441.33	14,178 71	160.00	$4 00	2,522 99
18,272.07	1,350 00	675 50	2,025 50	19,896.37	5,995 00			1,910 89
39,654.25	3,405 00	2,035 00	5,440 00	41,553.89	8,809 99			2,871 36
91,034.01	7,455 00	4,224 43	11,679 43	100,891.59	28,983 70	160.00	4 00	7,305 24
22,991.44	1,625 00	637 00	2,262 00	23,072.35	2,419 73			3,463 75
37,457.36	3,205 00	1,369 00	4,574 00	37,485.74	4,975 44			1,568 60
30,274.11	2,205 00	857 00	3,062 00	30,337.56	3,135 75			1,395 63
90,722.91	7,035 00	2,863 00	9,898 00	90,895.65	10,530 92			6,427 98
69,540.53	5,480 00	2,052 01	7,532 01	69,540.53	7,839 30			2,786 58
38,263.32	2,590 00	960 58	3,550 58	38,423.22	5,952 13			1,682 59
48,454.99	3,685 00	1,387 71	5,072 71	48,590.41	5,416 71			1,437 31
86,718.31	6,275 00	2,348 29	8,623 29	87,013.63	11,368 84			3,119 90
9,976.91	700 00	333 70	1,033 70	18,659.53	13,716 92			1,482 16
9,895.49	750 00	453 49	1,203 49	39,568.04	59,058 83			2,250 00
22,834.78	1,910 00	1,540 27	3,450 27	33,276.83	29,275 64			2,879 92
5,811.06	375 00	212 30	587 30	24,509.46	28,408 37			3,035 75
22,601.16	1,704 00	2,060 26	3,764 26	37,026.21	35,197 47			4,288 14
71,119.40	5,439 00	4,600 02	10,039 02	153,490.07	165,657 23			13,935 97
56,549.32	4,880 00	1,902 38	6,782 38	56,686.81	8,413 92			3,386 85
26,268.66	1,935 00	699 16	2,634 16	26,279.37	2,877 22			1,340 36
42,949.59	2,715 00	1,502 74	4,217 74	43,017.62	4,755 34			1,723 28
56,204.86	4,195 00	1,578 94	5,773 94	56,204.86	7,454 30			2,158 76
181,972.43	13,725 00	5,683 22	19,408 22	182,188.66	23,500 78			8,609 25
44,213.65	3,115 00	1,236 00	4,351 00	44,275.14	4,988 42			2,392 08
207.59	25 00	69 53	94 53	335.64	258 41			694 47
1,731.16	190 00	123 00	313 00	2,051.16	713 00			684 14
10,864.56	1,105 00	801 72	1,906 72	12,882.12	5,376 65			1,413 11
123,063.70	11,375 00	6,335 00	17,710 00	128,876.41	46,704 22	7,661.59	192 00	3,143 85
135,867.01	12,695 00	7,329 25	20,024 25	144,145.33	53,052 28	7,661.59	192 00	5,935 57
15,441.03	975 00	582 00	1,557 00	17,289.17	7,556 90	10,538.75	264 00	2,916 57

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No. 2.—*Statement of public lands sold, of cash and bounty land scrip received therefor*

States and Territories.	Land offices.	Quantity sold for cash and bounty land scrip, at and above the minimum price of $1.25 per acre, and amounts received for the same, for the first half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.		Exhibit of the amount paid in cash and in bounty land scrip, respectively, for the first half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, mentioned in the first column.	
		Acres.	Amount.	Cash.	Bounty land scrip.
Arizona	Prescott	1,280.00	$1,600 00	$1,600 00	
Utah Ter	Salt Lake City	10,812.01	15,070 13	15,070 13	
Wisconsin	Menasha	24,310.90	31,938 27	31,938 27	
Do	Falls of Saint Croix	7,943.49	19,862 06	19,862 06	
Do	Stevens Point	32,903.84	41,784 91	41,784 91	
Do	La Crosse	9,020.06	13,047 25	13,047 25	
Do	Bayfield	21,525.28	48,484 23	46,228 82	$2,255 41
Do	Eau Claire	110,006.28	143,139 82	140,339 82	2,800 00
Total		205,709.85	298,256 54	293,201 13	5,055 41
California	San Francisco	36,152.82	55,040 26	55,040 26	
Do	Sacramento	8,202.13	26,055 22	26,055 22	
Do	Marysville	18,528.51	40,540 60	40,540 60	
Do	Humboldt	7,461.51	9,326 88	9,326 88	
Do	Susanville	7,040.70	9,800 84	9,800 84	
Do	Stockton	16,499.73	34,104 43	34,104 43	
Do	Los Angeles	360.00	850 00	850 00	
Do	Visalia	1,282.86	5,815 28	5,815 28	
Do	Shasta	3,322.19	6,577 77	6,577 77	
Total		98,850.45	188,111 28	188,111 28	
Nevada	Carson City	765.59	1,526 74	1,526 74	
Do	Austin	225.31	565 00	565 00	
Do	Belmont				
Do	Aurora	361.08	451 35	451 35	
Total		1,351.98	2,543 09	2,543 09	
Minnesota	Taylor's Falls	2,514.17	5,056 73	4,571 94	484 79
Do	Saint Cloud	5,574.45	9,745 25	9,245 25	500 00
Do	Alexandria	4,488.26	8,487 33	7,171 08	1,316 25
Do	Jackson	4,062.66	11,766 33	11,766 33	
Do	New Ulm	1,660.31	8,427 02	8,427 02	
Do	Litchfield	3,236.23	7,685 82	7,685 82	
Do	Du Luth	3,002.04	7,387 82	7,387 82	
Total		24,538.12	58,556 30	56,255 26	2,301 04
Oregon	Oregon City	7,707.79	14,633 76	14,633 76	
Do	Roseburgh	12,109.08	18,533 47	18,533 47	
Do	Le Grande	2,699.13	4,542 87	4,542 87	
Total		22,516.00	37,710 10	37,710 10	
Kansas	Topeka	9,682.11	16,463 09	16,463 09	
Do	Humboldt	1,449.30	2,741 04	2,741 04	
Do	Concordia	4,603.87	22,805 71	22,805 71	
Do	Augusta	9,039.05	16,689 50	13,845 75	2,843 75
Do	Salina	2,952.84	16,278 48	16,278 48	
Total		27,727.17	74,977 82	72,134 07	2,843 75

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number of acres entered under the homestead law of May 20, 1862, &c.—Continued.

Quantity of land entered under homestead acts of May 20, 1862, and June 21, 1866, with aggregate of $5 and $10 payments required by section 2 of the acts; and also with aggregate of registers' and receivers' commissions under section 6 of said act, and of act approved March 21, 1864, amendatory thereof, for the first half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.				Aggregate disposed of for cash; also bounty land scrip, and of cash under homestead act of 1862, and acts amendatory.		Quantity of land located in the first half of said fiscal year, with agricultural college scrip, act July 2, 1862, and registers' and receivers' commissions on value of land located.		Incidental expenses.
Area of homesteads in acres.	Fees.	Amount of registers' and receivers' commissions.	Aggregate of fees and registers' and receivers' commissions.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Amount.
640.00	$40 00	$24 00	$64 00	1,920.00	$1,664 00			$916 00
9,462.81	675 00	393 92	1,068 92	20,274.82	16,139 05	5,120.00	$128 00	2,627 71
5,427.95	435 00	196 76	631 76	29,738.85	32,570 03			3,985 59
19,364.66	1,555 00	811 49	2,366 49	27,308.15	22,228 55			1,965 41
10,470.40	915 00	446 80	1,361 80	43,374.24	43,146 71			2,306 39
20,848.13	1,575 00	1,186 28	2,761 28	29,868.19	15,808 53			2,308 21
474.84	50 00	24 00	74 00	22,000.12	48,558 23	160.00	4 00	1,677 68
25,567.88	1,880 00	918 81	2,738 81	135,574.16	145,878 63	2,720.00	68 00	3,213 01
92,153.86	6,350 00	3,584 14	9,934 14	287,863.71	308,190 68	2,880.00	72 00	15,456 29
12,384.58	835 00	660 00	1,495 00	48,537.40	56,535 26	32,480.00	812 00	2,461 52
8,849.98	775 00	486 83	1,261 83	17,052.11	27,317 05	22,059.11	552 00	3,012 50
9,833.78	815 00	569 51	1,384 51	28,362.29	41,925 11	14,720.00	368 00	3,850 00
1,647.29	110 00	73 82	183 82	9,108.80	9,510 70	5,600.00	140 00	926 71
8,051.41	510 00	302 09	812 09	15,092.11	10,612 93			936 71
22,220.60	1,500 00	1,042 34	2,542 34	38,720.33	36,646 77	31,091.32	768 00	3,407 40
160.00	10 00	6 00	16 00	520.00	866 00	960.00	24 00	440 50
2,790.67	220 00	180 00	400 00	4,073.53	6,215 28	5,640.00	140 00	1,520 10
2,961.58	285 00	190 61	475 61	6,283.77	7,053 38	7,880.00	184 00	1,433 75
68,899.80	5,060 00	3,511 20	8,571 20	167,750.34	196,682 48	120,430.43	2,988 00	17,989 19
1,438.66	95 00	57 00	152 00	2,204.25	1,678 74	1,120.00	28 00	705 56
800.00	50 00	30 00	80 00	1,025.31	645 00			837 65
1,519.82	95 00	61 50	156 50	1,880.96	607 85	1,440.00	36 00	736 81
3,758.54	240 00	148 50	388 50	5,110.52	2,931 59	2,560.00	64 00	2,280 02
12,255.71	995 00	510 20	1,505 20	14,769.88	6,561 93	3,840.00	96 00	1,194 86
26,707.39	2,150 00	1,451 47	3,601 47	32,281.84	13,346 72	3,870.84	88 00	2,918 48
37,784.43	2,615 00	1,227 06	3,842 06	42,272.69	12,329 39	5,245.41	131 14	3,012 40
53,132.77	4,370 00	3,197 91	7,567 91	57,195.43	19,334 24	5,430.62	136 00	3,102 60
50,365.54	4,085 00	2,494 57	6,579 57	51,025.85	15,006 59	3,501.37	92 00	3,063 05
17,526.24	1,865 00	1,275 45	3,140 45	21,762.47	10,826 27	800.00	20 00	3,212 11
5,952.41	480 00	226 83	706 83	8,954.45	8,094 65	7,811.39	196 00	1,770 58
303,724.49	16,560 00	10,383 49	26,943 49	228,262.61	85,499 79	30,499.63	799 14	18,274 08
24,483.02	1,045 00	2,547 42	3,592 42	32,190.81	18,226 18			3,346 37
19,861.74	1,395 00	1,099 96	2,494 96	31,970.82	21,028 43	1,600.00	40 00	3,479 94
9,790.17	680 00	463 91	1,143 91	12,489.30	5,686 78	1,760.00	44 00	1,717 77
54,134.93	3,120 00	4,111 29	7,231 29	76,650.93	44,941 39	3,360.00	84 00	8,544 08
23,012.37	2,395 00	2,318 02	3,713 02	32,694.48	20,176 11	620.05	16 00	3,273 20
5,715.50	545 00	455 45	1,000 45	7,164.80	3,741 49	480.00	12 00	3,497 33
383,147.10	25,005 00	10,408 37	35,513 37	387,750.97	58,319 08	18,161.99	455 22	3,331 55
87,481.67	6,470 00	3,440 34	9,910 34	96,520.72	26,599 84	1,520.00	30 00	3,298 55
135,395.80	10,865 00	5,620 50	16,485 50	138,348.64	32,763 98	11,029.26	276 00	3,430 40
634,752.44	45,380 00	22,242 68	67,622 68	662,479.61	142,600 50	30,820.30	789 22	16,831 03

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No. 3.—*Statement of public lands sold, of cash and bounty land scrip received therefor,*

States and Territories.	Land offices.	Quantity sold for cash and bounty land scrip, at and above the minimum price of $1 25 per acre, and amounts received for the same, for the first half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.		Exhibit of the amount paid in cash and in bounty land scrip, respectively, for the first half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, mentioned in the first column.	
		Acres.	Amount.	Cash.	Bounty land scrip.
Washington Ter	Olympia	29,794.18	$44,634 18	$44,634 18	
Do	Vancouver	3,770.07	7,590 07	7,590 07	
Do	Walla Walla	3,925.53	9,612 50	9,612 50	
Total		37,489.78	61,836 75	61,836 75	
Nebraska	West Point	1,293.35	4,234 55	4,234 55	
Do	Beatrice	2,837.90	14,663 02	14,663 02	
Do	Lincoln	4,508.09	35,328 19	35,328 19	
Do	Dakota City	71,634.05	90,377 12	90,377 12	
Do	Grand Island	1,109.91	8,078 10	8,078 10	
Total		81,383.30	152,680 98	152,680 98	
New Mexico	Santa Fé	8,287.12	10,358 91	10,358 91	
Dakota Ter	Springfield	45.73	1,652 14	1,652 14	
Do	Vermillion	1,467.51	6,896 35	6,896 35	
Do	Pembina	461.19	576 50	576 50	
Total		1,974.43	9,124 99	9,124 99	
Colorado Ter	Pueblo	10,533.55	14,559 26	14,559 26	
Do	Central City	386.53	1,073 62	1,073 62	
Do	Denver City	5,593.91	18,286 40	18,286 40	
Do	Fair Play	243.10	320 00	320 00	
Total		16,757.09	34,239 28	34,239 28	
Idaho Ter	Boise City	868.05	1,395 61	1,395 61	
Do	Lewistown	658.95	823 68	823 68	
Total		1,527.00	2,219 29	2,219 29	
Wyoming Ter	Cheyenne				

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
General Land Office, October 26, 1872.

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number of acres entered under the homestead law of May 20, 1862, &c.—Continued.

Quantity of land entered under homestead acts of May 20, 1862, and June 21, 1866, with aggregate of $5 and $10 payments required by section 2 of the acts; and also with aggregate of registers' and receivers' commissions under section 6 of said act, and of act approved March 21, 1864, amendatory thereof, for the first half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.				Aggregate disposed of for cash; also bounty land scrip, and of cash under homestead act of 1862, and acts amendatory.		Quantity of land located in the first half of said fiscal year, with agricultural college scrip, act July 2, 1862, and registers' and receivers' commissions on value of land located.		Incidental expenses.
Area of homesteads in acres.	Fees.	Amount of registers' and receivers' commissions.	Aggregate of fees and registers' and receivers' commissions.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Amount.
14,021.39	$1,245 00	$802 25	$2,047 25	43,815.57	$46,781 43	15,840.00	$404 00	$3,479 63
10,113.15	1,000 00	858 60	1,858 60	13,883.22	9,448 67	2,240.00	56 00	2,205 19
6,865.43	505 00	450 75	955 75	10,790.96	10,568 25			1,473 66
30,999.97	2,750 00	2,111 60	4,861 60	68,489.75	66,698 35	18,080.00	460 00	7,158 48
13,326.26	970 00	596 92	1,566 92	14,619.61	5,801 47	1,600.00	40 00	1,888 60
79,818.63	6,895 00	3,927 28	10,822 28	92,656.53	25,485 30	1,114.44	28 00	3,179 50
144,395.26	13,410 00	7,527 22	20,937 22	148,903.35	56,265 41	6,397.65	160 00	3,088 70
25,483.60	1,625 00	717 00	2,342 00	97,117.65	92,719 12	779.40	20 00	3,201 90
71,477.70	6,020 00	3,297 26	9,317 26	72,587.61	17,395 36	4,792.87	119 82	3,177 90
344,501.45	28,920 00	16,065 68	44,985 68	425,884.75	197,666 66	14,684.36	367 82	14,536 60
617.58	40 00	23 16	63 16	8,904.70	10,422 07			816 67
5,703.35	360 00	146 62	506 62	5,751.08	2,158 76	2,400.00	60 00	923 44
51,853.64	3,270 00	1,429 14	4,699 14	53,321.15	11,595 49	26,169.50	656 00	3,044 53
1,440.00	90 00	36 00	126 00	1,901.19	702 50	160.00	4 00	621 61
59,998.99	3,720 00	1,611 76	5,331 76	60,973.42	14,456 75	28,749.50	720 00	4,589 58
8,069.62	505 00	330 00	835 00	18,603.17	15,394 26	12,160.00	304 00	2,103 17
1,111.25	70 00	42 00	112 00	1,497.78	1,185 62	7,335.93	184 00	1,397 57
17,674.27	1,325 00	1,200 00	2,525 00	23,268.18	20,811 40	11,830.40	296 00	2,697 00
160.00	10 00	6 00	16 00	403.10	336 00			382 70
27,015.14	1,910 00	1,578 00	3,488 00	43,772.23	37,727 28	31,326.33	784 00	6,580 44
2,122.02	145 00	85 50	230 50	2,996.07	1,626 11			463 07
2,522.29	160 00	96 00	256 00	3,181.24	1,079 68			538 34
4,650.31	305 00	181 50	486 50	6,177.31	2,705 79			1,001 41
1,425.34	120 00	108 00	228 00	1,425.34	228 00	1,440.00	36 00	913 20

WILLIS DRUMMOND,
Commissioner.

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No. 2.—*Statement of public lands sold, of cash and bounty land scrip received therefor,*

RECAPIT

States and Territories.	Quantity sold for cash and bounty land scrip at and above the minimum price of $1.25, and amount received for the same, for the first half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.		Exhibit of the amount paid in cash and bounty land scrip, respectively, for the first half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, mentioned in the first column.	
	Acres.	Amount.	Cash.	Bounty land scrip.
Ohio	40.00	$500 00	$500 00	
Indiana	164.97	206 21	206 21	
Illinois				
Missouri	9,857.58	17,304 27	17,304 27	
Alabama	172.74	632 92	632 92	
Mississippi		307 29	307 29	
Louisiana	295.32	2,745 55	2,745 55	
Michigan	82,370.67	155,618 21	155,318 21	$300 00
Arkansas	216.23	4,092 56	4,092 56	
Florida	61.49	637 42	637 42	
Iowa	8,278.32	33,028 03	33,028 03	
Montana Ter	1,848.14	5,999 90	5,999 90	
Arizona Ter	1,280.00	1,600 00	1,600 00	
Utah Ter	10,812.01	15,070 13	15,070 13	
Wisconsin	205,709.85	293,256 54	293,201 13	5,055 41
California	98,850.45	188,111 28	188,111 28	
Nevada	1,351.98	2,543 09	2,543 09	
Minnesota	24,538.12	58,556 30	56,255 26	2,301 04
Oregon	22,516.00	37,710 10	37,710 10	
Kansas	27,727.17	74,977 82	72,134 07	2,843 75
Washington Ter	37,489.78	61,836 75	61,836 75	
Nebraska	81,383.30	152,680 98	152,680 98	
New Mexico Ter	8,287.12	10,358 91	10,358 91	
Dakota Ter	1,974.43	9,124 99	9,124 99	
Colorado Ter	16,757.09	34,239 28	24,239 28	
Idaho Ter	1,527.00	2,219 29	2,219 29	
Wyoming Ter				
Total	643,509.76	1,168,357 82	1,157,857 62	10,500 20
To which add number of acres located with agricultural college scrip and commissions thereon.				
Also commissions received on homestead entries as shown in column No. 3 of section 3				

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
General Land Office, October 26, 1872.

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number of acres entered under the homestead law of May 20, 1862, &c.—Continued.

ULATION.

Quantity of land entered under homestead acts of May 20, 1862, and June 21, 1866, with aggregate of $5 and $10 payments required by section 2 of the acts; and also with aggregate of registers' and receivers' commissions, under section 6 of said act, and of act approved March 21, 1864, amendatory thereof, for the first half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.				Aggregate disposed of for cash; also bounty land scrip and of cash, under homestead act of 1862 and acts amendatory.		Quantity of land located in the first half of said fiscal year with agricultural college scrip, act July 2, 1862, and registers' and receivers' commissions on value of land located.		Incidental expenses.
Area of homesteads entries in acres.	Aggregate of $5 & $10 payments.	Amount of registers' and receivers' commissions.	Aggregate of fees and registers and receivers' commissions.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Amount.
200.00	$15 00	$6 00	$21 00	240.00	$521 00			$616 40
.....				164.97	206 21			509 94
.....		2 00	2 00		2 00			708 50
91,034.01	7,455 00	4,224 43	11,679 43	100,891.59	28,983 70	160.00	$4 00	7,305 24
90,722.91	7,035 00	2,863 00	9,898 00	90,895.65	10,530 92			6,427 98
69,540.53	5,480 00	2,052 01	7,532 01	69,540.53	7,839 30			2,786 58
86,718.31	6,275 00	2,348 29	8,623 29	87,013.63	11,368 84			3,119 90
71,119.40	5,439 00	4,600 02	10,039 02	153,490.07	165,657 23			13,935 97
181,972.43	13,725 00	5,683 22	19,408 22	182,188.66	23,500 78			8,609 25
44,213.65	3,115 00	1,236 00	4,351 00	44,275.14	4,988 42			2,392 08
135,867.01	12,695 00	7,329 25	20,024 25	144,145.33	53,052 28	7,661.59	192 00	5,935 57
15,441.03	975 00	582 00	1,557 00	17,229.17	7,556 90	10,538.75	264 00	2,916 57
640.00	40 00	24 00	64 00	1,920.00	1,664 00			916 00
9,462.81	675 00	393 92	1,068 92	20,274.82	16,139 05	5,120.00	128 00	2,627 71
82,153.86	6,350 00	3,584 14	9,934 14	287,863.71	308,190 68	2,880.00	72 00	15,456 29
68,899.89	5,060 00	3,511 20	8,571 20	167,750.34	196,682 48	120,430.43	2,988 00	17,989 19
3,758.54	240 00	148 50	388 50	5,110.52	2,931 59	2,560.00	64 00	2,280 02
203,724.49	16,560 00	10,383 49	26,943 49	228,262.61	85,499 79	30,499.63	799 14	18,274 02
54,134.93	3,120 00	4,111 29	7,231 29	76,650.93	44,941 39	3,360.00	84 00	8,544 68
634,752.44	45,380 00	22,242 68	67,622 68	662,479.61	142,600 50	30,820.00	789 22	16,831 03
30,999.97	2,750 00	2,111 60	4,861 60	68,489.75	66,698 35	18,080.00	460 00	7,158 48
344,501.45	22,920 00	16,065 68	44,985 68	425,884.75	197,666 66	14,684.36	367 82	14,536 60
617.58	40 00	23 16	63 16	8,904.70	10,422 07			816 67
58,998.99	3,720 00	1,611 76	5,331 76	60,973.42	14,456 75	28,749.50	720 00	4,589 58
27,015.14	1,910 00	1,578 00	3,488 00	43,752.23	37,727 28	31,326.33	784 00	6,580 44
4,650.31	305 00	181 50	486 50	6,177 31	2,705 79			1,001 41
1,425.34	120 00	108 00	228 00	1,425.34	228 00	1,440.00	36 00	913 20
2,312,565.02	177,399 00	97,005 14	274,404 14	2,956,074.78	1,442,761 96	302,310.59	7,752 18	173,778 76
.....				308,310.59	7,752 18			
.....					97,005 14			
				3,264,385.37	1,547,519 28			

WILLIS DRUMMOND,
Commissioner.

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No. 3.—*Statement of public lands sold, of cash and bounty land scrip received therefor, num sixth section of said act; also of land located with scrip under the agricultural college and thereof, and statement of incidental expenses thereon, in the second half of the fiscal year*

States and Territories.	Land offices.	Quantity sold for cash and bounty land scrip at and above the minimum price of $1.25 per acre, and amount received for the same, for the second half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.		Exhibit of the amount paid in cash and in bounty land scrip, respectively, for the second half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, mentioned in the first column.	
		Acres.	Amount.	Cash.	Bounty land scrip.
Ohio	Chillicothe	160.00	$300 00	$300 00	
Indiana	Indianapolis	1,534.02	2,695 28	2,695 28	
Illinois	Springfield	863.17	1,132 21	1,132 21	
Missouri	Booneville	4,227.23	7,302 77	7,302 77	
	Ironton	1,248.50	2,585 38	2,585 38	
	Springfield	2,495.12	4,814 96	4,734 96	$80 00
Total		7,970.85	14,703 11	14,623 11	80 00
Alabama	Huntsville	30.62	44 18	44 18	
	Montgomery	3,385.00	143 11	143 11	
	Mobile	50.09	60 00	60 00	
Total		114.56	247 29	247 29	
Mississippi	Jackson	55.14	375 86	375 86	
Louisiana	New Orleans	371.04	1,146 50	1,146 50	
	Natchitoches	57.52	933 91	933 91	
Total		428.56	2,080 41	2,080 41	
Michigan	Detroit	3,808.11	5,424 82	5,424 82	
	East Saginaw	14,079.87	26,298 60	26,298 60	
	Ionia	10,261.26	27,407 18	27,407 18	
	Marquette	107,459.76	140,717 56	140,517 56	200 00
	Traverse City	20,039.95	41,519 38	41,319 38	200 00
Total		155,648.95	241,367 54	240,967 54	400 00
Arkansas	Little Rock	95.69	1,819 77	1,819 77	
	Camden	55.28	731 12	731 12	
	Harrison	53.77	557 26	557 26	
	Dardanelle	72.34	2,474 91	2,474 91	
Total		277.08	5,583 06	5,583 06	
Florida	Tallahassee	78.45	1,077 17	1,077 17	
Iowa	Des Moines	278.51	348 14	348 14	
	Council Bluffs	278.71	551 05	551 05	
	Fort Dodge	1,558.68	3,313 46	3,313 46	
	Sioux City	3,926.82	26,546 16	26,546 16	
Total		6,042.72	30,758 81	30,758 81	
Montana Ter.	Helena	4,217.71	7,639 77	7,639 77	

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ber of acres entered under the homestead law of May 20, 1862, of commissions received under mechanic act of July 2, 1862, and commissions received by registers and receivers on the value commencing July 1, 1871, and ending June 30, 1872.

Quantity of land entered under homestead acts of May 20, 1862, and June 21, 1866, with aggregate of $5 and $10 payments required by section 2 of the acts; and also with aggregate of registers' and receivers' commissions, under section 6 of said acts, and of act approved March 21, 1864, amendatory thereof, for the second half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.				Aggregate disposed of for cash; also, bounty land scrip and of cash under homestead act of 1862 and acts amendatory.		Quantity of land located in the second half of said fiscal year, with agricultural college scrip, act July 2, 1862, and registers' and receivers' commissions on value of land located.		Incidental expenses.
Area of homesteads in acres.	Fees.	Amount of registers' and receivers' commissions.	Aggregate of fees and registers' and receivers' commissions.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Amount.
860.74	$65 00	$28 86	$93 86	1,020.74	$393 86			$551 84
11,733.45	935 00	497 64	1,432 64	13,267.47	4,127 92			650 92
2,894.00	10 00	2 00	12 00	892.11	1,144 21			674 63
30,497.59	2,505 00	1,374 85	3,899 85	34,724.82	11,192 62			2,478 62
32,777.32	2,380 00	1,125 04	3,505 04	34,025.82	6,090 42	160.00	$4 00	1,980 76
29,195.82	2,423 25	1,509 00	3,932 25	31,690.94	8,747 21			1,966 74
92,470.73	7,308 25	4,008 89	11,327 14	100,441.58	26,030 25	160.00	4 00	6,426 12
20,002.41	1,610 00	603 00	2,213 00	20,033.03	2,257 18			2,385 42
31,638.35	2,995 00	1,129 00	4,124 00	31,672.20	4,267 11			2,025 26
20,398.69	10,510 00	583 00	11,093 00	20,448.78	11,153 00			1,126 59
72,039.45	15,115 00	2,315 00	17,430 00	72,154.01	17,677 29			5,537 27
67,160.15	4,900 10	1,800 05	6,700 15	67,215.29	7,099 86			2,450 72
43,469.71	3,040 00	1,181 98	4,221 98	43,840.75	5,368 48			2,346 62
11,660.32	1,090 00	409 89	1,499 89	11,717.84	2,433 80			1,361 22
55,130.03	4,130 00	1,591 87	5,721 87	55,558.59	7,802 28			3,707 84
3,513.29	240 00	140 58	380 58	7,321.40	5,805 40			1,018 15
9,575.94	695 00	416 68	1,111 68	23,655.81	27,410 28			
17,286.84	1,525 00	1,331 01	2,856 01	27,548.10	30,263 19			3,180 62
6,639.12	375 00	222 16	597 16	114,098.88	141,314 72			3,075 35
24,217.78	2,180 00	1,573 77	3,753 77	44,257.73	45,273 15			3,890 23
61,232.97	5,015 00	3,684 20	8,699 20	216,881.92	250,066 74			13,867 98
52,494.57	4,490 00	1,703 69	6,193 69	52,590.26	8,013 46			3,653 83
31,728.09	2,256 00	842 11	3,098 11	31,783.37	3,829 23			1,555 14
55,909.65	4,070 00	1,494 98	5,564 98	55,963.42	6,122 24			2,317 45
44,518.42	3,470 00	1,276 49	4,746 49	44,590.76	7,241 40			1,617 21
184,650.73	14,286 00	5,317 27	19,603 27	184,927.81	25,186 33			9,143 63
36,566.15	2,680 00	1,047 00	3,727 00	36,644.60	4,804 17			2,108 96
676.05	85 00	5,790 00	142 90	954.56	991 04			620 93
2,562.92	270 00	781 00	421 00	2,841.63	972 05			644 32
9,369.96	920 00	677 26	1,597 26	10,928.64	4,910 72	480.00	12 00	1,342 16
116,141.41	11,175 00	4,877 00	17,052 00	120,068.23	43,598 16	6,720.00	168 00	3,042 00
123,750.34	12,450 00	6,393 26	19,213 16	134,793.06	49,971 97	7,200.00	180 00	5,649 41
11,694.52	765 00	465 00	1,230 00	15,912.23	8,869 77	16,640.00	416 00	2,142 90

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No. 3.—*Statement of public lands sold, of cash and bounty land scrip received therefor,*

States and Territories.	Land offices.	Quantity sold for cash and bounty land scrip at and above the minimum price of $1.25 per acre, and amount received for the same, for the second half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.		Exhibit of the amount paid in cash and in bounty land scrip, respectively, for the second half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, mentioned in the first column.	
		Acres.	Amount.	Cash.	Bounty land scrip
Arizona Ter	Prescott	1,140.70	$1,503 45	$1,503 45	
Utah Ter	Salt Lake City	22,657.86	32,708 18	32,708 18	
Wisconsin	Menasha	24,334.14	30,543 87	30,034 54	$509 33
	Falls Saint Croix	11,915.29	28,140 89	28,140 89	
	Stevens Point	53,417.99	67,109 91	66,261 04	848 87
	La Crosse	6,895.68	10,488 35	10,488 35	
	Bayfield	18,626.43	46,850 07	46,850 07	
	Eau Claire	39,775.17	51,053 29	50,892 36	160 93
Total		154,964.70	234,186 38	232,667 25	1,519 13
California	San Francisco	94,713.71	127,980 28	127,980 28	
	Sacramento	9,312.02	30,522 53	30,522 53	
	Marysville	18,497.15	47,285 61	47,285 61	
	Humboldt	8,099.88	10,724 85	10,724 85	
	Susanville	6,671.73	9,650 53	9,650 53	
	Stockton	9,599.45	27,643 56	27,643 56	
	Los Angeles	1,374.53	2,780 55	2,780 55	
	Visalia	6,172.86	14,511 81	14,511 81	
	Shasta	1,768.68	4,977 81	4,977 81	
Total		156,210.01	276,077 53	276,077 53	
Nevada	Carson City	2,132.88	2,984 83	2,984 83	
	Austin	593.30	870 00	870 00	
	Belmont				
	Aurora	327.69	809 61	809 61	
Total		3,053.87	4,664 44	4,664 44	
Minnesota	Taylor's Falls	2,798.10	5,183 17	5,183 17	
	Saint Cloud	2,733.81	5,288 46	5,288 46	
	Alexandria	4,964.34	9,036 63	9,036 63	
	Jackson	5,500.97	17,567 61	17,567 61	
	New Ulm	1,433.44	5,233 87	5,233 87	
	Litchfield	2,216.92	6,628 35	6,628 35	
	Du Luth	21,795.71	33,429 37	33,129 37	300 00
Total		41,443.29	82,367 46	82,067 46	300 00
Oregon	Oregon City	4,392.10	7,845 03	7,845 03	
	Roseburgh	28,116.66	37,203 22	37,203 22	
	Le Grande	3,781.32	6,286 86	6,286 86	
Total		36,290.08	51,335 11	51,335 11	
Kansas	Topeka	17,496.03	28,051 51	28,051 51	
	Independence	2,373.07	4,018 96	4,018 96	
	Concordia	3,222.68	15,143 19	15,143 19	
	Wichita	6,613.71	15,438 77	15,438 77	
	Salina	5,460.30	21,930 35	21,930 35	
Total		35,165.79	84,582 78	84,582 78	

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number of acres entered under the homestead law of May 20, 1862, *&c.*—Continued.

Quantity of land entered under homestead acts of May 20, 1862, and June 21, 1866, with aggregate of $5 and $10 payments required by section 2 of the acts; and also with aggregate of registers' and receivers' commissions, under section 6 of said acts, and of act approved March 21, 1864, amendatory thereof, for the second half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.				Aggregate disposed of for cash; also, bounty land scrip and of cash under homestead act of 1862 and acts amendatory.		Quantity of land located in the second half of said fiscal year, with agricultural college scrip, act July 2, 1862, and registers' and receivers' commissions on value of land located.		Incidental expenses.
Area of homesteads in acres.	Fees.	Amount of registers' and receivers' commissions.	Aggregate of fees and registers' and receivers' commissions.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Amount.
637.03	$40 00	$24 00	$64 00	1,777.73	$1,567 45	160.00	$4 00	$1,067 04
41,033.10	2,900 00	1,706 23	4,606 23	63,690.96	37,314 41	31,360.00	784 00	2,884 62
4,713.40	350 00	167 10	517 10	29,047.54	31,060 97			3,060 45
14,022.95	1,230 00	857 57	2,087 57	25,938.24	30,228 46			2,402 99
11,875.18	925 00	521 87	1,446 87	65,293.17	68,556 78			2,148 05
19,859.28	1,490 00	940 50	2,430 50	26,754.96	12,918 85			1,890 30
880.00	90 00	48 00	138 00	19,506.43	46,988 07	3,680.00	91 96	2,465 53
18,658.58	1,470 00	779 19	2,249 19	58,433.75	53,302 48	4,640.00	116 00	3,626 27
70,009.39	5,555 00	3,314 23	8,869 23	224,974.09	243,055 61	8,320.00	207 96	15,593 59
57,742.72	615 00	462 50	1,077 50	152,456.43	129,057 78	39,520.00	984 90	3,362 50
34,662.90	725 00	483 90	1,208 90	43,974.92	31,731 43	22,240.00	552 00	3,000 00
9,058.36	810 00	647 06	1,457 05	27,555.51	48,742 66	22,168.00	556 00	3,652 50
4,054.68	260 00	186 52	446 52	12,154.56	11,171 37	3,040.00	76 00	1,425 42
8,336.16	540 00	320 27	860 27	15,007.89	10,510 80	320.00	8 00	1,864 05
18,204.83	1,190 00	814 46	2,004 46	27,804.28	29,648 02	24,640.00	596 00	3,671 68
236.47	20 00	12 00	32 00	1,611.00	2,812 55	1,120.00	28 00	365 30
6,683.63	545 00	537 00	1,082 00	12,856.49	15,593 81	12,800.00	508 00	3,296 99
1,910.29	195 00	121 50	316 50	3,678.97	5,294 31	2,300.00	60 00	1,194 47
140,890.04	4,900 00	3,585 21	8,485 20	297,100.05	284,562 73	128,148.00	3,368 00	21,832 91
720.00	80 00	48 00	128 00	2,852.88	3,112 83			1,084 07
2,785.24	220 00	132 00	360 00	3,378.54	1,210 00			1,420 61
600.00	40 00	22 50	62 50	927.69	872 11	1,440.00	36 00	876 95
4,105.24	340 00	202 50	550 50	7,159.11	5,214 94	1,440.00	36 00	3,381 63
8,285.52	670 00	424 24	1,094 24	11,083.62	6,277 41			1,604 39
31,548.43	2,510 00	1,748 70	4,358 70	34,282.24	9,647 16	5,600.00	140 00	3,136 50
38,500.27	2,980 00	1,442 91	4,422 91	43,464.61	13,459 54	8,315.50	211 32	3,125 03
76,649.29	6,330 00	3,953 66	10,283 66	82,150.26	27,851 27	3,040.00	76 00	3,054 00
63,616.45	5,045 00	3,363 14	8,008 14	66,049.89	13,242 01	2,880.00	72 00	2,887 10
27,760.37	2,690 00	1,842 90	4,532 90	29,977.29	11,161 25	1,120.00	28 00	3,101 15
3,814.00	335 00	151 02	486 02	25,609.71	33,915 39	9,920.00	248 00	1,864 10
250,174.33	20,560 00	12,926 57	33,186 57	291,617.62	115,554 03	30,875.50	775 32	18,772 27
15,112.09	1,375 00	1,151 99	2,526 99	19,504.19	10,372 02			3,249 74
24,396.56	1,690 00	1,196 95	2,886 95	52,513.22	40,090 17	9,320.00	266 00	3,022 06
7,379.40	480 00	358 58	838 58	11,160.72	7,125 44	2,080.00	48 00	2,130 78
46,888.05	3,545 00	2,707 52	6,252 52	83,178.13	57,587 63	11,400.00	314 00	8,402 58
28,312.94	2,935 00	1,543 78	3,078 78	45,808.97	31,130 29	160.00	4 00	3,180 00
11,081.24	925 00	573 43	1,498 43	13,454.31	5,517 39			3,802 99
336,806.25	21,920 00	9,271 96	31,191 96	336,028.93	46,335 15	29,160.00	900 00	3,296 60
78,711.50	5,660 00	3,083 30	8,743 30	85,325.21	24,182 07	1,440.00	15 00	3,554 80
141,711.67	11,860 00	6,190 66	18,050 66	147,171.97	39,981 01	8,640.00	216 00	3,211 60
592,623.60	43,300 00	20,662 13	63,963 13	627,789.39	148,545 91	39,400.00	1,125 00	17,045 99

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No. 3.—*Statement of public lands sold, of cash and bounty land scrip received therefor.*

States and Territories.	Land offices.	Quantity sold for cash and bounty land scrip at and above the minimum price of $1.25 per acre, and amount received for the same, for the second half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.		Exhibit of the amount paid in cash and in bounty land scrip, respectively, for the second half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, mentioned in the first column.	
		Acres.	Amount.	Cash.	Bounty land scrip.
Washington Ter ...	Olympia	21,457.09	$32,513 34	$32,513 34	
	Vancouver	991.44	2,148 16	2,148 16	
	Walla Walla	4,463.25	8,446 64	8,446 64	
Total		26,911.78	43,108 14	43,108 14	
Nebraska	West Point	2,074.13	6,035 02	6,035 02	
	Beatrice	1,582.44	6,928 94	6,928 94	
	Lincoln	7,104.94	45,926 92	45,926 92	
	Dakota City	18,168.99	23,361 35	23,211 35	$150 00
	Grand Island	1,559.49	13,714 34	13,714 34	
Total		30,489.99	95,966 57	95,816 57	150 00
New Mexico	Santa Fé	7,307.43	9,134 29	9,134 29	
Dakota Ter	Springfield	654.58	818 17	818 17	
	Vermillion	2,740.34	5,501 55	5,501 55	
	Pembina	607.90	954 87	954 87	
Total		4,002.82	7,274 59	7,274 59	
Colorado Ter	Pueblo	21,744.12	28,684 52	28,684 52	
	Central City	726.00	1,565 00	1,565 00	
	Denver City	4,489.60	10,844 67	10,844 67	
	Fair Play	489.65	660 00	660 00	
Total		27,449.37	41,754 19	41,754 19	
Idaho Ter	Boise City	1,205.27	1,506 51	1,506 51	
	Lewiston	966.22	1,207 77	1,207 77	
Total		2,171.49	2,714 28	2,714 28	
Wyoming Ter	Cheyenne	160.00	999 47	999 47	

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
General Land Office, October 26, 1872.

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number of acres entered under the homestead law of May 20, 1862, *&c.*—Continued.

Quantity of land entered under homestead acts of May 20, 1862, and June 21, 1866, with aggregate of $5 and $10 payments required by section 2 of the acts, and also with aggregate of registers' and receivers' commissions, under section 6 of said acts, and of act approved March 21, 1864, amendatory thereof, for the second half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.				Aggregate disposed of for cash; also, bounty land scrip and of cash under homestead act of 1862 and acts amendatory.		Quantity of land located in the second half of said fiscal year, with agricultural college scrip, act July 2, 1862, and registers' and receivers' commissions on value of land located.		Incidental expenses.
Area of homesteads in acres.	Fees.	Amount of registers and receivers' commissions.	Aggreg'te of fees and registers' and receivers' commissions.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Amount.
10,666.99	$935 00	$737 00	$1,672 00	32,124.08	$34,185 34	4,480.00	$108 00	$3,507 65
2,164.69	800 00	629 22	1,429 22	9,156.13	3,577 38	480.00	12 00	2,110 82
6,365.41	535 00	488 36	1,023 36	10,828.66	9,470 00			1,006 94
25,197.09	2,270 00	1,854 58	4,124 58	52,108.87	47,232 72	4,960.00	120 00	6,627 41
29,793.33	1,585 00	965 08	2,550 08	22,867.46	8,585 10	3,840.00	96 00	2,461 64
63,059.17	4,850 00	3,038 48	7,888 48	64,641.61	14,817 42	3,840.00	96 00	3,138 50
130,992.39	12,872 00	7,010 10	19,882 10	138,097.33	65,809 02	7,193.98	180 00	3,125 79
42,097.48	2,050 00	893 00	2,943 00	60,266.47	26,304 35	11,828.38	293 00	3,023 60
83,603.23	7,020 00	3,671 06	10,691 06	85,162.72	24,405 40	7,520.00	186 77	3,103 40
340,545 60	28,377 00	15,577 72	43,954 72	371,035.59	139,921 29	34,222.36	851 77	14,852 93
760.00	55 00	30 00	85 00	8,067.43	9,219 29	1,280.00	32 00	988 43
6,568.36	415 00	168 98	583 98	7,222.94	1,402 15	5,280.00	132 00	1,228 40
90,549.98	5,740 00	2,416 20	8,156 20	98,290.32	13,657 75	25,000.00	1,000 00	3,066 98
1,120.00	70 00	28 00	98 00	1,727.90	1,052 87			577 08
98,238.34	6,225 00	2,613 18	8,838 18	102,241.16	16,112 77	30,280.00	1,132 00	4,872 46
6,217.39	395 00	312 00	707 00	27,961.51	29,391 52	25,497.12	660 00	3,513 32
959.60	60 00	42 00	102 00	1,685.60	1,667 00	2,240.00	56 00	952 42
12,387.26	1,040 00	828 00	1,868 00	16,876.86	12,712 67	9,119.50	224 00	2,841 08
.....				489.65	660 00	640.00	16 00	534 20
19,564.25	1,495 00	1,182 00	2,677 00	47,013.62	44,431 19	37,496.62	956 00	7,841 04
1,829.15	125 00	75 00	200 00	3,034.42	1,706 51			427 06
3,793.71	250 00	144 00	394 00	4,759.93	1,591 77			888 72
5,622.86	365 00	219 00	584 00	7,794.35	3,298 25			1,315 78
160.00	10 00	12 00	22 00	320.00	1,021 47	960.00	24 00	858 44

WILLIS DRUMMOND,
Commissioner.

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No. 3.—*Statement of the public lands sold, of cash and bounty land scrip received therefor,*

RECAPIT

States and Territories.	Quantity sold for cash and bounty land scrip at and above the minimum price of $1.25, and amount received for the same, for the second half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.		Exhibit of the amount paid in cash and bounty land scrip, respectively, for the second half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, mentioned in the first column.	
	Acres.	Amount.	Cash.	Bounty land scrip.
Ohio	160. 00	$300 00	$300 00	
Indiana	1, 534. 02	2, 695 28	2, 695 28	
Illinois	863. 17	1, 132 21	1, 132 21	
Missouri	7, 970. 85	14, 703 11	14, 623 11	$80 00
Alabama	114. 56	247 29	247 29	
Mississippi	55. 14	375 86	375 86	
Louisiana	428. 56	2, 080 41	2, 080 41	
Michigan	155, 648. 95	241, 367 54	240, 967 54	400 00
Arkansas	277. 08	5, 583 06	5, 583 06	
Florida	78. 45	1, 077 17	7, 077 17	
Iowa	6, 042. 72	30, 758 81	30, 758 81	
Montana Territory	4, 217. 71	7, 639 77	7, 639 77	
Arizona Territory	1, 140. 70	1, 503 45	1, 503 45	
Utah Territory	22, 657. 86	32, 708 18	32, 708 18	
Wisconsin	154, 964. 70	234, 186 38	232, 667 25	1, 519 13
California	156, 210. 01	276, 077 53	276, 077 53	
Nevada	3, 053. 87	4, 664 44	4, 664 44	
Minnesota	41, 443. 29	82, 367 46	82, 067 46	300 00
Oregon	36, 290. 08	51, 335 11	51, 335 11	
Kansas	35, 165. 79	84, 582 78	84, 582. 78	
Washington Territory	26, 911. 78	43, 108 14	43, 108 14	
Nebraska	30, 489. 99	95, 966 57	95, 816 57	150 00
New Mexico Territory	7, 307. 43	9 , 134 29	9, 134 29	
Dakota Territory	4, 002. 82	7, 274 59	7, 274 59	
Colorado Territory	27, 449. 37	41, 754 19	41, 754 19	
Idaho Territory	2, 171. 49	2, 714 28	2, 714 28	
Wyoming Territory	160. 00	999 47	999 47	
Total	726, 810. 39	1, 276, 337 37	1, 273, 888 24	2, 449 13

To which add number of acres located with agricultural college scrip and commissions
Also commissions received on homestead entries, as shown in column No. 3 of section 3.

Total

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
General Land Office, October 26, 1872.

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number of acres entered under the homestead law of May 20, 1862, &c.—Continued.

ULATION.

Quantity of land entered under homestead acts of May 20, 1862, and June 21, 1866, with aggregate of $5 and $10 payments required by section 2 of the acts, and also with aggregate of registers' and receivers' commissions, under section 6 of said act, and of act approved March 21, 1864, amendatory thereof, for the second half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.				Aggregate disposed of for cash; also bounty land scrip and of cash under homestead act of 1862, and acts amendatory.		Quantity of land located in the second half of said fiscal year with agricultural college scrip, act July 2, 1862, and registers' and receivers' commissions on value of land located.		Incidental expenses.
Area of homesteads in acres.	Aggregate of $5 and $10 payments.	Amount of registers' and receivers' commissions.	Aggregate of fees and registers' and receivers' commissions.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Amount.
860. 74	$65 00	$28 86	$93 86	1, 020. 74	$393 86			$551 84
11, 733. 45	935 00	497 64	1, 432 64	13, 267. 47	4, 127 92			650 92
2, 894. 00	10 00	2 00	12 00	892. 11	1, 144 21			674 63
92, 470. 73	7, 308 25	4, 008 89	11, 327 14	100, 441. 58	26, 030 25	160. 00	$4 00	6, 426 12
72, 039. 45	15, 115 00	2, 315 00	17, 430 00	72, 154. 01	17, 677 29			5, 537 27
67, 160. 15	4, 900 10	1, 800 05	6, 700 15	67, 215. 29	7, 090 86			2, 450 72
55, 130. 03	4, 130 00	1, 591 87	5, 721 87	55, 558. 59	7, 802 28			3, 707 84
61, 232. 97	5, 015 00	3, 684 20	8, 699 20	216, 881. 92	250, 066 74			13, 867 98
184, 650. 73	14, 286 00	5, 317 27	19, 603 27	184, 927. 81	25, 186 33			9, 143 63
36, 566. 15	2, 680 00	1, 047 00	3, 727 00	36, 644. 60	4, 804 17			2, 108 96
128, 750. 34	12, 450 00	6, 393 16	19, 213 16	134, 793. 06	49, 971 97	7, 200. 00	180 00	5, 649 41
11, 694. 52	765 00	465 00	1, 230 00	15, 912. 23	8, 869 77	16, 640. 00	416 00	2, 142 90
637. 03	40 00	24 00	64 00	1, 777. 73	1, 567 45	160. 00	4 00	1, 067 04
41, 033. 10	2, 900 00	1, 706 23	4, 606 23	63, 690. 96	37, 314 41	31, 360. 00	784 00	2, 884 62
70, 009. 39	5, 555 00	3, 314 23	8, 869 23	224, 974. 09	243, 055 61	8, 320. 00	207 96	15, 593 59
140, 890. 04	4, 900 00	3, 585 21	8, 485 20	297, 100. 05	284, 562 73	128, 148. 00	3, 368 00	21, 832 91
4, 105. 24	340 00	202 50	550 50	7, 159. 11	5, 214 94	1, 440. 00	36 00	3, 381 63
250, 174. 33	20, 560 00	12, 926 57	33, 186 57	291, 617. 62	115, 554 03	30, 875. 50	775 32	18, 772 27
46, 888. 05	3, 545 00	2, 707 52	6, 252 52	83, 178. 13	57, 587 63	11, 400. 00	314 00	8, 402 58
592, 623. 60	43, 300 00	20, 663 13	63, 963 13	627, 789. 39	148, 545 91	39, 400. 00	1, 125 00	17, 045 99
25, 197. 09	2, 270 00	1, 854 58	4, 124 58	52, 108. 87	47, 232 72	4, 960. 00	120 00	6, 627 41
340, 545. 60	28, 377 00	15, 577 72	43, 954 72	371, 035. 59	139, 921 29	34, 222. 36	851 77	14, 252 93
760. 00	55 00	30 00	85 00	8, 067. 43	9, 219 29	1, 280. 00	32 00	988 43
98, 238. 34	6, 225 00	2, 613 18	8, 838 18	102, 241. 16	16, 112 77	30, 280. 00	1, 132 00	4, 872 46
19, 564. 25	1, 495 00	1, 182 00	2, 677 00	47, 013. 62	44, 431 19	37, 496. 62	956 00	7, 841 04
5, 622. 86	365 00	219 00	584 00	7, 794. 35	3, 298 25			1, 315 78
160. 00	10 00	12 00	22 00	320. 00	1, 021 45	960. 00	24 00	858 44
2, 358, 767. 12	187, 706 25	93, 153 75	280, 860 00	3,085,577. 51	1,557,197 37	384, 302. 48	10, 330 05	179, 249 34
thereon.....				384,302. 48	10,330 05			
.....					93,153 75			
.....				3,469,879. 99	1,660,681 17			

WILLIS DRUMMOND,
Commissioner.

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No. 4.—*Summary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, showing the number of acres in March 21, 1864, and June 21, 1866, with aggregate of $5 and $10 homestead payments and*

States and Territories.	Quantity sold for cash and bounty land scrip at and above the minimum price of $1.25, and amount received for the same, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.		Exhibit of the amount paid for in cash and in bounty land scrip, respectively, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, mentioned in the first column.	
	Acres.	Amount.	Cash.	Military scrip.
Ohio	200.00	$800 00	$800 00	
Indiana	1,698.99	2,901 49	2,901 49	
Illinois	863.17	1,139 21	1,139 21	
Missouri	17,828.43	32,007 38	31,927 38	$80 00
Alabama	287.30	880 21	880 21	
Mississippi	55.14	683 15	683 15	
Louisiana	723.88	4,825 96	4,825 96	
Michigan	238,019.62	396,985 75	396,285 75	700 00
Arkansas	493.31	9,675 62	9,675 62	
Florida	139.94	1,714 59	1,714 59	
Iowa	14,231.04	63,786 84	63,786 84	
Montana Territory	6,065.85	13,639 67	13,639 67	
Arizona Territory	2,420.70	3,103 45	3,103 45	
Utah Territory	33,469.87	47,778 31	47,778 31	
Wisconsin	360,674.55	532,442 92	525,868 38	6,574 54
California	255,060.46	464,188 81	464,188 81	
Nevada	4,405.85	7,207 53	7,207 53	
Minnesota	65,981.41	140,923 76	138,322 72	2,601 04
Oregon	58,806.08	89,045 21	89,045 21	
Kansas	62,892.96	159,560 60	156,716 85	2,843 75
Washington Territory	64,401.56	104,944 89	104,944 89	
Nebraska	111,873.29	248,647 55	248,497 55	150 00
New Mexico Territory	15,594.55	19,493 20	19,493 20	
Dakota Territory	5,977.25	16,399 58	16,399 58	
Colorado Territory	44,206.46	75,993 47	75,993 47	
Idaho Territory	3,698.49	4,933 57	4,933 57	
Wyoming Territory	160.00	999 47	999 47	
Totals	1,370,320.15	2,444,695 19	2,431,745 86	12,949 33

To which add number of acres located with agricultural college scrip, and commissions
Also, commissions received on homestead entries, as shown in column No. 3 of section 3

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
General Land Office, October 26, 1872.

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posed of for cash, with bounty land scrip, by entry under the homestead laws of May 20, 1862, homestead commissions; also, locations with agricultural college scrip under act of July 2, 1862.

Quantity of land entered under homestead acts of May 20, 1862, and June 21, 1866, with aggregate of $5 and $10 payments required by section 2 of the acts; and also with aggregate of commissions of registers and receivers under section 6 of said act, and of act approved March 21, 1864, amendatory thereof, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.				Aggregate disposed of for cash; also, bounty land scrip, and of cash under homestead act of 1862, and acts amendatory.		Quantity of land located in the said fiscal year with agricultural college scrip, act July 2, 1862, and registers' and receivers' commissions on value of land located.		Incidental expenses.
Area of homesteads in acres.	Aggregate of $5 and $10 payments.	Aggregate of registers' and receivers' commissions.	Aggregate of fees, and registers and receivers' commissions.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Amount.
1,060.74	$80 00	$34 86	$114 86	1,260.74	$914 86			$1,168 24
11,733.45	935 00	497 64	1,432 64	13,432.44	4,334 13			1,160 86
28.94	10 00	4 00	14 00	892.11	1,146 21			1,383 13
183,504.74	14,763 25	8,243 32	23,006 57	201,333.17	55,013 95	320.00	$8 00	13,731 36
163,762.36	22,150 00	5,178 00	27,328 00	163,049.66	28,208 21			11,965 25
136,700.68	10,390 00	3,857 01	14,247 01	136,755.82	14,930 16			5,237 30
141,848.34	10,405 00	3,940 16	14,345 16	142,572.22	19,171 12			6,827 74
139,352.37	10,454 00	8,284 22	18,738 22	370,371.99	415,723 97			27,803 95
366,623.16	28,011 00	11,000 49	39,011 49	367,116.47	48,687 11			17,752 88
80,779.80	5,795 00	2,283 00	8,078 00	80,919.74	9,792 59			4,501 04
284,617.35	25,145 00	13,092 41	38,237 41	278,938.39	102,024 25	14,861.59	372 00	11,584 98
27,135.55	1,740 00	1,047 00	2,787 00	33,201.40	16,426 67	27,178.75	680 00	5,059 47
1,277.03	80 00	48 00	128 00	3,697.73	3,231 45	160.00	4 00	1,983 04
50,495.91	3,575 00	2,100 15	5,675 15	83,965.78	53,453 46	36,480.00	912 00	5,512 33
152,163.25	11,905 00	6,898 37	18,803 37	512,837.80	551,246 29	11,200.00	279 96	31,049 38
209,789.93	9,960 00	7,096 40	17,056 40	464,850.39	481,245 21	248,578.43	6,356 00	39,822 10
7,863.78	580 00	351 00	931 00	12,269.63	8,138 53	4,000.00	100 00	5,661 65
453,898.82	37,220 00	23,310 06	60,530 06	519,880.23	201,453 82	61,375.13	1,574 46	37,046 35
101,022.98	6,665 00	6,818 81	13,483 81	159,829.06	102,529 02	14,760.00	398 00	16,946 66
1,227,376.04	88,680 00	42,905 81	131,585 81	1,290,269.00	291,146 41	70,220.00	1,914 22	33,877 02
56,197.06	5,020 00	3,966 18	8,986 18	120,598.62	113,931.07	23,040.00	580 00	13,785 89
685,047.05	57,297 00	31,643 40	88,940 40	796,920.34	337,587 95	48,906.72	1,219 59	29,389 53
1,377.58	95 00	53 16	148 16	16,972.13	19,641 36	1,280.00	32 00	1,805 10
157,237.33	9,945 00	4,224 94	14,169 94	163,214.58	30,569 52	59,029.50	1,852 00	9,462 04
46,579.39	3,405 00	2,760 00	6,165 00	90,785.85	82,158 47	68,822.95	1,740 00	14,421 48
10,273.17	670 00	400 50	1,070 50	13,971.66	6,004 07			2,317 19
1,585.34	130 00	120 00	250 00	1,745.34	1,249 47	2,400.00	60 00	1,771 64
4,671,332.14	365,105 25	190,158 89	555,264 14	6,041,652.29	2,999,959 33	692,613.07	18,082 23	353,028 10
thereon				692,613.07	18,092 23			
.....					190,158 89			
				6,733,265.36	3,208,100 45			

WILLIS DRUMMOND, *Commissioner.*

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SWAMP LANDS.

No. 5.—*Statement exhibiting the quantity of land selected for the several States under acts of Congress approved March 2, 1849, September 28, 1850, and March 12, 1860, to September 30, 1872.*

States.	Fourth quarter, 1871.	First quarter, 1872.	Second quarter, 1872.	Third quarter, 1872.	Year ending June 30, 1872.	Total since date of grant.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Ohio						54, 43[illegible]
Indiana						1, 354, 73[illegible]
Illinois						3, 267, 47[illegible]
Missouri						4, 604, 44[illegible]
Alabama						479, 514. 44
Mississippi						3, 070, 645. [illegible]
Louisiana, (act of 1849)						10, 774, 97[illegible]
Louisiana, (act of 1850)						543, 339. 13
Michigan						7, 273, 72[illegible]
Arkansas						8, 659, 432. [illegible]
Florida						11, 790, 63[illegible]
Wisconsin						4, 200, 78[illegible]
Iowa		866, 210. 46			866, 210. 46	3, 449, 73[illegible]
California	19, 998. 38		323, 507. 55	159. 00	388, 518. 12	1, 502, 291. [illegible]
Minnesota	147, 181. 46				147, 181. 46	1, 276, 95[illegible]
Total	167, 179. 84	866, 210. 46	323, 507. 55	159. 00	1,401,910.04	62, 428, 41[illegible]

No. 6.—*Statement exhibiting the quantity of land approved to the several States under the acts of Congress approved March 2, 1849, September 28, 1850, and March 12, 1860, to September 30, 1872.*

States.	Fourth quarter, 1871.	First quarter, 1872.	Second quarter, 1872.	Third quarter, 1872.	Year ending June 30, 1872.	Total since date of grant.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Ohio						25, 640. [illegible]
Indiana			23. 40		23. 40	1, 263, 75[illegible]
Illinois		180. 00			220. 00	1, 491, 79[illegible]
Missouri	80. 00			838. 19	624. 95	4, 333, 47[illegible]
Alabama						400, 434. [illegible]
Mississippi						3, 068, 642. [illegible]
Louisiana, (act of 1849)			1, 275. 40		4, 006. 23	8, 197, 345. [illegible]
Louisiana, (act of 1850)						239, 940. [illegible]
Michigan				1, 547. 87		5, 693, 306. [illegible]
Arkansas	128, 929. 02		53, 753. 10	3, 412. 07	283, 466. 11	7, 574, 196. [illegible]
Florida				234. 12		10, 901, 241. [illegible]
Wisconsin						3, 114, 455. [illegible]
Iowa	120. 00	1, 086. 69	631. 78	475. 62	1, 838. 67	894, 071. [illegible]
California	19, 998. 38		323, 507. 55	159. 00	388, 518. 12	1, 357, 980. [illegible]
Minnesota		27, 529. 62			35, 537. 71	953, 910. [illegible]
Total	149, 127. 40	28, 796. 51	379, 191. 23	6, 666. 87	714, 255. 19	49, 499, 363. [illegible]

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No. 7.—*Statement exhibiting the quantity of land patented to the several States under the acts of Congress approved September 28, 1850, and March 12, 1860; and also the quantity certified to Louisiana under act approved March 2, 1849.*

States.	Fourth quarter, 1871.	First quarter, 1872.	Second quarter, 1872.	Third quarter, 1872.	Year ending, June 30, 1872.	Total since date of grant.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Ohio						25, 640. 71
Indiana				23. 40		*1, 256, 511. 96
Illinois		2, 185. 58	180. 00		2, 365. 58	†1, 452, 171. 43
Missouri	2, 309. 19		160. 00		2, 469. 19	3, 157, 072. 97
Alabama						392, 719. 61
Mississippi						2, 681, 383. 16
Louisiana, (act of 1849)			1, 275. 40		3, 979. 23	8, 197, 345. 95
Louisiana, (act of 1850)						216, 523. 72
Michigan			80. 00	40. 00	80. 00	‡5, 837, 068. 82
Arkansas						6, 758, 488. 10
Florida		29, 657. 80	2, 793. 25		32, 451. 05	§0, 676, 919. 09
Wisconsin	27, 923. 43	45, 135. 36			73, 058. 79	53, 046, 116. 05
Iowa	1, 880. 00		200. 00	1, 106. 89	2, 080. 00	‖1, 148, 490. 21
California	57, 147. 45		21, 260. 74	210, 194. 08	78, 408. 19	1, 076, 502. 61
Minnesota		69, 426. 35			69, 426. 35	826, 936. 70
Total	89, 260. 07	146, 405. 09	25, 949. 39	211, 364. 37	264, 318. 38	46, 749, 891. 09

* 4,880 20 acres of this contained in indemnity patents under act of March 2, 1855.
† 1,108.83 acres of this contained in indemnity patents under act of March 2, 1855.
‡ 18,823.93 acres of this contained in indemnity patents under act of March 2, 1855.
§ 39,910.75 acres of this contained in indemnity patents under act of March 2, 1855.
‖ 320,908.23 acres of this contained in indemnity patents under act of March 2, 1855.

WILLIS DRUMMOND, *Commissioner.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
General Land Office, October 26, 1872.

No. 8.—*Statement showing the condition of the State selections under the act of September 4, 1841, to the 30th day of June, 1872.*

States.	Number of acres to which each State was entitled under the eighth section of the act of September 4, 1841.	Number of acres approved up to June 30, 1872.	Number of acres remaining to each State, to be selected on the 1st of July, 1872.
Illinois	209, 085. 50	*209, 060. 05	25. 45
Missouri	500, 000. 00	500, 000. 00	
Alabama	97, 469. 17	*97, 469. 17	
Mississippi	500, 000. 00	500, 000. 00	
Louisiana	500, 000. 00	482, 166. 97	17, 833. 63
Michigan	500, 000. 00	498, 638. 54	1, 361. 46
Arkansas	500, 000. 00	499, 880. 03	119. 97
Florida	499, 990. 00	450, 823. 82	49, 166. 18
Iowa	500, 000. 00	500, 000. 00	
Wisconsin	500, 000. 00	499, 973. 87	26. 13
California	500, 000. 00	365, 565. 81	134, 434. 19
Kansas	500, 000. 00	495, 552. 20	4, 447. 80
Minnesota	500, 000. 00	483, 822. 60	16, 177. 40
Oregon	500, 000. 00	431, 576. 42	68, 423. 58
Nevada	500, 000. 00	127, 528. 33	372, 471. 67
Nebraska	500, 000. 00	472, 382. 24	27, 617. 76
Total	7, 306, 544. 67	6, 614, 439. 45	692, 105. 22

* The States of Illinois and Alabama received grants under prior acts, which, with the quantities here given, make up the quantity of 500,000 acres.

WILLIS DRUMMOND, *Commissioner.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
General Land Office, October 26, 1872.

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No. 9.—*Condition of bounty land business under acts of* 1847, 1850, 1852, *and* 1855, *showing the issues and locations from the commencement of operations under said acts to June* 30, 1872.

Grade of warrants.	Number issued.	Acres embraced thereby.	Number located.	Acres embraced thereby.	Number outstanding.	Acres embraced thereby.
Act of 1847, 160 acres	80, 653	12, 904, 480	78, 738	12, 598, 080	1, 915	306, [illegible]
40 acres	7, 583	303, 320	7, 034	281, 360	549	21, [illegible]
Total	88, 236	13, 207, 800	85, 772	12, 879, 440	2, 464	328, [illegible]
Act of 1850, 160 acres	27, 438	4, 390, 080	26, 654	4, 264, 640	784	125, 440
80 acres	57, 710	4, 616, 800	55, 885	4, 470, 800	1, 825	146, [illegible]
40 acres	103, 971	4, 158, 840	100, 022	4, 000, 880	3, 949	157, [illegible]
Total	189, 119	13, 165, 720	182, 561	12, 736, 320	6, 558	429, [illegible]
Act of 1852, 160 acres	1, 222	195, 520	1, 190	190, 400	32	5, 120
80 acres	1, 698	135, 840	1, 654	132, 320	44	3, [illegible]
40 acres	9, 064	362, 560	8, 855	354, 200	209	8, [illegible]
Total	11, 984	693, 920	11, 699	676, 920	285	17, [illegible]
Act of 1855, 160 acres	113, 116	18, 098, 560	104, 987	16, 797, 920	8, 129	1, 300, [illegible]
120 acres	96, 877	11, 625, 240	88, 907	10, 668, 840	7, 970	956, [illegible]
100 acres	6	600	5	500	1	100
80 acres	49, 374	3, 949, 920	47, 000	3, 760, 000	2, 374	189, [illegible]
60 acres	358	21, 480	297	17, 820	61	3, [illegible]
40 acres	538	21, 520	448	17, 920	90	3, [illegible]
10 acres	5	50	3	30	2	[illegible]
Total	260, 274	33, 717, 370	241, 647	31, 263, 030	18, 627	2, 454, [illegible]
SUMMARY.						
Act of 1847	88, 236	13, 207, 800	85, 772	12, 879, 440	2, 464	328, [illegible]
1850	189, 119	13, 165, 720	182, 561	12, 736, 320	6, 558	429, [illegible]
1852	11, 984	693, 920	11, 699	676, 920	285	17, [illegible]
1855	260, 274	33, 717, 370	241, 647	31, 263, 030	18, 627	2, 454, [illegible]
Total	549, 613	60, 784, 810	521, 679	57, 555, 710	27, 934	3, 229, [illegible]

WILLIS DRUMMOND, *Commissioner.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
General Land Office, October 26, 1872.

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No. 10.—*Agricultural selections within certain States, and also scrip locations under agricultural and mechanic act of July 2, 1862, and supplements of April 14, 1864, and July 23, 1866.*

Land districts.	Quantity selected in place for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.	Quantity located for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.
MISSOURI.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Boonville		160.00
Ironton		160.00
Springfield		
Total		320.00
IOWA.		
Fort Dodge		480.00
Sioux City		14,381.59
Total		14,861.59
MINNESOTA.		
Taylor's Falls		3,840.00
Saint Cloud		9,470.84
Alexandria		13,560.91
Jackson		8,470.62
New Ulm		6,381.37
Litchfield		1,920.00
Du Luth		17,731.39
Total		61,375.13
NEBRASKA.		
West Point		5,440.00
Beatrice		4,954.44
Lincoln		13,591.63
Dakota City	77,954.94	12,607.78
Grand Island		12,312.87
Total	77,954.94	48,906.72
KANSAS.		
Topeka		789.05
Humboldt		480.00
Concordia		47,321.99
Augusta		2,960.00
Salina		19,669.26
Total		71,220.30
OREGON.		
Roseburgh		10,920.00
La Grande		3,840.00
Total		14,760.00
CALIFORNIA.		
San Francisco	2,806.00	72,000.00
Sacramento	160.00	44,299.11
Marysville		36,888.00
Humboldt	7,027.38	8,640.00
Susanville		320.00
Stockton	2,320.00	55,731.32
Los Angeles	2,081.49	2,080.00
Visalia	1,001.25	15,440.00
Shasta		10,180.00
Aurora	1,920.65	
Total	17,316.77	248,578.43
NEVADA.		
Carson City		1,120.00
Aurora		2,880.00
Total		4,000.00

Land districts.	Quantity selected in place for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.	Quantity located for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.
WISCONSIN.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Bayfield		3,840.00
Eau Claire		7,360.00
Total		11,200.00
MONTANA.		
Helena		27,178.75
ARIZONA.		
Prescott		160.00
UTAH.		
Salt Lake City		36,480.00
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.		
Olympia		20,320.00
Vancouver		2,720.00
Total		23,040.00
NEW MEXICO.		
Santa Fé		1,280.00
DAKOTA TERRITORY.		
Springfield		7,680.00
Vermillion		51,189.50
Pembina		160.00
Total		59,029.50
COLORADO.		
Pueblo		37,657.12
Central City		9,575.93
Denver City		20,949.90
Fair Play		640.00
Total		68,822.95
WYOMING.		
Cheyenne		2,400.00
RECAPITULATION.		
Missouri		320.00
Iowa		14,861.59
Minnesota		61,375.13
Nebraska	77,954.94	48,906.72
Kansas		71,220.30
Oregon		14,760.00
California	17,316.77	248,578.43
Nevada		4,000.00
Wisconsin		11,200.00
Montana		27,178.75
Arizona		160.00
Utah		36,480.00
Washington Territory		23,040.00
New Mexico		1,280.00
Dakota Territory		59,029.50
Colorado		68,822.95
Wyoming		2,400.00
Total	95,271.71	693,613.37

WILLIS DRUMMOND, *Commissioner.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
General Land Office, October 26, 1872.

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No. 11.—*Statement exhibiting land concessions by acts of Congress to States for canal purposes from the year 1827 to June 30, 1872.*

States.	Date of laws.	Statutes.	Page.	Name of canal.	Total number of acres granted.
Indiana	Mar. 2, 1827	4	236	Wabash and Erie Canal	1,439,[illegible]
Do	Feb. 27, 1841	5	414		
Do	Mar. 3, 1845	5	731		
Ohio	Mar. 2, 1827	4	236	do	966,535
Do	June 30, 1834	4	716	do	[illegible]
Do	May 24, 1828	4	305	Miami and Dayton Canal	[illegible]
Do, (sec. 5)	May 24, 1828	4	306	General canal purposes	500,000
Illinois	Mar. 2, 1827	4	234	Canal to connect the waters of the Illinois River with those of Lake Michigan.	290,915
Wisconsin	June 18, 1838	5	245	Milwaukee and Rock River Canal	125,431
Do	Apr. 10, 1866	14	39	Breakwater, and harbor, and ship canal	200,000
Michigan	Aug. 26, 1852	10	35	Saint Mary's ship-canal	750,000
Do	Mar. 3, 1865	13	519	Portage Lake and Lake Superior ship-canal.	200,000
Do	July 3, 1866	14	81	do	200,000
Do	July 3, 1866	14	80	Ship-canal to connect the waters of Lake Superior with the lake known as Lac La Belle.	100,000

RECAPITULATION.

Indiana	1,439,279
Ohio	1,100,[illegible]
Illinois	290,9[illegible]
Wisconsin	325,431
Michigan	1,250,000
Total quantity of acres granted	4,405,9[illegible]

WILLIS DRUMMOND, *Commissioner.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
General Land Office, October 26, 1872.

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No. 12 *Statement exhibiting land concessions by acts of Congress to States and corporations for railroad and military wagon-road purposes from the year 1850 to June 30, 1872.*

States.	Date of laws.	Statutes.	Page.	Name of road.	Mile limits.	Estimated quantity embraced in the limits of the grant.	Estimated quantity which the company will receive from the grant.	Number of acres certified or patented for the year ending June 30, 1872.	Number of acres certified or patented up to June 30, 1872.
Illinois	Sept. 20, 1850	9	466	Illinois Central	6 and 15	2, 595, 053. 00	2, 595, 053. 00		2, 595, 053. 00
Do	Sept. 20, 1850	9	466	Mobile and Chicago	6 and 15				
Mississippi	Sept. 20, 1850	9	466	Mobile and Ohio River	6 and 15	*1, 004, 640. 00	737, 130. 00		*737, 130. 29
Do	Aug. 11, 1856	11	30	Vicksburgh and Meridian, formerly the Southern	6 and 15	404, 800. 00	200, 000. 00	26, 477, 82	198, 027. 82
Do	Aug. 11, 1856	11	30	Gulf and Ship Island	6 and 15	†652, 800. 00	200, 000. 00		
Alabama	Sept. 20, 1850	9	466	Mobile and Ohio River	6 and 15	230, 400. 00	419, 528. 00		419, 528. 44
Do	May 17, 1856	11	15	Alabama and Florida	6 and 15	†419, 520. 00	394, 522. 00		394, 522. 99
Do	June 3, 1856	11	17	Selma, Rome and Dalton, formerly Alabama and Tennessee.	6 and 15	481, 920. 00	440, 700. 00		440, 710. 16
Do	May 23, 1872	Pam. laws.	159	Act confirming lands heretofore certified to the State for the Alabama and Tennessee Railroad.					
Do	June 3, 1856	11	17	Coosa and Tennessee	6 and 15	†132, 480. 00	67, 784. 00		67, 784. 96
Do	June 3, 1856	11	17	Mobile and Girard	6 and 15	†840, 880. 00	504, 145. 00		504, 145. 86
Do	June 3, 1856	11	17	Alabama and Chattanooga, formerly the North eastern and Southwestern and Wills Valley	6 and 15	897, 920. 00	461, 456. 00		461, 456. 09
Do	Apr. 10, 1869	16	45						
Do	June 3, 1856	11	17	South and North Alabama, formerly the Tennessee and Alabama Central	6 and 15	576, 000. 00	420, 000. 00	308, 183. 87	308, 183. 87
Do	Mar. 3, 1871	16	580						
Florida	May 17, 1856	11	15	Florida Railroad	6 and 15	442, 542. 14	281, 984. 00		281, 984. 17
Do	May 17, 1856	11	15	Florida and Alabama	6 and 15	†165, 688. 00	165, 688. 00		165, 688. 00
Do	May 17, 1856	11	15	Pensacola and Georgia	6 and 15	†1, 568, 729. 87	1, 275, 212. 00		1, 275, 212. 93
Do	May 17, 1856	11	15	Florida, Atlantic, and Gulf Central	6 and 15	†183, 153. 99	37, 583. 00		37, 583. 29
Louisiana	June 3, 1856	11	18	Vicksburgh and Shreveport	6 and 15	610, 880. 00	353, 211. 70		353, 211. 70
Do	June 3, 1856	11	18	New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western	6 and 15	967, 840. 00	‡307, 200. 00		719, 193. 75
Do	July 14, 1870	16	277	Act declaring forfeited to the United States all the lands not lawfully disposed of by the State.					
Arkansas	Feb. 9, 1853	10	155	Cairo and Fulton	6 and 15	1, 160, 667. 00	1, 115, 408. 00		1, 115, 408. 41
Do	July 28, 1866	14	338	Cairo and Fulton	Additional 5	1, 040, 000. 00	360, 000. 00		
Do	May 6, 1870	16	376	Resolution extending time for completion of first twenty miles of road.					
Do	Feb. 9, 1853	10	155	Memphis and Little Rock	6 and 15	438, 646. 80	127, 238. 00		127, 238. 51
Do	July 28, 1866	14	338	Memphis and Little Rock	Additional 5	365, 539. 00	10, 000. 00		

* In the adjustment of this grant the road was treated as an entirety and without reference to the State line; hence Alabama has approved to her more and Mississippi less land than they would appear to be entitled to in proportion to the length of road line in the respective States.

† No evidence of the construction of any part of these roads, as required by the acts, having been filed in the General Land Office, the grants are presumed to have lapsed, but the lands have not been restored to the mass of public lands, Congress having taken no action to that end.

‡ Eighty miles constructed road before the grant elapsed.

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No. 12.—*Statement exhibiting land concessions by acts of Congress to States and corporations, &c.*—Continued.

States.	Date of laws.	Statutes.	Page.	Name of road.	Mile limits.	Estimated quantity embraced in the limits of the grant.	Estimated quantity which the company will receive from the grant.	Number of acres certified or patented for the year ending June 30, 1872.	Number of acres certified or patented up to June 30, 1872.
Arkansas	Feb. 9, 1853	10	155	Little Rock and Fort Smith	6 and 15	550, 525. 34	550, 525. 00		550, 520. 18
Do	July 28, 1866	14	338	Little Rock and Fort Smith	Additional 5	458, 771. 00	450, 000. 00		112, 836. 37
Do	Apr. 10, 1869	16	46	Act extending time for completion of first twenty miles of road.					
Do	Mar. 8, 1870	16	76	Act repealing provision in act of April 10, 1869, as to mode of sale of land.					
Do	July 4, 1866	14	83	Iron Mountain; from the southern boundary line of Missouri to Helena.	10 and 20	864, 000. 00	200, 000. 00		
Missouri	June 10, 1852	10	8	Hannibal and Saint Joseph	6 and 15	781, 944. 83	599, 400. 00		599, 031. 65
Do	June 10, 1852	10	8	Pacific and Southwest Branch	6 and 15	1, 161, 235. 07	1, 161, 235. 00	3, 130. 97	1, 161, 204. 51
Do	Feb. 9, 1853	10	155	Cairo and Fulton	6 and 15	219, 262. 31	63, 540. 00		63, 540. 11
Do	July 28, 1866	14	338	Cairo and Fulton	Additional 5	182, 718. 00	5, 000. 00		
Do	July 4, 1866	14	83	Saint Louis and Iron Mountain	10 and 20	640, 000. 00	120, 000. 00		
Iowa	May 15, 1856	11	9	Burlington and Missouri River	6 and 15	948, 643. 66	292, 085. 53		291, 725. 00
Do	June 2, 1864	13	96	Burlington and Missouri River	20		95, 816. 46	520. 53	96, 176. 99
Do	Feb. 10, 1866	14	349	Resolution extending time for completion of road.					
Do	May 15, 1856	11	9	Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	6 and 15	1, 261, 181. 60	482, 500. 00		482, 254. 36
Do	June 2, 1864	13	98	Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	20		160, 991. 23		159, 893. 10
Do	May 15, 1856	11	9	Cedar Rapids and Missouri River	6 and 15	1, 298, 739. 00	800, 000. 00		778, 869. 17
Do	June 2, 1864	13	96	Cedar Rapids and Missouri River	20		356, 988. 00		342, 406. 68
Do	May 15, 1856	11	9	Iowa Falls and Sioux City, formerly Dubuque and Sioux City.	6 and 15	1, 226, 163. 05	1, 226, 163. 89		1, 226, 163. 89
Do	June 2, 1864	13	98	Authorizes the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad to change their line of road.					
Do	Mar. 2, 1868	15	38	Act extending time for completion of road to January 1, 1872.					
Do	May 12, 1864	13	72	McGregor and Missouri River	10 and 20	1, 536, 000. 00	400, 000. 00		133, 274. 53
Do	May 12, 1864	13	72	Sioux City and Saint Paul	10 and 20	524, 800. 00	250, 000. 00		
Michigan	June 3, 1856	11	21	Port Huron and Milwaukee	6 and 15	312, 384. 32	6, 429. 00		6, 428. 68
Do	June 3, 1856	11	21	Detroit and Milwaukee	6 and 15	355, 420. 19	30, 998. 75		30, 998. 75
Do	June 3, 1856	11	21	Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw	6 and 15	1, 052, 469. 19	750, 000. 00	114. 39	742, 940. 56
Do	July 3, 1866	14	78	Act extending time for completion of road seven years, &c.					
Do	Mar. 2, 1867	14	425	Act extending time for completion of first twenty miles of road.					
Do	Mar. 3, 1871	16	586	Act authorizing change of northern terminus from Traverse Bay to Straits of Mackinaw, and for other purposes.					

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Do	June 3, 1856	11	21	Grand Rapids and Indiana	6 and 15	629,192.62	620,183.00		629,192.62
Do	June 7, 1864	13	119	Grand Rapids and Indiana, from Fort Wayne, Indiana, to Grand Rapids.	6 and 20	531,200.00	212,500.00	8,106.38	212,143.53
Do	Mar. 3, 1865	13	530	Act extending time for completion of road eight years.					
Do	Mar. 3, 1865	13	521	Bay de Noquet and Marquette	200 sections.	128,000.00	128,000.00		52,437.17
Do	June 3, 1856	11	21	Marquette and Ontonagon	6 and 15	309,315.24	309,000.00		216,919.19
Do	Mar. 3, 1865	13	521	Marquette and Ontonagon	20	243,200.00	200,000.00		49,086.45
Do	May 20, 1868	15	252	Resolution extending time for completion of road with certain restrictions.					
Do	Apr. 20, 1871	Pam. laws.	3	Act authorizing the Houghton and Ontonagon Railroad Company to resurvey and locate anew a part of its road.					77,984.05
Do...(Res)	July 5, 1862	12	620	Chicago and Northwestern	6 and 15	375,680.00	460,000.00		110,700.72
Do	Mar. 3, 1865	13	521	Chicago and Northwestern	20	188,800.00			
Do	May 23, 1872	Pam. laws.	160	Act authorizing change of route in Michigan					
Wisconsin	June 3, 1856	11	20	West Wisconsin, formerly the Tomah and Saint Croix.	6 and 15	999,983.38	800,000.00	40.00	488,247.07
Do	May 5, 1864	13	66		10 and 20				
Do	June 3, 1856	11	20	Saint Croix and Lake Superior, and branch to Bayfield.	6 and 15	*524,714.95	724,718.00		524,718.15
Do	May 5, 1864	13	66	Saint Croix and Lake Superior, and branch to Bayfield.	6 and 15	*318,737.74			
					10 and 20	*350,000.00			
					10 and 20	*215,000.00	468,740.00		318,740.80
Do	June 3, 1856	11	20	Chicago and Northwestern, formerly Chicago, Saint Paul and Fond du Lac.	6 and 15	*600,000.00	400,000.00		311,307.72
Do	Apr. 25, 1862	12	618	Resolution authorizing change of route in Wisconsin and selection of lands.					
	Mar. 3, 1869	15	307						
Do	May 5, 1864	13	66	Wisconsin Central, formerly Portage, Winnebago and Superior.	10 and 20	750,000.00	750,000.00		
Do	June 21, 1866	14	360	Resolution explanatory of the act of May 5, 1864, and authorizing certain changes of route in accordance with act of the State legislature.					
Minnesota	Mar. 3, 1857	11	195	Saint Paul and Pacific	6 and 15				
Do	Mar. 3, 1865	13	526	Saint Paul and Pacific	10 and 20	1,248,638.95	1,248,638.95	521,402.21	1,108,473.40
Do	Mar. 3, 1857	11	195	Branch Saint Paul and Pacific	6 and 15				
Do	Mar. 3, 1865	13	526	Branch Saint Paul and Pacific	10 and 20	1,475,000.00	940,000.00	136.08	539,208.41
Do	July 12, 1862	12	624	Resolution authorizing the State to change the branch line under certain considerations.					
Do	Mar. 3, 1871	16	588	Saint Vincent extension of Saint Paul and Pacific Railroad. South terminus changed from Crow Wing to Saint Cloud.	10 and 20	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00		
Do	Mar. 3, 1857	11	195	Minnesota Central	6 and 15	353,403.00	178,000.00	320.00	177,922.79
Do	Mar. 3, 1865	13	526	Minnesota Central	10 and 20	290,000.00	200,000.00		
Do	Mar. 3, 1857	11	195	Winona and Saint Peter	6 and 15				
Do	Mar. 3, 1865	13	526	Winona and Saint Peter	10 and 20	1,410,000.00	710,000.00	3,036.88	559,801.27

*No evidence of the construction of any part of the Saint Croix and Lake Superior Railroad and branch in Wisconsin, as required by the act, having been filed in the General Land Office, the grant is presumed to have lapsed, but the lands have not, however, been restored to the mass of public lands, Congress having taken no action to that end.

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No. 12.—*Statement exhibiting land concessions by acts of Congress to States and corporations, &c.*—Continued.

States.	Date of laws.	Statutes.	Page.	Name of road,	Mile limits.	Estimated quantity embraced in the limits of the grant.	Estimated quantity which the company will receive from the grant.	Number of acres certified or patented for the year ending June 30, 1872.	Number of acres certified or patented up to June 30, 1872.
Minnesota	Mar. 3, 1857	11	195	Saint Paul and Sioux City	6 and 15				
Do	May 12, 1864	13	74	Saint Paul and Sioux City	10 and 20	1,010,000.00	850,000.00	21,850.73	834,194.60
Do	July 13, 1866	14	97	Act extending time for completion of road seven years.					
Do	May 5, 1864	13	64	Lake Superior and Mississippi	10 and 20	841,454.00	430,854.00	25,900.08	393,324.27
Do	July 13, 1866	14	93	Act authorizing the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company to make up deficiency of land within thirty miles of west line of road.	30				
Do	July 4, 1866	14	87	Southern Minnesota	10 and 20	735,000.00	450,000.00	68,639.78	194,120.72
Do	July 4, 1866	14	87	Hastings and Dakota	10 and 20	550,000.00	500,000.00		
Kansas	Mar. 3, 1863	12	772	Leavenworth Lawrence and Galveston	10 and 20	800,000.00	480,000.00	168,189.04	168,189.04
Do	July 1, 1864	13	339	Act changing route of branch line					
Do	Apr. 19, 1871	Pam. laws.	5	Act authorizing the company to relocate a portion of its road.					
Do	Mar. 3, 1863	12	772	Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé	10 and 20	3,000,000.00	2,500,000.00		
Do	July 23, 1866	14	210	Saint Joseph and Denver City	10 and 20	1,700,000.00	500,000.00		
Do	July 25, 1866	14	236	Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf	10 and 20	2,350,000.00	17,000.00		
Do	Mar. 3, 1863	12	772	Missouri, Kansas and Texas	10 and 20	1,520,000.00	800,000.00	508,342.17	508,342.17
Do	July 1, 1864	13	339	Act extending grant from Emporia to a point near Fort Riley.					
Do	July 26, 1866	14	289	Act making grant from Fort Riley to the southern boundary of the State.					
Corporations	July 1, 1862	12	489	Union Pacific, from Omaha, Nebraska, to a point near Ogden, in Utah Territory.	10				
Do	July 2, 1864	13	356	Union Pacific	20	12,000,000.00	12,000,000.00		639,024.00
	July 3, 1866	14	79	Act authorizing location of Union Pacific Railroad from Omaha westward.					
	July 26, 1866	14	367	Resolution granting right of way through military reserves, &c.					
	Apr. 10, 1869	16	56	Resolution for the protection of the interests of the United States in the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads, and providing that the common terminus of the roads shall be at or near Ogden, Utah Territory, &c.					
	May 6, 1870	16	121	Act fixing the point of junction of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroads, &c.					

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186	July 1, 1870	16	489	Central branch Union Pacific		10	245, 166. 00	245, 166. 00	1-9 894. 25	184 894 25
186	July 2, 1864	13	356	Central branch Union Pacific		20				
Do	July 1, 1862	12	489	Kansas Pacific, formerly Union Pacific, Eastern Division.		10	6, 000, 000. 00	6, 000, 000. 00		
Do	July 2, 1864	13	356	Kansas Pacific		20				
	July 3, 1866	14	79	Act requiring the company to designate general route before December 1, 1866.						
	May 7, 1866	14	355	Resolution extending time for completion of road.						
	Mar. 3, 1869	15	324	Act extending the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, line of road to Denver City, and authorizing a transfer of lands by said company to the Denver Pacific Railroad Company between Denver and Cheyenne.						
	Mar. 3, 1869	15	318	Resolution authorizing the Union Pacific Railway Company, East Division, to change its name to Kansas Pacific.						
Do	Mar. 3, 1869	15	324	Denver Pacific		20	1, 100, 000. 00	1, 100, 000. 00		
Do	July 1, 1862	12	489	Central Pacific		10	8, 000, 000. 00	8, 000, 000. 00	33, 379. 93	304, 385. 78
Do	July 2, 1864	13	356	Central Pacific		20				
	July 3, 1866	14	79	Act authorizing location of road eastward						
	Mar. 3, 1865	13	504	Act ratifying the assignment made by the Central Pacific Railroad Company to the Western Railroad Company of that portion from San José to the city of Sacramento.						
	May 6, 1870	16	121	Act fixing the point of junction of the Central Pacific and Union Pacific Railroads, &c.						
Do	July 1, 1862	12	489	Western Pacific		10	1, 100, 000. 00	1, 100, 000. 00	19, 741. 19	300, 066. 09
Do	July 2, 1864	13	356	Western Pacific		20				
	May 21, 1866	14	356	Resolution extending time for completion of first section of twenty miles of road upon certain conditions.						
Do	July 2, 1864	13	364	Burlington and Missouri River, Nebraska	20 sections.		2, 444, 800. 00	2, 444, 800. 00	1, 420, 178. 79	1, 420, 178. 79
	May 6, 1870	16	118	Act authorizing change of route and connection with the Union Pacific Railroad at or near Fort Kearney.						
Do	July 2, 1864	13	363	Sioux City and Pacific		10	60, 000. 00	60, 000. 00		
Do	July 2, 1864	13	365	Northern Pacific	States, 20, 30, & 40; Territories, 40, 50, and 60.		47, 000, 000. 00	47, 000, 000. 00		
	May 7, 1866	14	355	Resolution extending time for commencing and completing road.						
	July 1, 1868	15	255	Resolution extending time for commencing and completing road.						
	Mar. 1, 1869	15	346	Resolution authorizing issue of bonds, &c						
	Apr. 10, 1869	16	57	Resolution authorizing the company to extend its branch line from Portland to Puget Sound, &c.						
	May 31, 1870	16	378	Resolution authorizing the issue of mortgage bonds, reversing locations of main and branch lines in Washington Territory, extending indemnity limits, &c.						
Do	July 13, 1866	14	94	Placerville and Sacramento Valley	10 and 20		* 200, 000. 00	100, 000. 00		

* No evidence of the construction of any part of the Placerville and Sacramento Valley Railroad, as required by the act, having been filed in the General Land Office, the grant is presumed to have lapsed; but the lands have not, however, been restored to the mass of public lands, Congress having taken no action to that end.

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No. 12.—*Statement exhibiting land concessions by acts of Congress to corporations, &c.*—Continued.

States.	Date of laws.	Statutes.	Page.	Name of road.	Mile limits.	Estimated quantity embraced in the limits of the grant.	Estimated quantity which the company will receive from the grant.	Number of acres certified or patented for the year ending June 30, 1872.	Number of acres certified or patented up to June 30, 1872.
Corporations	July 25, 1866	14	239	Oregon Branch of the Central Pacific.....	20 and 30	3, 000, 000. 00	3, 000, 000. 00	159, 956. 47	159, 956. 47
	June 25, 1868	15	80	Act extending time for completion of road					
	Apr. 10, 1869	16	47	Act amendatory of the original act and providing for the sale of the lands to actual settlers only, at a fixed price and limited quantity.					
Do.....	July 25, 1866	14	239	Oregon and California	20 and 30	3, 500, 000. 00	3, 500, 000. 00	69, 061. 63	221, 696. 00
	June 25, 1868	15	80	Act extending time for completion of road					
	Apr. 10, 1869	16	47	Act amendatory of the original act and providing for the sale of the lands to actual settlers only, at a fixed price and limited quantity.					
Do.....	July 27, 1866	14	292	Atlantic and Pacific.....	States, 20, & 30; Territories, 40, and 50.	42, 000, 000. 00	40, 000, 000. 00	3, 171. 71	496, 350 17
	Apr. 20, 1871	Pam. laws	19	"An act to enable the company to mortgage its road."					
Do.	July 27, 1866	14	292	Southern Pacific of California	20 and 30	6, 000, 000. 00	3, 750, 000. 00		
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1871	16	573	Southern Pacific.....	20 and 30	3, 520, 000. 00	3, 000, 000. 00		
Do.....	Mar. 2, 1867	14	548	Stockton and Copperopolis	10 and 20	320, 000. 00	100, 000. 00		
Do.....	May 4, 1870	16	94	Oregon Central.....	20 and 25	1, 200, 000. 00	300, 000. 00		
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1871	16	573	Texas Pacific	California, 20 & 30; Territories, 40, 50.	18, 000, 000. 00	17, 000, 000. 00		
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1871	16	579	New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburgh.....	20 and 30	4, 000, 000. 00	1, 600, 000. 00		
Right of way in States and Territories:									
Utah Territory ..	Dec. 15, 1870	16	395	Act granting right of way to the Utah Central Company, for 200 feet in width on each side of road, &c.					
Oregon and Utah Territory.	Apr. 12, 1872	Pam. laws.	52	Act granting right of way to the Portland, Dallas and Salt Lake Company, for 100 feet on each side of central line of road and branch.					
Dakota Territory..	May 27, 1873	do	163	Act declaring the Dakota Southern Company a legal corporation, and granting the right of way for 100 feet on each side of road.					
Do	June 1, 1872	do	289	Act granting right of way to the Dakota Grand Trunk Company, for 100 feet in width on each side of central line and branches					

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Utah, Idaho and Montana Territories.	June	1, 1872	do	312	Act granting right of way to the Utah, Idaho and Montana Company, for 100 feet in width on each side of center line of road.					
Iowa	June	4, 1872	do	220	Act granting right of way to the Davenport and Saint Paul Company.					
Florida	June	4, 1872	do	224	Act granting right of way to the Great Southern Railway Company, for 100 feet in width on each side of road and branch.					
Do	June	7, 1872	do	280	Act granting right of way to the Jacksonville and Saint Augustine Company, for 100 feet in width on each side of road and any of its branches.					
Colorado Territory.	June	8, 1872	do	339	Act granting the right of way to the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company, for 100 feet in width on each side of road, &c.					
Alabama	June	8, 1872	do	340	Act granting right of way to the Pensacola and Louisville Company, for 100 feet in width on each side of road, &c.					
New Mexico	June	8, 1872	do	343	Act granting right of way to the New Mexico and Gulf Railway Company, for 100 feet in width on each side of road, &c.					
WAGON-ROADS.										
Wisconsin	Mar.	3, 1863	12	797	From Fort Wilkins, Copper Harbor, Michigan, to Fort Howard, Green Bay, Wisconsin.	3 and 15	302, 930. 96	302, 930. 96	37, 326. 31	302, 930. 96
Do	June	8, 1868	15	67	Time extended for completion road to Mar. 1, 1870.					
Do	May	6, 1870	16	121	Act extending time for completion of road to January 1, 1872.					
Michigan	Mar.	3, 1863	12	797	From Fort Wilkins, Copper Harbor, Michigan, to Fort Howard, Green Bay, Wisconsin.	3 and 15	221, 013. 27	221, 013. 00	95, 957. 91	143, 816. 76
Do	June	8, 1868	15	67	Act extending time for completion of road to March 1, 1870.					
Do	May	6, 1870	16	121	Act extending time for completion of road to January 1, 1872.					
Do	Apr.	24, 1872	Pam. laws	56	Act extending time for completion of road to January 1, 1874.					
Do	June	20, 1864, providing for two roads.	13	140	No maps filed; limitations of grant expired June 20, 1869.					
Oregon	July	2, 1864	13	355	Oregon Central Military Road	3	720, 000. 00	720, 000. 00	123, 146. 05	333, 409. 01
Do	Dec.	26, 1866	14	374	Act making provision for indemnity limits of six miles.	6				
Do	Mar.	3, 1869	15	338	Act extending time for completion of road to July 2, 1872.					
Do	July	4, 1866	14	86	Corvallis and Acquina Bay Military Road	3	76, 800. 00	76, 800. 00	20, 878. 88	57, 506. 89
Do	July	5, 1866	14	89	Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain Military Road.	3 alternate sections selected within 6 m. l.	460, 000. 00	460, 000. 00	61, 127. 83	107, 942. 28
Do	July	15, 1871	16	363	An act amendatory to original act					
Do	Feb.	25, 1867	14	409	Dallas Military Road	3 and 10	556, 800. 00	556, 800. 00	126, 910. 23	126, 910. 23
Do	Mar.	3, 1869	15	340	Military road from Coos Bay to Roseburgh	3 and 6	75, 000. 00	50, 000. 00		

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RECAPITULATION.

States.	Estimated quantity embraced in the limits of the grants, (acres.)	Estimated quantity which the company will receive from the grants, (acres.)	Number of acres certified or patented under the grants, (acres.)
Illinois	2,595,053.00	2,595,053.00	2,595,053.00
Mississippi	2,062,240.00	1,137,130.00	933,1[illegible]
Alabama	3,579,120.00	2,708,135.00	2,596,3[illegible]
Florida	2,360,114.00	1,760,467.00	1,760,4[illegible]
Louisiana	1,578,720.00	660,411.70	1,072,4[illegible]
Arkansas	4,878,149.14	2,753,171.00	1,906,003.4[illegible]
Missouri	2,965,160.21	1,949,175.00	1,823,77[illegible]
Iowa	6,795,527.31	4,064,545.11	3,510,762.7[illegible]
Michigan	4,712,480.29	3,239,110.75	2,641,327.[illegible]
Wisconsin	3,758,436.07	3,143,458.00	1,643,013.7[illegible]
Minnesota	9,913,495.95	7,507,492.95	3,897,651.4[illegible]
Kansas	9,370,000.00	4,297,000.00	676,531.21
	54,588,495.97	35,815,149.51	24,899,244.[illegible]
Corporations: Pacific Railroads	159,689,966.00	150,299,966.00	3,725,750.[illegible]
	214,278,461.97	186,115,115.51	28,624,995.[illegible]
Wagon-roads: Wisconsin	302,930.96	302,930.96	302,930.[illegible]
Michigan	221,013.27	221,013.60	143,51[illegible]
Oregon	1,168,600.00	1,143,600.00	625,76[illegible]
	215,971,006.20	187,782,659.47	29,697,511.[illegible]
Deduct for lands reverted and lapsed, and for lands declared forfeited by Congress	6,539,544.55	4,350,385.75	4,007,[illegible]
Total	209,431,461.65	183,432,273.72	25,689,921.[illegible]

WILLIS DRUMMOND, *Commissioner.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
General Land Office, October 26, 1872.

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No. 13.—*Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, by the General Land Office.*

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1873.
SALARIES.			
Commissioner General Land Office, act of July 4, 1836, (Stat. L., vol. 5, p. 111, sec. 10.)	$3,000 00		
Chief clerk, act of March 3, 1853, (Stat. L., vol. 111, p. 211, sec. 3)...	2,000 00		
Recorder, act of July 4, 1836, (Stat. L., vol. 5, p. 111, sec. 4;) act of March 3, 1837, (Stat., vol. 5, p. 164, sec. 1.)	2,000 00		
Three principal clerks, of public lands, of private land claims, and surveys, at $1,800 each, act of July 4, 1836, (Stat. L., vol. 5, p. 109, sec. 2;) Stat. L., vol. 5, pp. 109, 111, secs. 2, 3.)	5,400 00		
Three clerks of class 4, act of March 3, 1853, (Stat. L., vol. 10, p. 211, sec. 3.)	5,400 00		
Twenty-three clerks of class 3, act of March 3, 1853, (Stat. L., vol. 10 p. 211, sec. 3;) act of April 22, 1854, (Stat. L., vol. 10, p. 276, sec. 1.)	36,800 00		
Forty clerks of class 2, (same acts).....	56,000 00		
Forty clerks of class 1, (same acts).....	48,000 00		
Draughtsman, at $1,600, and assistant draughtsman, at $1,400, act of July 4, 1836, (Stat. L., vol. 5, p. 112, sec. 10;) act of April 22, 1854, (Stat. L., vol. 10, p. 276, sec. 1.)	3,000 00		
Two messengers, at $840 each, and three assistant messengers, at $720 each, act of July 4, 1836, (Stat. L., vol. 5, p. 112, sec. 10;) act of August 18, 1856, (Stat. L., vol. 11, p. 145, sec. 1; act of March 3, 1869, (Stat. L., vol. 15, p. 287, sec. 1;) act of July 12, 1870, (Stat. L., vol. 16, p. 243, sec. 1.)	3,840 00		
Two packers, at $720 each, act of July 4, 1836, (Stat. L., vol. 5, p. 112 sec. 10;) act of March 3, 1869, (Stat. L., vol. 15, p. 287, sec. 1.)	1,440 00		
Seven laborers, at $720 each, act of August 18, 1856, (Stat. L., vol. 11 p. 145, sec. 1;) act March 3, 1869, (Stat. L., vol. 15, p. 257, sec. 1;) act of July 12, 1870, (Stat. L., vol. 16, p. 250, sec. 3.)	5,040 00	$171,920 00	$171,920 00
Additional clerks on account of military bounty lands.			
One principal clerk as director, act of March 3, 1855, (Stat. L., vol. 10 p. 664, sec. 1.)	2,000 00		
One clerk of class 3, (same act)	1,600 00		
Four clerks of class 2, (same act)	5,600 00		
Forty-five clerks of class 1, act of March 3, 1855, (Stat. L., vol. 10, p. 664, sec. 1;) act of July 12, 1870, (Stat. L., vol. 16, p. 243, sec. 1.)	42,000 00		
Two laborers, at $720 each, act of August 18, 1856, (vol. 11, p. 145, sec. 1;) act of March 3, 1869, (Stat. L., vol. 15, p. 287, sec. 1;) act of July 12, 1870, (Stat. L., vol. 16, p. 250, sec. 3.)	1,440 00	52,640 00	52,640 00
Commutation of President's secretary to sign patents for public lands, act of July 4, 1836, (Stat. L., vol. 5, p. 111, sec. 6.)	1,500 00	1,500 00	1,500 00
CONTINGENT EXPENSES.			
Stationery, diagrams, parchment paper for land patents, furniture and repairs of the same; miscellaneous items, including those of the city newspapers, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office; advertising and telegraphing. (See note.)	30,000 00		20,000 00
NOTE.—The sum of $20,000 appropriated for these purposes for the year ending June 30, 1873, is insufficient to meet the demands upon this fund. The sum of $30,000 is therefore submitted as the lowest amount which will be required to meet the incidental expenses of this office.			

WILLIS DRUMMOND, *Commissioner.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
General Land Office, October 26, 1872.

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No. 14.—*Estimate of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, by the General Land Office.*

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1873.
ESTIMATE FOR PRINTING, BINDING, ETC. (Act of May 8, 1872, sec. 2.)			
Land office reports, with accompanying map, circulars, patents, tract books, indices, records, field notes, abstracts, and other miscellaneous printing and binding required for the use of the office.	$30,000 00	$30,000 00	
COLLECTING REVENUE FROM SALES OF PUBLIC LAND.			
Salaries and commissions of registers and receivers. (See detailed herewith. See note No. 1.)	498,700 00	498,700 00	$451,300 00
Incidental expenses of the several land offices	55,040 00	55,040 00	51,175 00
Expense of depositing public moneys	13,000 00	13,000 00	13,000 00
NOTE No. 1.—This estimate is for a larger amount than appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, owing to the opening of additional land offices.			

WILLIS DRUMMOND, *Commissioner.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
General Land Office, October 26, 1872.

Detailed estimate of amount required for salaries and commissions of registers and receivers and incidental expenses of the several land offices during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

State.	Land offices.	Salaries and commissions.	Incidental expenses.	Total.
Alabama	Huntsville	$6,000	$600	
	Montgomery	6,000	1,000	
	Mobile	5,000	500	$19,100
Arizona	Prescott	3,000	400	3,400
Arkansas	Dardanelle	6,000	600	
	Harrison	6,000	600	
	Little Rock	6,000	900	
	Camden	6,000	740	20,240
California	San Francisco	6,000	900	
	Sacramento	6,000	600	
	Marysville	6,000	900	
	Humboldt	6,000	900	
	Susanville	6,000	900	
	Stockton	6,000	900	
	Los Angeles	6,000	600	
	Visalia	6,000	900	
	Shasta	6,000	900	61,500
Ohio	Chillicothe	2,000	550	2,550
Indiana	Indianapolis	1,500	300	1,800
Missouri	Boonville	6,000	750	
	Ironton	6,000	600	
	Springfield	6,000	600	19,350
Mississippi	Jackson	6,000	600	6,600
Louisiana	Natchitoches	4,000	600	
	Monroe	5,000	600	
	New Orleans	6,000	600	16,200
Michigan	Detroit	6,000	800	
	East Saginaw	6,000	600	
	Ionia	5,000	600	
	Marquette	6,000	600	
	Traverse City	6,000	600	30,200
Florida	Tallahassee	6,000	600	
	Gainesville	6,000	600	13,200
Iowa	Fort Des Moines	5,000	500	
	Council Bluffs	5,000	500	
	Fort Dodge	6,000	600	
	Sioux City	6,000	600	24,200

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Detailed estimate of amount required for salaries and commissions, &c.—Continued.

State.	Land offices.	Salaries and commissions.	Incidental expenses.	Total.
Nevada	Carson City	$5,000	$500	
	Austin	5,000	500	
	Belmont	3,000	300	
	Aurora	3,000	300	
	Elko	6,000	600	$24,200
Washington	Olympia	6,000	600	
	Vancouver	6,000	600	
	Walla Walla	6,000	600	19,800
Oregon	Oregon City	6,000	600	
	Roseburgh	6,000	600	
	Le Grand	6,000	600	
	Linkville	6,000	600	26,400
Colorado	Pueblo	6,000	600	
	Central City	4,000	400	
	Denver City	6,000	600	
	Fair Play	5,000	500	23,100
Illinois	Springfield	1,200	600	1,800
Idaho	Boise City	3,000	300	
	Lewiston	2,000	200	5,500
Wyoming	Cheyenne	4,000	400	4,400
Wisconsin	Menasha	6,000	600	
	Falls St. Croix	6,000	600	
	Wausau	6,000	600	
	La Crosse	6,000	600	
	Bayfield	6,000	600	
	Eau Claire	6,000	600	39,600
Minnesota	Taylor's Falls	6,000	600	
	Saint Cloud	6,000	600	
	Du Luth	6,000	600	
	Alexandria	6,000	600	
	Jackson	6,000	600	
	New Ulm	6,000	600	
	Litchfield	6,000	600	
	Redwood Falls	6,000	600	
	Oak Lake	6,000	600	59,400
Dakota	Springfield	4,000	400	
	Vermillion	6,000	600	
	Pembina	6,000	600	
	Yankton	6,000	600	24,200
Kansas	Topeka	6,000	900	
	Salina	6,000	600	
	Independence	6,000	600	
	Wichita	6,000	600	
	Concordia	6,000	600	
	Cawker City	6,000	600	39,900
Nebraska	West Point	4,000	400	
	Beatrice	6,000	600	
	Lincoln	6,000	600	
	Dakota City	4,000	400	
	Grand Island	6,000	600	
	North Platte	6,000	600	
	Lowell	6,000	600	41,800
Montana	Helena	5,000	500	5,500
Utah	Salt Lake City	6,000	600	6,600
New Mexico	Santa Fé	4,000	400	4,400
Total		498,700	55,040	553,740

WILLIS DRUMMOND,
Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
General Land Office, October 26, 1872.

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No. 15.—*Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, by the General Land Office.*

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimates by surveyors general.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1873.
PUBLIC LANDS.				
*Office of surveyor general of Louisiana.**				
Salaries:				
Surveyor general, per act March 3, 1831, (4 Stat., p. 493, sec. 5.)	$2,000	$2,000		
Clerks in his office, per act May 9, 1836, (5 Stat., p. 26, sec. 1.)	8,100	8,100	$10,100	$6,200
Contingent expenses:				
Rent of office for surveyor general, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, per act March 3, 1831, (4 Stat., p. 493, sec. 4.)	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
Office of surveyor general of Florida.†				
Salaries:				
Surveyor general, per act March 3, 1823, (3 Stat., p. 755, sec. 7.)	2,000	2,000		
Clerks in his office, per act May 9, 1836, (5 Stat., p. 26, sec. 1.)	4,200	4,200	6,200	6,200
Contingent expenses:				
Rent of office for surveyor general, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, per act May 9, 1836, (5 Stat., p. 26, sec. 1.)	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
Office of surveyor general of Minnesota.‡				
Salaries:				
Surveyor general, per acts May 18, 1796, and March 3, 1857, (1 Stat., p. 468, sec. 10; 11 Stat., p. 212, sec. 1.)	2,000	2,000		
Clerks in his office, per acts May 9, 1836, and March 3, 1857, (5 Stat., p. 26, sec. 1; 11 Stat., p. 212, sec. 1.)	8,400	8,400	10,400	12
Contingent expenses:				
Rent of office for surveyor general, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, per act March 9, 1836, (5 Stat., p. 26, sec. 1.)	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200
Office of surveyor general of Dakota.§				
Salaries:				
Surveyor general, per act March 2, 1861, (12 Stat., p. 244, sec. 17.)	2,000	2,000		
Clerks in his office, per act March 2, 1861, (12 Stat., p. 244, sec. 17.)	6,300	6,300	8,300	14,000
Contingent expenses:				
Rent of office for surveyor general, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, per act March 2, 1861, (12 Stat., p. 244, sec. 17.)	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Office of surveyor general of Kansas.‖				
Salaries:				
Surveyor general, per act July 22, 1854, (10 Stat., p. 309, sec. 10.)	2,000	2,000		
Clerks in his office, per act July 22, 1854, (10 Stat., p. 309, sec. 10.)	7,500	7,500	9,500	9,500
Contingent expenses:				
Rent of office for surveyor general, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, per act July 22, 1854, (10 Stat., p. 309, sec. 10.)	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Office of surveyor general of Colorado.¶				
Salaries:				
Surveyor general, per act February 28, 1861, (12 Stat., p. 176, sec. 17.)	3,000	3,000		
Clerks in his office, per act February 28, 1861, (12 Stat., p. 176, sec. 17.)	6,300	6,300	9,300	9,300

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No. 15.—*Estimates of appropriations required by the General Land Office, &c.*—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimates by surveyors general.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1873.
Contingent expenses:				
Rent of office for surveyor general, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, per act February 28, 1861, (12 Stat., p. 176, sec. 17.)	$2,000		$2,000	$2,000
Office of surveyor general of New Mexico. *				
Salaries:				
Surveyor general, per act July 22, 1854, (10 Stat., p. 309, sec. 10.)	3,000	$3,000		
Clerks in his office, per act July 22, 1854, (10 Stat., p. 309, sec. 10.)	20,000	6,300	9,300	9,300
Contingent expenses:				
Rent of office for surveyor general, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, per act July 22, 1854, (10 Stat., p. 309, sec. 10.)	2,750		2,000	2,000
Office of surveyor general of California. †				
Salaries:				
Surveyor general, per act May 30, 1862, (12 Stat., p. 410, sec. 9.)		3,000		
Clerks in his office, per act March 3, 1853, (10 Stat., p. 245, sec. 2.)		25,000	28,000	29,000
Contingent expenses:				
Rent of office for surveyor general, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, per act March 3, 1853, (10 Stat., p. 245, sec. 2.)			7,500	7,500
Office of surveyor general of Idaho. ‡				
Salaries:				
Surveyor general, per act June 29, 1866, (14 Stat., p. 77, sec. 1.)	3,000	3,000		
Clerks in his office, per act June 29, 1866, (14 Stat., p. 77, sec. 1.)	4,000	4,000	7,000	11,000
Contingent expenses:				
Rent of office for surveyor general, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, per act June 29, 1866, (14 Stat., p. 77, sec. 1.)	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,500
Office of surveyor general of Nevada. §				
Salaries:				
Surveyor general, per act July 4, 1866, (14 Stat., p. 86, sec. 4.)	3,000	3,000		
Clerks in his office, per act July 4, 1866, (14 Stat., p. 86, sec. 4.)	6,300	6,300	9,300	9,300
Contingent expenses:				
Rent of office for surveyor general, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, per act July 14, 1866, (14 Stat., p. 86, sec. 4.)	4,200	3,700	3,700	3,700
Office of surveyor general of Oregon. ‖				
Salaries:				
Surveyor general, per act May 30, 1862, (12 Stat., p. 410, sec. 9.)	2,500	2,500		
Clerks in his office, per act September 27, 1850, (9 Stat., p. 496, sec. 2.)	6,600	5,400	7,900	7,900
Contingent expenses:				
Rent of office for surveyor general, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, per act September 27, 1850, (9 Stat., p. 496, sec. 2.)	2,000		2,000	2,000
Office of surveyor general of Washington. ¶				
Salaries:				
Surveyor general, per acts July 17, 1854, (10 Stat., p. 306, sec. 7,) and May 30, 1862, (12 Stat., p. 410, sec. 9.)	2,500	2,500		
Clerks in his office, per act March 3, 1855, (10 Stat., p. 674, sec. 26.)	7,200	7,000	9,500	9,500

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No. 15.—*Estimates of appropriations required by the General Land Office, &c.*—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimates by surveyors general.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1873.
Contingent expenses:				
Rent of office for surveyor general, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, per act July 17, 1854, (10 Stat.. p. 306, sec. 7.)	$2,000	$2,000	$2,000	$2,000
*Office of surveyor general of Nebraska and Iowa.**				
Salaries:				
Surveyor general, per acts July 17, 1854, (10 Stat., p. 306, sec. 7,) and May 30, 1862, (12 Stat., p. 410, sec. 9.)	2,000	2,000		
Clerks in his office, per act May 30, 1862, (12 Stat., p. 410, sec. 9.)	8,700	6,300	8,300	11,600
Contingent expenses:				
Rent of office for surveyor general, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, per acts June 12, 1838, (5 Stat., p. 243,) and March 2, 1867, (14 Stat., p. 448, sec. 1.)	3,000	2,500	2,500	2,000
Office of surveyor general of Montana.†††				
Salaries:				
Surveyor general, per act March 2, 1867, (14 Stat.. p. 542, sec. 1.)	3,000	3,000		
Clerks in his office, per act March 2, 1867, (14 Stat., p. 542, sec. 1.)	7,800	6,000	9,000	9,000
Contingent expenses:				
Rent of office for surveyor general, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, per act March 2, 1867, (14 Stat., p. 542, sec. 1.)	3,000		2,500	2,000
Office of surveyor general of Utah.‡‡‡				
Salaries:				
Surveyor general, per act July 16, 1868, (15 Stat., p. 91, sec. 1.)	3,000	3,000		
Clerks in his office, per act July 16, 1868, (15 Stat., p. 91, sec. 1.)	4,700	4,700	7,700	7,700
Contingent expenses:				
Rent of office for surveyor general, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, per act July 16, 1868, (15 Stat., p. 91, sec. 1.)	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,500
Office of surveyor general of Wyoming.§§§				
Salaries:				
Surveyor general, per act Feb. 5, 1870, (16 Stat., p. 65, sec. 2.)	3,000	3,000		
Clerks in his office, per act Feb. 5, 1870, (16 Stat., p. 65, sec. 2.)	6,000	6,700	9,700	9,700
Contingent expenses:				
Rent of office for surveyor general, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, per act Feb. 5, 1870, (16 Stat., p. 65, sec. 2.)	2,500		2,500	2,500
Office of surveyor general of Arizona.‖‖‖				
Salaries:				
Surveyor general, per act July 11, 1870, (16 Stat., p. 230, sec. 1.)	3,000	3,000		
Clerks in his office, per act July 11, 1870, (16 Stat., p. 230, sec. 1.)	4,000	4,000	7,000	7,000
Contingent expenses:				
Rent of office for surveyor general, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, per act July 11, 1870, (16 Stat., p. 230, sec. 1.)	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
Office of recorder of land titles in Missouri.¶¶¶				
Salary:				
Recorder of land titles in Missouri, per act March 2, 1805, (2 Stat., p. 326, sec. 3.)			500	

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NOTES TO THE FOREGOING TABLE.

The organic act of this surveying district provides $2,500 for clerk hire and $1,000 for contingent expenses. These amounts being inadequate, the present estimates are submitted as absolutely required for the service, involving restoration of surveying archives destroyed during the late war.

† The organic act of this surveying district provides $3,500 for clerk hire and $1,000 for contingent expenses. These amounts being inadequate, the present estimates are submitted as absolutely required for the service.

‡ The organic act of this surveying district provides $6,300 for clerk hire and $1,000 for contingent expenses. These amounts being inadequate, the present estimates are submitted as absolutely required for the service consequent on rapid progress of the Northern Pacific and other railroads, calling for more extensive surveying operations in the field and office.

§ The organic act of this surveying district provides $1,000 for contingent expenses. This amount being inadequate, the present estimate is submitted as absolutely required for the service.

‖ The organic act of this surveying district provides $6,300 for clerk hire and $1,000 for contingent expenses. These amounts being inadequate, the present estimates are submitted as absolutely required for the service.

¶ The organic act of this surveying district provides $4,000 for clerk hire and $1,000 for contingent expenses. These amounts are inadequate, and the present estimates are submitted as absolutely required for the service.

** The organic act of this surveying district provides $4,000 for clerk hire and $1,000 for contingent expenses. These amounts being inadequate, the present estimates are submitted as absolutely required for the service.

†† The organic act of this surveying district provides $11,000 per annum for clerk hire, and for incidental expenses not exceeding $10,000. The intricate business under numerous laws of Congress requiring much greater amount of appropriation for clerks in the surveyor general's office than several past appropriations within the maximum of $11,000 afforded, arrears in the preparation of the descriptive notes of surveys for the local land offices took place to an extent calling for increased appropriation, and to bring up such arrears, accumulated during nine years past, the estimate of $25,000 is actually necessary.

‡‡ The organic act of this surveying district provides $1,000 for contingent expenses. The amount being inadequate, the present estimate is submitted as absolutely required for the service.

§§ The organic act of this surveying district provides $4,000 for clerk hire and $1,000 for contingent expenses. These amounts being inadequate, the present estimates are submitted as absolutely required for the service.

‖‖ The organic act of this surveying district provides $4,000 for clerk hire and $1,000 for contingent expenses. These amounts being inadequate, the present estimates are submitted as absolutely required for the service.

¶¶ The organic act of this surveying district provides $4,000 for clerk hire and $1,000 for contingent expenses. These amounts being inadequate, the present estimates are submitted as absolutely required for the service.

*** The organic act of this surveying district provides $6,300 for clerk hire and $1,000 for contingent expenses. The latter amount being inadequate, the present estimate is submitted as absolutely required for the service.

††† The organic act of this surveying district provides $4,000 for clerk hire and $1,000 for contingent expenses. These amounts having proved inadequate, the present estimates are submitted as absolutely required for the service.

‡‡‡ The organic act of this surveying district provides $4,000 for clerk hire and $1,000 for contingent expenses. These amounts having proved inadequate, the present estimates are submitted as absolutely required for the service.

§§§ The organic act of this surveying district provides $4,000 for clerk hire and $1,000 for incidental expenses. These amounts being inadequate, the present estimates are submitted as absolutely required for the service.

‖‖‖ The organic act of this surveying district provides $1,000 for contingent expenses. This amount being inadequate, the present estimate is submitted as absolutely required for the service.

¶¶¶ No appropriation having been made for the recorder's compensation for the years ending June 30, 1872 and 1873, a deficiency estimate will be submitted for that purpose.

WILLIS DRUMMOND,
Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
General Land Office, October 26, 1872.

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No. 16.—*Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, by the General Land Office.*

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimates by surveyors general.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1873.
SURVEYING THE PUBLIC LANDS.				
In Louisiana:				
1. At rates not exceeding $10 per lineal mile for township and $8 for section lines, (appropriated, Laws 1871-'72, p. 357, sec. 1.)	$26,100		$26,100	$1[illegible]
In Florida:				
2. At rates not exceeding $10 per lineal mile for standard, $7 for township, and $6 for section lines, (appropriated, Laws 1871-'72, p. 357, sec. 1.)	12,000		12,000	1[illegible]
In Minnesota:				
3. At rates not exceeding $14 per lineal mile for standard, $12 for township, and $10 for section lines, (appropriated, Laws 1871-'72, p. 357, sec. 1.)	50,000		50,000	7[illegible]
In Dakota:				
4. At rates not exceeding $12 per lineal mile for standard, $9 for township, and $8 for section lines, (appropriated, Laws 1871-'72, p. 357, sec. 1.)	100,000		80,000	[illegible]
In Montana:				
5. At rates not exceeding $15 per lineal mile for standard, $12 for township, and $10 for section lines, (appropriated, Laws 1871-'72, p. 357, sec. 1.)	101,000		60,000	[illegible]
In Nebraska:				
6. At rates not exceeding $12 per lineal mile for standard, $9 for township, and $8 for section lines, (appropriated, Laws 1871-'72, p. 357, sec. 1.)	81,240		60,000	[illegible]
In Kansas:				
7. At rates not exceeding $12 per lineal mile for standard, $9 for township, and $8 for section lines, (appropriated, Laws 1871-'72, p. 357, sec. 1.)	69,880		60,000	[illegible]
In Colorado:				
8. At rates not exceeding $15 per lineal mile for standard, $12 for township, and $10 for section lines, (appropriated, Laws 1871-'72, p. 357, sec. 1.)	117,750		80,000	[illegible]
In Idaho:				
9. At rates not exceeding $15 per lineal mile for standard, $12 for township, and $10 for section lines, (appropriated, Laws 1871-'72, p. 357, sec. 1.)	57,510		40,000	[illegible]
In New Mexico:				
10. At rates not exceeding $15 per lineal mile for standard, $12 for township, and $10 for section lines, (appropriated, Laws 1871-'72, p. 357, sec. 1.)	221,070		30,000	[illegible]
In California:				
11. At rates not exceeding $15 per lineal mile for standard, $14 for township, and $12 for section lines; and for heavily timbered lands lying in the mountains at augmented rates at not exceeding $18 per lineal mile for standard, $16 for township, and $14 for section lines, (appropriated, Laws 1871-'72, p. 358, sec. 1.)			90,000	[illegible]
In Oregon:				
12. At rates not exceeding $15 per lineal mile for standard, $14 for township, and $12 for section lines; and for heavily timbered lands lying west of the Cascade Mountains at augmented rates at not exceeding $18 per lineal mile for standard, $16 for township, and $14 for section lines, (appropriated, Laws 1871-'72, p. 358, sec. 1.)	100,830		70,000	[illegible]
In Washington:				
13. At rates not exceeding $15 per lineal mile for standard, $14 for township, and $12 for section lines; and for heavily timbered lands lying west of the Cascade Mountains at augmented rates at not exceeding $18 per lineal mile for standard, $16 for township, and $14 for section lines, (appropriated, Laws 1871-'72, p. 358, sec. 1.)	96,800		70,000	[illegible]
In Utah:				
14. At rates not exceeding $15 per lineal mile for standard, $12 for township, and $10 for section lines, (appropriated, Laws 1871-'72, p. 358, sec. 1.)	25,000		25,000	[illegible]
In Nevada:				
15. At rates not exceeding $15 per lineal mile for standard, $12 for township, and $10 for section lines, (appropriated, Laws 1871-'72, p. 358, sec. 1.)	59,500		30,000	[illegible]

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No. 16.—*Estimates of appropriations required by the General Land Office, &c.*—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.	Estimates by surveyors general.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1873.
In Wyoming:				
16. At rates not exceeding $15 per lineal mile for standard, $12 for township, and $10 for section lines, (appropriated, Laws 1871–72, p. 358, sec. 1.)			$60,000	$40,000
In Arizona:				
17. At rates not exceeding $15 per lineal mile for standard, $12 for township, and $10 for section lines, (appropriated, Laws 1871–72, p. 357, sec. 1.)	$30,000		30,000	15,000
(a) For survey of the western boundary of Wyoming at a rate not exceeding $50 per lineal mile, estimated distance 277 miles, (submitted.)			13,850	
(b) For survey of so much of the south boundary of Colorado Territory as lies between the 25th and 26th meridians west of Washington, at a rate not exceeding $40 per lineal mile, estimated distance 60 miles, (submitted.)			2,400	
(c) For survey of so much of the eastern boundary of New Mexico as lies between the northwest corner of Texas and the 37th parallel of north latitude, at a rate not exceeding $40 per lineal mile, estimated distance 35 miles, (submitted.)			1,400	
(d) For survey of the boundary between the Territories of Idaho and Washington, at a rate not exceeding $60 per lineal mile, estimated distance 180 miles, (submitted.)			10,800	
18. For occasional examinations of the public surveys in the several surveying districts, in order to test the accuracy of the work in the field, (act Mar. 3, 1853, 10 Stats., p. 247, sec. 10.)			10,000	
19. For expenses of survey, appraisement, and other contingent expenses for carrying out the provisions of the act of February 24, 1871, providing for the sale of useless military reservations, (act Feb. 24, 1871, 16 Stats., p. 430.)			20,000	
Total			951,550	772,000

EXPLANATION OF THE FOREGOING ESTIMATES.

1. $26,100 is estimated for subdivisional surveys in the southeastern district, east and west of the Mississippi; north of Red River, northwestern and southwestern districts.

2. $12,000 is estimated for surveying township and section lines in the southern peninsula of Florida.

3. $50,000 is estimated for surveys of guide meridians, standard parallels, township and section lines situated east and west of the Mississippi, along the routes of several railroads traversing the State where actual settlers are awaiting the surveys.

4. $80,000 is estimated for the extension of the lines of public surveys in Dakota, between the Red River of the North and the Missouri River, required by settlers along the route of the Northern Pacific Railroad and in the valley of the Red River of the North.

5. $60,000 is estimated for the extension of public surveys along the Northern Pacific Railroad and in mineral districts, as well as other portions of the Territory where actual settlements have been made and are awaiting subdivisional surveys.

6. $60,000 is estimated for the survey of guide meridians, standard parallels, township and subdivisional lines within the limits of the Union Pacific Railroad, to enable the company to select sections granted and settlers to know the even numbered sections, so as to make improvements thereon without running risk of finding themselves on sections granted to railroad.

7. $60,000 is estimated for the extension of the lines of public surveys in the western portion of the State of Kansas and in the southwestern angle thereof, and along the several railroad routes and in regions where actual settlements have been made and requiring subdivisional surveys.

8. $80,000 is estimated for the survey of public lands lying east and west of the Rocky Mountains, chiefly within the railroad limits; and also in the mineral districts, and in such other localities as require surveyed lands to accommodate actual settlers.

9. $40,000 is estimated for the survey of public lands required for settlement and for the extension of township and section lines to mineral regions in order to enable miners to locate their claims within specific townships and sections; also to accommodate settlers along the Northern Pacific Railroad.

10. $30,000 is estimated in view of the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad through the Territory, and in order to afford facilities to actual settlers along the road to select lands not inuring to the railroad; also to extend the lines of public surveys to agricultural and mineral lands.

11. $90,000 is estimated for the survey of public lands in the northern part of California; also for the extension of the public lands over finally confirmed claims not requested to be surveyed by grantees within ten months after July 23, 1866, or ten months after final confirmation thereafter made, as provided in the 8th section of "An act to quiet land titles in California," approved July 23, 1866. (Stats., vol. 14, p. 220.)

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12. $70,000 is estimated for the survey of public lands within the limits of the Northern Pacific and Oregon and California Railroads; also along the wagon roads from Eugene City to the eastern boundary of the State, and from Albany in the direction of Canyon City, and in other localities required by actual settlers.

13. $70,000 is estimated for the extension of the lines of public surveys in the eastern part of the Territory within the limits of the Northern Pacific Railroad grant; also west of the Cascade Mountains where the lands are covered by dense forests and heavy undergrowth, in order to bring them into market and protect the same from spoliation.

14. $25,000 is estimated for continuing the surveys of public lands along the route of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads; also for the extension of the lines to mineral regions of the Territory, to enable miners to locate properly their claims by legal subdivisions.

15. $50,000 is estimated for the survey of public lands adapted for grazing, agricultural, and mineral pursuits, situated in the southern and southwestern portions of the State.

16. $60,000 is estimated for the extension of the surveys within the limits of the Union Pacific Railroad required to enable the company entitled to odd sections of land and settlers to know the even-numbered sections in order to make improvements thereon; also, for the survey of pastoral and mineral lands in different localities as may be applied for.

17. $30,000 is estimated for the survey of public lands in the Territory, chiefly in that part of the Colorado River Valley lying between Fort Mojave and the mouth of the Gila River, where choice lands for settlement and timber purposes are found and are already occupied by numerous settlers. It is proposed to survey timbered lands so as to bring the same into an early market, with the view of protecting them from spoliation by settlers and lumbermen.

a, b, c, d. These estimates are necessary to separate several jurisdictions of Territories, so that the respective inhabitants may know to which particular Territory their rights of citizenship belong; the boundaries are needed to close the lines of public surveys thereon based upon different bases and meridians; also, to enable the land officers to know that public lands disposed of by them are within their respective districts; and to afford facilities to settlers on surveyed and unsurveyed lands to apply to the proper land officers to file declarations and enter lands.

18. $10,000 is estimated to cover expenses of examiners to be designated by surveyors general, under the provision of the tenth section of "An act to provide for the survey of public lands," &c., approved March 3, 1853; this sum has become necessary, and is to be apportioned to different districts, according to the exigencies of the service.

19. For the survey of that portion of Fort Bridger, Wyoming, no longer needed for military purposes, 484 square miles, $10,400. For the survey of Fort Sumner, New Mexico, 21.5 square miles, $500. For salary of appraisers, contingent expenses, expenses of sale, &c., $9,100.

WILLIS DRUMMOND,
Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
General Land Office, October 26, 1872.

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REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.

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REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Pension-Office, Washington, D. C., November 15, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the transactions of this Bureau for the year ending June 30, 1872:

EXHIBIT OF PENSION-ROLLS.

The pension-rolls exhibit a greater increase for the past year than any since the year ending June 30, 1867. There have been added thereto, by the allowance of new claims, 6,317 Army invalid pensioners; 7,120 Army widow and dependent relative pensioners; 151 Navy invalid pensioners; 124 Navy widow and dependent relative pensioners; 17,021 survivors of the war of 1812; and 3,105 widows of soldiers of the war of 1812, pensioned under the act of February 14, 1871, making a gross addition to the rolls of 33,838 new pensioners. The losses to the rolls have been as follows: By death, re-enlistment, recovery from disability of invalid pensioners, or failure to claim payment of pension for three years, 2,281; by death, or remarriage of widows and dependent relatives, expiration of minors' pensions, or failure to claim payment of pension for three years, 6,097; by death of survivors of the war of 1812, 604; by death of widows of soldiers of said war, pensioned under act of February 14, 1871, 122; making a total loss of 9,104.

The gross additions, 33,838, less the total loss, 9,104, give a net gain of 24,734 pensioners to the rolls during the year. These added to the number on the rolls June 30, 1871, 207,495, make the total number of pensioners of all classes June 30, 1872, 232,229, classified as follows:

Army invalids	95,405
Army widows and dependent relatives	113,518
Survivors of the war of 1812	17,100
Widows of soldiers of same	3,027
Navy invalids	1,449
Navy widows and dependent relatives	1,730

In addition, there have been increased the pensions of 5,116 Army invalids to the amount of $261,165.50 per annum. Sixty-eight Navy invalids to the amount of $3,915 per annum. Two hundred and ninety Army widows and minors to the amount of $15,853.35, and six Navy widows to the amount of $654 per annum. A total of 5,480 pensions increased, and a total increase to the annual amount of the pension-roll of $281,587.85 per annum.

The annual amount of Army invalid pensions has been increased from $8,266,969.10, June 30, 1871, to $8,611,854.91; the annual amount of Navy invalid pensions from $125,233.25 to $136,545.50; of Army widows and dependent relatives from $14,212,551.19 to $14,530,778.39; of Navy widows and dependent relatives from $257,682 to $269,208; of survivors of the war of 1812 from $67,792 to $1,641,600; of widows of soldiers of same, from $4,224 to $290,592; thus increasing the total annual amount of all pensions, June 30, 1871, ($22,804,994.29,) by the amount of $2,675,583.71, making the total annual amount of all pensions upon the roll, June 30, 1872, $25,480,578.

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The total amount, however, of the expenditures for all pension purposes for the fiscal year, as elsewhere shown, was $30,169,341, the difference between these sums being mostly the aggregate of arrearages upon pensions granted during the year, and including the salaries and commissions paid to agents, fees to ex-surgeons, and for artificial limbs, and expenses of the agencies.

INCREASED LOSS.

The roll of Army invalid pensions has increased from 91,290 June 30, 1871, to 95,405, June 30, 1872; of Army widows and dependent relatives from 112,428 to 113,518; of Navy invalid pensions from 1,377 to 1,449; of Navy widows and dependent relatives from 1,673 to 1,730; of survivors of the war of 1812, from 683 to 17,100; and the widows of the soldiers of the war of 1812 from 44 to 3,027.

Total June 30, 1871	[illegible]
Total June 30, 1872	[illegible]
Net increase	21,734

There have been dropped from the invalid rolls, from a variety of causes, a total of 2,281 pensioners.

From the widows and dependent relatives' roll by death, 805; by remarriage, 1,462; by children reaching the age of sixteen years, by failure to claim pension for three years, and other causes not reported, 4,230. Total, 6,097.

From the roll of survivors of the war of 1812 by death, 604; widows of soldiers of the war of 1812 by death, 122. Total, 726.

Grand total dropped from all causes, 9,104.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF THE GAINS, LOSSES, AND EXPENDITURES.

Below is a tabular statement of these gains and losses during the past year, together with net gain of expenditures.

Gains and losses during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1872.

	Number.	Number.	Annual amount.
INVALID ROLL.			
Added—Army original pensions	6,317		$424,[illegible]
Army increased pensions		5,116	261,[illegible]
Navy original pensions	151		11,[illegible]
Navy increased pensions		68	3,[illegible]
Total	6,468	5,184	704,[illegible]
Losses by death, re-enlistment, and recovery from disability	2,281		
Actual gain of invalid roll	4,187		
WIDOWS AND DEPENDENT RELATIVES ROLL.			
Added—Army pensioners, original	7,120		953,[illegible]
Army pensioners, increased		290	15,[illegible]
Navy pensioners, original	124		1[illegible]
Navy pensioners, increased		6	[illegible]
Total	7,244	296	993,[illegible]
Losses by death, remarriage, and expiration of minor's pension	6,097		
Actual gain	1,147		
WAR OF 1812.			
Added—Survivors	17,021		$1,634,[illegible]
Widows	3,105		29[illegible]
Total	20,126		1,932,[illegible]
Losses by death—Survivors	604		
Widows	122		69,[illegible]
Actual gain	726	19,400	1,862,[illegible]

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The following comparative statement will exhibit the number of all pensioners, together with the annual and total amount of expenditures for the years 1871 and 1872:

Condition of the rolls June 30, 1871.

Pensioners of all classes.	Number.	Annual amount of pension.	Paid during the year ended June 30, 1871, to pensioners of each class.
Invalid—Army	91,290	$8,141,735 85	$12,304,520 37
Navy	1,377	125,233 25	190,045 52
Widows and dependent relatives—Army	112,428	14,212,551 19	20,188,409 70
Navy	1,673	257,682 00	391,342 09
Soldiers and widows of war of 1812	727	67,792 00	3,066 05
	207,495	22,804,994 29	33,077,383 63

Condition of the pension-rolls June 30, 1872.

Number of pensioners.	Number.	Annual amount.	Paid to each class during the year ended June 30, 1872.
Invalids—Army	95,405	$8,611,854 91	$10,145,145 49
Navy	1,449	136,545 00	149,442 85
Soldiers—War of 1812	17,100	1,641,600 00	1,977,415 84
Widows—Army	113,518	14,530,778 39	17,266,156 02
War of 1812	3,027	290,592 00	335,993 63
Navy	1,730	269,208 00	295,186 57
	232,229	25,480,578 30	30,169,341 00

APPROPRIATIONS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

The amount appropriated for the payment of Army pensions other than those of War of 1812, for the year ended June 30, 1872, was $28,550,000.

The amount disbursed is as follows:

To invalids	$10,145,145 49
To widows and dependent relatives, including the cost of disbursement of Army pensions	17,266,156 62
Total	27,411,302 11

The amount appropriated for pensions to survivors of the war of 1812 was $4,500,000

The amount paid is as follows:

To survivors	$1,987,415 84
To widows of soldiers	335,993 63
Total	2,323,409 47

The amount appropriated for Navy pensioners was $500,000.

The amount disbursed to invalid pensioners, including the cost of disbursement of Navy pensions, was	$149,442 85
To widows	295,186 57
Total	444,629 42
Total Army appropriations	$33,050,000 00
Total disbursements	29,724,711 58
Unexpended	3,325,288 42
Total Navy appropriations	$500,000 00
Total disbursements	444,629 42
Unexpended	55,370 58

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Total of all appropriations	$33,550,000 00
Total of all expenditures	30,169,341 00
Total unexpended	3,380,659 00

Of the unexpended balance of the Army appropriation, there was in the hands of the pension-agents June 30, 1872, $984,582.36. (See Table D, appendix.)

Of the unexpended balance of the Navy appropriation, there was in the hands of the pension-agents June 30, 1872, $25,669.57. (See Table H, appendix.)

These sums have, under the act of July 12, 1870, been covered into the Treasury.

The appropriations for the present fiscal year are:

For Army pensions	$30,000,000 00
For Navy pensions	480,000 00

Heretofore, appropriations have been for each class of pensions, as "invalids," "widows," &c., specifically. Appropriations for one class could not, under the law, be used to meet a deficiency in another.

Such distinction being unnecessary, and under the act of July 12, 1870, liable to embarrass the annual settlement of the accounts, the appropriations for the present year were, at the suggestion of this Office, made under two heads only, to wit: "For Army pensions" and "For Navy pensions."

NUMBER OF CLAIMS FOR PENSION ARISING FROM THE WAR OF THE REBELLION, FILED IN THE PENSION-OFFICE UP TO JUNE 30, 1872, WITH THE NUMBER ALLOWED, REJECTED, AND UNADJUDICATED AT THAT DATE.

An exhibit is given below of the number of claims for pension presented to this Office since June 30, 1861, for wounds or injuries received, disease contracted in or death resulting from service in the war of the rebellion, together with the number of each class of claims allowed during each fiscal year.

The number of claims filed during each year will be of interest in showing the increase in the several classes yearly, till a maximum was reached, with the irregular diminution since, which, while not sufficiently gradual or regular to form a basis for a reliable estimate of the number yet to be presented, will indicate the extent and duration of the work in this Office in adjudicating those claims, and the yearly demands upon the Treasury. It will be observed that the exhibit begins contemporaneous with the war of the rebellion.

Year ended June 30.	ARMY.				NAVY.			
	No. of applications filed.		No. of claims allowed.		No. of applications filed.		No. of claims allowed.	
	Invalids.	Widows.	Invalids.	Widows.	Invalids.	Widows.	Invalids.	Widows.
1862	1,362	1,000	329		60	65	78	[illegible]
1863	26,380	22,377	3,913	3,574	290	285	183	[illegible]
1864	20,263	32,627	16,742	22,148	3[illegible]5	324	271	[illegible]
1865	27,299	44,464	14,659	24,656	455	466	250	[illegible]
1866	35,799	28,732	21,913	27,023	350	375	238	[illegible]
1867	15,905	20,265	15,742	19,260	950	333	137	[illegible]
1868	7,292	13,099	8,991	18,940	170	207	135	[illegible]
1869	11,035	14,496	6,844	15,535	290	245	172	[illegible]
1870	12,991	11,400	5,242	12,267	260	200	149	[illegible]
1871	8,837	8,985	7,656	8,191	190	142	127	[illegible]
1872	8,857	6,755	6,060	7,057	240	178	151	[illegible]
Total	176,000	204,200	108,091	158,651	2,940	2,820	1,891	[illegible]

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RECAPITULATION.

Total number of Army applications filed		380,200
Total number of Navy applications filed		5,760
Total		385,960
Total number of Army pension claims allowed		266,742
Total number of Navy pension claims allowed		3,867
Total		270,609
Total number of Army invalid pension claims filed		176,000
Number allowed	108,091	
Number rejected	35,847	
		143,938
Number now pending		32,062
Total number of Army widow and dependent relatives' pension claims filed		204,200
Number allowed	158,651	
Number rejected	15,902	
		174,553
Number now pending		29,647
Total number of Navy invalid pension claims filed		2,940
Number allowed	1,891	
Number rejected	331	
		2,222
Number now pending		718
Total number of Navy widow and dependent relatives' pension claims filed		2,820
Number allowed	1,976	
Number rejected	219	
		2,195
Number now pending		625

Grand Summary.

Total filed	385,960
Total allowed	270,609
Total rejected	52,299
Total pending	63,052

The maximum of invalid claims filed was reached in 1866, immediately upon the close of the war. During the next year but 44 per cent., and the year succeeding but 20 per cent., of the number filed in 1866, were presented. Had this ratio of decrease continued, the claims would have been speedily exhausted; but in 1869 the percentage increased to 30 of the maximum year, and further increased to 36 per cent. in 1870. In 1871 and 1872 the number filed were equal to 24 per cent. of the maximum year. The claims presented during and immediately after the close of the war were chiefly for wounds or injuries received or disease which disabled the soldier from returning to his accustomed vocation in civil life; while those made in later years are largely on account of disease which developed to a disabling extent some time after his return from the Army, and are of somewhat doubtful origin.

Of 2,688,523 soldiers serving in the war, it will be seen that but 176,000, or but little over 6 per cent., have yet made claim for impaired health or disability resulting from their period of service. With so large a number yet possibly to be heard from, it is but reasonable to suppose that claims varying from 50 to 100 per cent. of the number pre-

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sented during the past year will be made yearly for several years to come.

The maximum of widows, minors, and dependent relatives' claims was reached in 1865, and the ratio of decrease since then has been exceedingly regular. The percentage of the maximum number filed in 1866 was 64; in 1867, 45; in 1868, 29; in 1869, 32; in 1870, 25; in 1871, 20; and in 1872, 15 per cent. The increase to 32 per cent. in 1869, from 29 per cent. in 1868, is due, undoubtedly, very much to the liberal provisions of the act of July 27, 1868, granting a separate pension to the minors of a deceased soldier by a former wife. This ratio of decrease will probably continue until about 50 per cent. of the number of the past year's applications have been reached.

There it will probably remain for several years to come. Claims of this class existing at the close of the war, or arising soon after, are believed to be already nearly exhausted, and the further supply will depend upon the more recent death of soldiers leaving widows surviving, or the remarriage of widows who have minor children entitled to succeed to the pension.

Advancing years and increasing infirmities also lead many parents who lost sons in the service to make claim for the benefits of the law granting pensions to dependent fathers and mothers. A large percentage of these claims will be rejected by reason of the inability of the claimants to establish actual dependence prior to death of sons.

Attention is here invited to Table I in the appendix, showing the number of pensioners, with the amount paid for pensions each year, from 1791 to 1872. This table has been prepared with much care after great research, and is as accurate as the records and material in possession of the Office will permit. It will be seen by this, that the amount paid for pensions increased rapidly from 1863 to 1869, when the maximum $28,445,089.09, resulting from the war of the rebellion, was apparently reached. In 1870, the amount fell to $27,780,811.81. In 1871, the amount paid was $33,077,383.63, but, as explained in my report of last year, this, by the operation of the act of July 8, 1870, making pensions payable quarterly, covered a period of fifteen months, (five quarters,) and indicated an annual expenditure of $26,461,906.91 only. During the past year the amount paid was $30,169,341, but of this sum $2,313,409.47 is a new expenditure, arising under the act of February 14, 1871, to soldiers of the war of 1812 and their widows, leaving but $27,855,931.53 chargeable to the original pension-roll. This is a slight increase over the amount paid in 1870, and is largely due to the great amount of arrears involved in the original claims allowed, the first payment frequently covering a period of seven or eight years. The aggregate of these arrears of pensions during the past year is shown by the excess of the total amount paid, $30,169,341, over the annual amount of the rolls, $25,480,578.

It is not probable that any causes will operate to materially reduce the rolls or the expenditures during the next four years, while more liberal legislation may increase both; and it is safe to predict that the amount required for pensioners for several years to come will approximate, if not exceed, $30,000,000 annually. We have reached the apex of the mountain, but it presents a plain of considerable extent, where there will be little fluctuation for several years.

The annual increased liberal legislation has fully kept pace with the natural yearly losses, as witnesses the act of February 14, 1871, which during the first year far exceeded the losses; and the act of June 8, 1872, which added an amount of $750,000 per annum to the rolls, without

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increasing the number of pensioners. All estimates, therefore, of a decrease of the pension-rolls will be mere speculation, so long as Congress continues to materially change the basis of pension.

THE AVERAGE PENSION.

An examination of the rolls develops the following facts as to the average pension, which may be of interest to those critically analyzing pension statistics:

Army invalid, $90.26 per annum; $7.52 per month.

Army widows and dependent relatives, $128 per annum; $10.66⅔ per month.

Navy invalids, $94.23 per annum; $7.85 per month.

Navy widows and dependent relatives, $135.61 per annum; $12.97 per month.

WIDOWS OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

Of this class of pensioners but few remain. There were upon the rolls—

June 30, 1868	888
June 30, 1869	887
June 30, 1870	727
June 30, 1871	634
June 30, 1872	471

Of 28,837 widows of revolutionary soldiers married prior to 1794, who have been pensioned, but six survived, June 30, 1872. Of 1,242 pensioned who were married between 1794 and 1800, but 16 survived at the above date. Efforts have been made to collect information relative to these survivors, so that a register of their names, residence, condition, age, and date of death might be prepared and continued till the last shall have passed away.

Circulars have been sent to the postmasters at their places of residence, and other parties from whom information might possibly be obtained. Of these circulars, 554 have been returned, 23 without satisfactory report, and 531 with the full information sought. Of these, 381 were reported living, and 150 as having died since January 1, 1870. Of those surviving, the names, age, and residence will be found in appendix marked K.

PENSIONERS OF THE WAR OF 1812.

During the fiscal year the Office has received the following number of claims for pensions, under the act of February 14, 1871: survivors, 6,546; widows, 3,815; total, 10,361. There were admitted during the year: survivors, 17,504; widows, 3,117; total, 20,621. The number rejected were: survivors, 3,273; widows, 1,572; total, 4,845. Total disposals: survivors, 20,777; widows, 4,689. Grand total, 25,466; leaving the following number of claims pending at the close of the year, viz: survivors, 6,809; widows, 4,276; total, 11,085.

The following table is subjoined showing the entire receipt of claims and the disposal thereof under the act in question since its passage, for a period embracing October 1, 1872.

Receipts.	Disposals. Survivors.			Receipts.	Disposals. Widows.			Total disposals of all kinds.
	Admitted	Rejected.	Total.		Admitted	Rejected.	Total.	
27,433	19,262	4,373	23,635	9,430	4,198	1,921	6,119	29,754

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Total receipt	Survivors	27,833
	Widows	9,430
		37,263
Total admissions	Survivors	19,262
	Widows	4,198
		23,460
Total rejections	Survivors	4,373
	Widows	1,921
		6,294
Total disposals	Survivors	23,635
	Widows	6,119
		29,754

Statement showing cause for rejection of claims filed under act of February 14, 1871, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1872.

Cause.	Survivors.	Widows.	Total.
Insufficient service	2,313	816	3,129
Marriage subsequent to treaty of peace		301	301
Remarriage after death of soldier		47	47
Consolidation and transfer	481	251	732
Miscellaneous	479	157	636
	3,273	1,572	4,845

It will appear that the percentage of rejections of this class of claims, as estimated in my last report, was slightly underrated, the result showing that an adverse decision has been had in 21 instead of 16⅔ per cent. of the cases adjusted, and it follows that my estimate of the probable amount required to pay all pensions granted under the provisions of this act was proportionally enlarged.

In view of the advanced age of these claimants, and as disclosed by our correspondence, their generally indigent circumstances, extraordinary and persistent efforts have been made to reach an early decision upon the cases presented, and the work thereon has been kept closely up to date throughout the entire fiscal year, and at this time we have but 7,529 claims pending. The present condition of the work confirms the prediction made in my last report, that the work of this division "will substantially be brought to a close by the 1st of May next, excepting current receipts and action upon the few claims that will demand attention for years to come." By the ensuing fiscal year the division of 1812 will be dissolved, and the remnant of its work merged in the permanent divisions of the Bureau.

INCREASE CASES UNDER THE ACT OF JUNE 8, 1872.

On the 8th day of June, 1872, Congress, by a re-enactment of the first section of the act of June 6, 1866, increased the rates of pension of the three special grades of the last-mentioned act from $15, $20, and $25 per month, to $18, $24, and $31.25, respectively. Immediately upon its passage I caused a careful estimate of the number of pensioners to be benefited by the law to be prepared, and as these were classes of pensioners whose disabilities were of a confirmed and totally helpless nature, I directed the organization of a force within the Finance Division to

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make the work under this act a specialty. As the basis of the increase had already been permanently established, at the allowance of the original pension, I did not deem a formal application and prosecution of a claim, or the employment o an attorney, necessary. These were accordingly dispensed with, and general directions given to pension-agents and pensioners to return to this Office all pension certificates of the above grades, that authority might be inscribed thereon for the payment of the increased rates. So vigorously was the work pushed forward that, upon the first quarterly pay-day succeeding the passage of the act, 9,206 certificates had been received, increased, and returned through the pension-agents to the pensioners for payment. It was estimated that 16,000 pensions would be affected by this increase. Up to November 1, 13,500 had been acted upon.

TABULAR STATEMENTS.

Accompanying this report various statistical tables will be found, which have been prepared with care and great labor. They are as follows:

A.—Number and amount of Army pensions allowed and increased in each State or Territory during the past fiscal year.

B.—Amount paid to Army pensioners in each State or Territory during the last fiscal year.

C.—Number and amount of Army pensions, June 30, 1872, by States and Territories.

D.—Balance of Army funds in the hands of pension-agents.

E.—Number and amount of Navy pensions allowed and increased in each State or Territory during the past fiscal year.

F.—Amount paid to Navy pensioners in each State or Territory during the past fiscal year.

G.—Number and amount of Navy pensions June 30, 1872, by States and Territories.

H.—Balance of Navy funds in the hands of pension-agents.

I.—Statement of the number of pensioners on the rolls who served in the Army, Navy, and on board of privateers.

K.—Roll of revolutionary widow pensions.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS AND COMMUTATION THEREFOR UNDER THE ACTS OF JUNE 17 AND 30, 1870.

At the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1871, there had been issued under the acts of June 17 and 30, 1870, 7,770 commutation orders in lieu of artificial limbs, and 1,248 bills had been approved for limbs furnished in kind. Total, 9,018.

During the last fiscal year there have been issued 458 commutation orders, as follows:

For arm or apparatus for resection, 305 at $50	$15,250
For apparatus for both arms, 1, at $100	100
For apparatus for both legs, 1, at $100	100
For leg, 145, at $75	10,875
For both legs, 3, at $150	450
For arm and leg, 3, at $125	375

Total orders, 458; amounting to $27,150.

Three hundred and twenty-six bills have been approved for limbs furnished in kind, as follows:

For arms (single,) 63, at $50	$3,150
For legs (single,) 260, at $75	19,500
For both arms, 1, at $100	100
For both legs, 1, at $150	150
For arm and leg, 1, at $125	125

Total bills, 326; amounting to $23,025.

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Number of claims allowed prior to June 30, 1871	9,01-
During past year	7-4
Total to June 30, 1872	9,8-2

BOUNTY-LAND.

The whole number of bounty-land warrants issued during the year ended June 30, 1872, was 443, representing 68,040 acres of land, as follows:

	Acres.
Act of February 11, 1847, 4, 160 acres	640
Act of March 3, 1855, 390, 160 acres	62,400
Act of March 3, 1855, 27, 120 acres	3,240
Act of March 3, 1855, 22, 80 acres	1,760
Total	68,040

During the year there have been received 2,050 applications for bounty-land, of which number 603 have been rejected as identical with claims previously allowed.

The following statement shows the number of warrants issued through a decennial period: In 1862, 1,636; 1863, 602; 1864, 1,812; 1865, 1,161; 1866, 406; 1867, 954; 1868, 1,077; 1869, 1,650; 1870, 1,758; 1871, 2,598; 1872, 443.

It will be perceived that the number of warrants issued in the past year is less than during any of the years mentioned, with the exception of the year 1866, which is largely owing to the more careful adjudication of claims, in consequence of the discovery of frauds.

Of suspended claims, unadjusted by reason of insufficient testimony, there are now on file 64,092, under the act of March 3, 1855.

The total amount of land for which warrants have issued for military service since the organization of the Government, is 74,000,651 acres, which, estimated at $1.25 per acre, the minimum price, is equal to $92,500,813.75, as shown by the following table:

	Acres.
Act of September 16, 1776, Revolutionary	2,095,12-
Act of February, —, 1801, Canadian refugees	5-,-6-
Scrip acts of 1830, 1832, 1833, 1835, and 1852	2,459,511
Act of August 10, 1790, Virginia military district, (Ohio)	3,669,-4-
Act of May 6, 1812, war of 1812	4,846,240
Act of March 5, 1816, Canadian volunteers	7-,7-2
Act of February 11, 1847, Mexican war	13,207,-6-
Act of January 26, 1849, Mexican war, (special)	1,2--
Act of September 28, 1850	13,165,72-
Act of March 22, 1852	6-3,9--
Act of February 28, 1855, war of 1812, (special)	1--
Act of March 3, 1855	33,727,4--
Total acres	74,000,651

In addition to this amount, there were issued under the act of February 11, 1847, in lieu of land-warrants, 2,729 certificates, amounting to $238,400, which, added to the amount above given as the minimum value of land granted, makes the total value of grants $92,739,213.75.

In the last annual report your attention was invited to the fact that the character of parol evidence filed in many claims for bounty-land was continually inducing suspicion of the validity of the claims; and I added: "Unjust and incomplete claims are bought by unscrupulous agents for trifling sums, and are completed by an abuse of a privilege granted by authority of the third section of the act of May 14, 1856, admitting parol

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evidence to establish a claim when no record exists. By stringent rules and regulations, this Bureau has sought to prevent these wrongs. But the only complete protection will be found in the repeal of the section to which reference has been made."

Experience, since the above suggestion was made, has confirmed the conviction that the position then taken was fully justified, and I do now earnestly ask that Congress be requested either to repeal said third section of act of May 14, 1856, (United States Statutes, vol. 11, p. 8,) or so to amend the same as to preclude the acceptance of parol evidence where record evidence of the service of the company (in which service by the claimant is alleged) exists.

It is also deemed advisable that the act of March 3, 1869, (United States Statutes, vol. 15, p. 336,) construing the act of June 3, 1858, (United States Statutes, vol. 11, p. 308,) so as to "authorize the legal representatives of deceased claimants, whose claims were filed prior to their decease, to file the proof necessary to perfect the same," should be so amended as to transfer the authority therein given from the legal representatives to the heirs or legatees of deceased claimants.

MEDICAL DIVISION—EXAMINING SURGEONS.

Since my last report there have been about the usual number of annual changes in the roster of examining surgeons. In selecting persons to act as surgeons it is believed that greater than ordinary care has been exercised to secure men of broad views, liberal education, and thorough professional acquirements, without regard to theories or schools. With very rare exceptions the entire body have served with a fidelity alike creditable to themselves and the Office. They now number 1,403, a gain of 49.

The certificates of the examining surgeons, constitute the basis of the adjudication of claims, and practically amount to vouchers for the disbursement of the pension appropriation, and it has been the constant aim of the Office to impress this fact upon the surgeons, and thus to secure greater care and caution upon their part. Particularly was this true as to claims for increase, the number of which, for various reasons, has been very much augmented during the year. Early in the year at least 40 per cent. of the certificates of examination of this class of claimants was returned to the surgeons for reconstruction and greater detail as to the causes of claim for increase. This greater care has resulted in impressing the surgeons, as a body, with the idea that care and good work is necessary to the acceptance of their certificates, and now not more than 10 per cent. are so returned, for all causes combined. Experience is constantly demonstrating the necessity of an intermediate rate of pension between the $8 granted by the act of July 14, 1862, and the $18 allowed by the act of June 8, 1872. As the law now provides no effort or care can avoid much apparent or real injustice in the adjustment of invalid pension claims. It is believed that a large number of pensioners are borne upon the rolls whose disabilities will not entitle them to the provisions of the act of June 8, 1872, and yet, in all equity, they should be paid more than they can receive under the act of July 14, 1862.

A constant and urgent pressure is brought to bear upon the Office, in this class of cases, for the allowance of the increase rate; and the sympathies of the examining surgeon and adjusting officers doubtless too frequently induce them to allow this increase in many cases not strictly within the intent of the law.

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The establishment of an intermediate grade would remedy the evil, and enable the Office to render more exact justice to the pensioner. Indeed, I am of the opinion that the act of June 8, 1872, might be so amended as to authorize fractional ratings, as is the practice under the act of July 14, 1862.

Again, it is believed that there should be legislative distinction between the loss of a hand or foot, and the loss of the entire limb, or a considerable part thereof with the hand or foot. The loss of the foot and any part of the leg below the knee is a small disability in comparison with the loss of the entire leg, or so much thereof as to preclude the possibility of the subject wearing an artificial limb. The loss of the foot by what is known as Syme's or Pirogoff's operation, the loss of the foot with any part of the limb below the knee-joint, and the loss of the entire limb, even by amputation of the hip, are all now classed together as simply "hand or foot," and yet there is a wide difference as to the degree of disability produced.

The loss of the leg below the knee is replaced with comparative ease by artificial appliance, while the loss of such part of the thigh as to prevent the use of artificial leg, compels the use of crutches in locomotion, and by so doing disables for all "manual labor," as opposed to skilled labor. There should be legislative distinction in these injuries, just as there is difference in the degree of disability produced by them. They are now all classed as third grade, representing $18 per month. If the loss of a hand merely or a foot should be paid at $18, the loss of the limb above the knee should be paid at nearly double that rate, or in proportion to the greater disability. It is believed that this subject is deserving of the fullest consideration, as the classification of injuries producing such widely variant degrees of disability in the same group, not only embarrasses the Office in the adjustment of claims, but is productive of dissatisfaction among those entitled to the benefit of the pension laws.

There can be no doubt that the supervision of the certificates of examination of the surgeons and the adjudication of both invalid and widows' claims by competent and educated medical officers within the Office has been productive of great good and of large saving. I have, therefore, to earnestly renew the recommendation of my last report concerning the legislation necessary to insure the employment of skilled surgeons in the medical division. The new codifying bill, which passed the House of Representatives at its last session, provided for a medical referee and four assistants, thus recognizing the propriety of the employment of such special agents, but failed to supply the need, for the reason that the four assistants are not competent to perform the labor which the exigencies of the service require of them. Above all, in fixing the rate of disability in each particular invalid claim, or determining the cause of death and its relation to "service in line of duty" in each widows' claim, it is necessary that the surgeon shall not be so pressed that he cannot give to each case the time necessary to complete analysis of detail. Experience has demonstrated that, at the rate at which claims are now being pressed upon the Office, at least five assistants, instead of four, should be assigned to the medical referee or chief of the medical division, and I earnestly recommend that the number be so increased.

Touching the inadequacy of the fee now paid the examining surgeons, I can only reiterate what was said in my last report. I recommend that the fee be increased to $2 for examinations made by a single surgeon, and to $1 each for each examination made as a member of a board of

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surgeons, the boards to be limited to three members. As in some instances the Office requires the services of a skilled specialist as an oculist or aurist, and actually cannot correctly decide a claim without such service, I recommend that in such special cases the Commissioner be authorized to pay a special fee of $5, that being the minimum for such an examination in civil practice. It may be mentioned that the lack of discretion to allow such a fee in many instances has worked delay to the adjustment of claims, and the consequent embarrassment of the Office and hardship to the claimants. Recognizing the possible abuse of such discretionary power, I nevertheless recommend it as essential to the satisfactory and proper conduct of the Office.

A list of the examining surgeons by States will be found appended to this report.

FRAUDS AND SPECIAL INVESTIGATION.

So long as pensions are to be granted upon evidence which (except record evidence) is purely *ex parte*, so long frauds will continue to exist. In the report of last year your attention was invited to the propriety of publishing lists of the pensioners in each congressional district. The following language was used:

> As suggestions leading to the detection of fraudulent pensions most generally reach this Office from the vicinity of the pensioner's residence, where he is well known, it would appear that if the Commissioner was authorized to publish a list of the pensioners in the several congressional districts, or at the different agencies, each pensioner would have to confront his neighbors and the public as to his right to pension. If it was without merit, the fact would soon be disclosed. Such a policy would serve to protect and honor the deserving, and assuredly lead to the exposure of those whose claims to the charity of the Government were ill-founded or fraudulent.

The House of Representatives, in the new codified bill, have adopted that suggestion by providing a section authorizing the Commissioner of Pensions to publish the roll of pensioners in such manner and in such places as shall appear most advantageous. Should this provision become a law, it is believed that at least a partial remedy will be found for some existing evils. It is useless to speculate as to the extent of the frauds, but I am of the opinion that their magnitude has been greatly exaggerated.

So far as the possibility of fraud exists in the invalid branch, a remedial measure might be found for future use in the more accurate and extended record of the soldier while in the service. The Prussian record system follows the soldier through camp, field, and hospital with a pertinacity and thoroughness which leaves little or nothing to be provided for by parol evidence. In our system the record of the soldier is too meager at best, and during the late war the hospital records were ill kept, very frequently, as the experience of the Office daily shows, so indefinite as to be utterly worthless in determining the origin and character of the alleged pensionable disability; hence the law authorizes a resort to parol evidence, which is adduced to sustain the claim, possibly years after the events in which disability was incurred have passed away.

Here the door opens to fraud. We are compelled to rely upon evidence taken *ex parte*, in which the Government has not exercised the right of cross-examination, and upon which a decision could not be had in any court of justice. Fraudulent practices exist to a less extent in the invalid branch than in any other. The evidence to sustain a widow's or dependent's case is purely *ex parte*. As a result of this, a very considerable percentage of those cases are wrongfully established. Would

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it not be well for Congress to consider whether the special agents of this Office might not be clothed with authority to summon witnesses, in claims for pension or bounty-land, during the pendency or after the admission of said claims, and to exercise such powers as are vested in commissioners of the United States in any proceedings for investigation of said claims which may be ordered by the Commissioner of Pensions?

It might be well also, in this connection, to respectfully suggest for the consideration of Congress whether some better system might not be devised radically or substantially changing the whole method of determining the right to pension, more especially as effecting the dependent class.

The pension item has become one of the largest in the financial budget. It may be stated, in round numbers, at $30,000,000 per annum, a sum so large that its expenditure should rest upon a system containing more of the elements of protection to the Government than can be found in the laws now controlling the action of the Pension Bureau.

As a general proposition, alleged fraud must be sought for behind the papers presented establishing a case, and on the ground where they were prepared. To meet this condition of things it has been suggested that resident United States commissioners be clothed with power to examine and determine such cases as may be deemed necessary.

It is believed, however, that persons so determining the right of pension should not be subject to local influences. The extent of such influences upon pension cases has been found by experience to be of a most serious character. It has been held that a special court might be established by congressional authority, which could hold terms in the various congressional districts, and so as to afford the Government an opportunity of cross-examination in all cases manifestly requiring it. The expense of such a court would be more than borne by a sum much less than is now expended by compulsion of law in attorney's fees. By this system, the employment of an attorney could in almost all cases be wholly dispensed with.

It is not intended to offer these reflections as recommendations, but as suggestions looking toward the possibility of devising and adopting a system of greater security in the adjudication of pension and land-warrant cases. For the present the special service, as now organized, should be maintained, as absolutely essential to the detection and repression of fraud.

CODIFICATION OF PENSION LAWS.

In my last annual report attention was invited to the necessity of a codification of the various pension laws, together with important amendments and changes in phraseology. In pursuance of this recommendation a bill was prepared at the instance of the Pension Committee of the House of Representatives, which, after a careful examination and revision by the committee, met their unanimous approval, and was passed without opposition by the House. This was during the last days of the session, and prevented its consideration by the Senate. Realizing more sensibly than ever the very important advantages to be gained by this codification, with the proposed changes, I am constrained to ask that you earnestly request the early attention of the Senate to the consideration of this bill.

The abstract of the decisions of the Secretary of the Interior, together with the rulings of the Commissioner, touching pensions and bounty-land, have been completed, printed, and placed in the hands of the

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clerical force. The uniformity of action sought to be obtained by this manual of rules has been secured. Every new decision is at once, under this arrangement, placed upon the record, its syllabus prepared, numbered, printed, and placed in the possession of the entire working force.

THE SEATON HOUSE.

The overcrowded condition of the Patent-Office building was such as necessitated the removal of the clerks and files belonging to the Pension Bureau to some other place. This removal was effected in October, 1871. The Seaton House was the building selected. It was built and formerly used as a hotel. It was as good a building as could be found at the time, affording adequate accommodation for the large clerical force and extensive files of the Pension-Office. Not having been constructed, however, with a view to occupancy as a public building, it is not convenient in its arrangement, nor sufficiently safe for the important purposes for which it is used. While every possible precaution is vigilantly exercised to prevent the occurrence of fire, yet it is, both internally and externally, constantly exposed to danger. The loss of the files and papers of this Bureau, by fire, would be an incalculable public calamity.

In view of these facts, would it not be well to impress upon Congress the wisdom and necessity of providing, at the earliest practicable time, a building both safe and commodious for the use of this Office?

GENERAL REMARKS.

The general work of adjudicating the pension claims now on file has become more difficult, requiring greater caution, from the fact that those remaining or now received are not, for the most part, supported by such record evidence as enables a prompt disposition. Their consideration is necessarily protracted, and the applicants and their friends must be patient and forbearing.

The general policy of the Bureau in the administration of the pension laws has been to adopt that liberal construction which is the manifest letter and spirit of the statutes themselves; and while forbearing to impose upon the beneficiaries of the Government any unreasonable or unwarrantable requisitions, yet, on the other hand, relaxing nothing of what the law absolutely demands, and exacting a rigid compliance with such rules and regulations as are deemed essential to guard against the admission of fraudulent or improper claims. The pension policy of the Government is gradually but surely growing into a more perfect system, more cautious in its operations, and more philosophic in its analysis and application of principles.

In estimating the amount of work accomplished during the year, due consideration must be given to the fact that the labor required in the adjudication of claims has been largely increased by new legislation, particularly in the direction of increase of pensions, repeated modifications of old acts, necessary changes in the ruling resulting therefrom, and the additional fact that many of the claims are old and difficult, as above mentioned. More exacting and rigorous demands have been made of clerks in sifting testimony, in the care and promptitude with which correspondence is conducted, and in the completeness with which briefs are prepared. Taking into consideration these facts, I feel justified in the belief that at no former period was the work of this Bureau greater in amount, or more perfect in character.

The operation of the civil service will produce radical changes in the

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future of the clerical force. In the clerical changes incident to the service, care has been exercised in the retention of those whose experience and capacity would best subserve the public interest. As a body, I can justly commend the clerks of the Bureau for faithfulness and efficiency. The chief clerk and heads of divisions have given me zealous and effective co-operation in the discharge of my official duties. The high qualifications required, and grave responsibilities imposed upon the persons occupying these positions, justly demand that they should receive a more liberal compensation. In the civil-service reform, prudential considerations, governing sound public policy, would not only justify, but demand, that an adequate compensation be given those of whom so much is required, and whose responsibilities are so great.

J. H. BAKER,
Commissioner.

Hon. COLUMBUS DELANO,
Secretary of the Interior.

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A.—*Statement of the number and yearly amount of original applications and for increase of pensions admitted in each State and Territory for the year ending June 30, 1872.*

State.	Invalids.				Widows and dependent relatives.				War of 1812.			
	Original.		Increase.		Original.		Increase.		Survivors.		Widows.	
	No.	Yearly amount.	No.	Yearly amount.	No.	Yearly amount.	No.	Yearly amount.	No.	Yearly amount.	No.	Yearly amount.
Arkansas	16	$1,408 00	6	$648 00	55	$8,040 00	2	$150 00	99	$3,504 00	5	$480 00
Alabama	3	468 00	1	84 00	33	5,160 00	1	30 00				
Connecticut	53	3,402 00	74	4,179 00	88	11,724 00	6	246 00	178	17,088 00	46	4,416 00
California	10	1,092 00	11	377 00	8	1,104 00	1	48 00	51	4,896 00	1	96 00
Colorado	2	198 00										
District of Columbia	97	10,309 00	66	3,635 00	72	10,056 00	6	324 00	969	93,024 00	119	11,424 00
Delaware	19	1,560 00	25	976 00	32	4,476 00	1	120 00	21	2,016 00	3	288 00
Dakota	3	492 00										
Florida	1	96 00			7	840 00	1	18 00				
Georgia	8	804 00	2	48 00	14	1,704 00	2	108 00				
Indiana	673	44,857 00	398	20,680 00	547	76,212 00	22	1,062 00	951	91,296 00	127	12,192 00
Illinois	635	43,290 50	479	26,613 50	648	88,792 00	35	1,761 00	841	80,736 00	107	10,272 00
Iowa	283	19,189 00	233	12,938 50	253	34,666 00	18	1,196 00	385	36,960 00	39	3,744 00
Idaho	1	96 00			1	168 00						
Kentucky	143	11,406 00	103	6,065 00	377	52,140 00	17	628 00	841	80,736 00	145	13,920 00
Kansas	83	5,587 00	46	2,393 00	93	12,504 00	1	48 00	54	5,184 00	3	288 00
Louisiana	10	560 00	18	937 00	42	5,232 00	1	72 00	142	13,632 00	5	480 00
Maine	251	16,725 50	232	10,733 20	346	40,108 00	3	120 00	578	55,488 00	89	8,544 00
Massachusetts	221	13,970 00	185	10,037 00	292	37,224 00	5	288 00	351	33,696 00	89	8,544 00
Maryland	84	5,954 00	51	2,198 00	109	14,444 00	4	168 00	336	32,256 00	135	12,960 00
Mississippi	2	288 00			13	1,632 00	1	120 00	164	15,744 00	4	384 00
Missouri	207	14,669 00	140	7,995 00	410	57,732 00	20	1,462 00	696	66,816 00	46	4,416 00
Michigan	294	18,979 50	187	10,707 00	252	34,708 00	8	664 00	611	58,656 00	69	6,624 00
Minnesota	75	6,546 00	70	3,655 00	63	8,268 00	1	24 00	72	6,912 00	3	288 00
Montana												
New Hampshire	75	5,004 00	71	3,857 00	99	12,324 00	4	216 00	287	27,552 00	43	4,128 00
New York	672	47,475 50	844	40,931 50	836	105,926 00	38	1,920 12	2,907	279,072 00	669	64,224 00
New Jersey	159	10,128 00	67	3,342 00	106	13,488 00	5	240 00	333	31,968 00	91	8,736 00
North Carolina	14	1,218 00	3	120 00	59	8,064 00	2	126 00	245	23,520 00	27	2,592 00
Nebraska	27	1,812 00	6	486 00	11	1,704 00	1	16 00	20	1,920 00	1	96 00
New Mexico	3	372 00	3	108 00	4	528 00			1	96 00		

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A.—*Statement of the number and yearly amount of original applications and for increase of pensions, &c.*—Continued.

State.	Invalids.				Widows and dependent relatives.				War of 1812.			
	Original.		Increase.		Original.		Increase.		Survivors.		Widows.	
	No.	Yearly amount.	No.	Yearly amount.	No.	Yearly amount.	No.	Yearly amount.	No.	Yearly amount.		Yearly amount.
Nevada	1	$60 00										
Ohio	683	45,433 00	513	$26,472 00	633	$87,162 00	12	$534 00	1,579	$151,584 00	268	$25,728 00
Oregon	5	456 00	2	300 00	3	456 00			23	2,208 00		
Pennsylvania	884	50,208 50	888	40,905 50	754	99,122 00	25	1,558 00	1,233	118,368 00	391	37,536 00
Rhode Island	16	741 00	22	979 50	30	3,912 00			45	4,320 00	18	1,728 00
South Carolina					4	492 00	2	70 00				
Tennessee	132	8,884 00	49	2,529 00	334	46,546 00	20	934 23	979	93,984 00	148	14,208 00
Texas	2	144 00			6	864 00					57	5,472 00
Vermont	97	5,958 00	93	4,629 80	101	11,796 00	6	304 00	292	28,032 00		
Virginia	29	2,496 00	16	491 00	54	6,240 00			979	93,984 00	233	22,368 00
West Virginia	134	8,535 00	63	3,058 00	107	15,036 00	6	414 00	479	45,984 00	98	9,408 00
Wisconsin	204	13,143 00	148	7,913 00	222	29,940 00	13	864 00	278	26,496 00	26	2,496 00
Washington Territory	4	312 00	1	144 00	1	96 00			3	288 00		
Wyoming Territory	2	300 00			1	168 00						
Total	6,317	424,626 50	5,116	261,165 50	7,120	950,798 00	290	15,853 35				
Increased cases	5,116	261,165 50			290	15,853 35						
Aggregate	11,433	685,792 00			7,410	966,651 35			17,021	1,634,016 00	3,105	298,080 00

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B.—*Statement of the amount paid for Army pensions at the agencies in the States and Territories for the year ending June 30, 1872.*

State.	Invalid.	Widows and others.	1812 survivors.	1812 widows.	Total.
Arkansas	$20,252 95	$105,030 77	$9,994 39	$375 99	$135,654 10
Connecticut	118,968 77	302,155 13	20,737 21	5,063 06	446,924 17
California	26,275 14	21,277 22	5,356 93		52,909 29
District of Columbia	230,781 88	249,217 07	107,133 30	13,234 61	600,366 86
Delaware	27,154 94	47,224 77	2,851 66	299 99	77,531 36
Indiana	804,405 16	1,353,906 19	111,302 00	13,387 46	2,283,000 81
Illinois	990,300 32	1,546,615 27	98,691 96	12,040 98	2,647,648 53
Iowa	386,668 53	634,905 99	43,894 67	4,087 89	1,069,557 08
Kentucky	188,034 44	684,170 74	92,786 69	13,278 03	978,269 90
Kansas	110,786 14	138,467 89	5,892 91	351 99	255,498 93
Louisiana	23,242 91	54,951 13	13,046 75	602 65	91,843 44
Maine	460,734 54	719,772 28	72,294 67	10,352 53	1,263,154 02
Massachusetts	516,544 72	870,326 64	43,053 97	9,797 30	1,439,722 63
Maryland	130,863 29	210,998 08	38,515 23	15,855 01	396,231 61
Mississippi	4,517 26	45,421 38	16,153 14	375 99	66,467 77
Missouri	304,656 42	716,326 28	76,202 86	4,617 21	1,101,802 77
Michigan	472,348 74	739,596 64	70,908 38	7,104 67	1,289,958 43
Minnesota	130,248 71	179,914 46	8,495 77	375 99	319,034 93
New Hampshire	199,625 32	307,262 22	36,596 36	4,972 13	548,456 03
New York	1,541,253 04	2,374,646 24	349,929 65	69,546 83	4,335,375 76
New Jersey	214,756 78	338,997 17	40,527 58	8,309 59	602,591 12
North Carolina	10,443 12	84,037 70	25,311 83	2,935 92	122,728 57
Nebraska	24,424 54	14,758 67	2,458 60	125 33	41,767 14
New Mexico	2,246 46	5,311 53	101 33		7,659 32
Ohio	1,047 105 57	1,661,415 33	186,904 30	30,912 52	2,926,337 72
Oregon	5,030 07	3,940 68	2,528 46		11,499 21
Pennsylvania	1,276,484 75	1,941,985 90	149,397 03	46,409 53	3,414,277 21
Rhode Island	44,571 73	100,789 64	5,676 65	1,803 69	152,841 71
Tennessee	117,113 83	575,777 43	107,655 17	15,029 46	815,575 89
Vermont	199,092 30	289,706 28	35,120 51	6,216 67	530,135 76
Virginia	26,527 29	61,967 60	109,471 39	25,609 96	223,576 24
West Virginia	149,295 00	302,516 32	56,371 54	10,041 87	518,224 73
Wisconsin	336,904 13	582,205 96	31,928 42	2,878 78	953,917 29
Washington Territory	3,486 70	560 02	124 53		4,171 25
Total	10,145,145 49	17,266,156 62	1,977,415 84	335,993 63	29,724,711 58

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C.—*Statement of the number and yearly amount of Army pensions on the rolls of the several States and Territories on the 30th day of June, 1872.*

State.	Invalids.		Widows and others.		1812 survivors.		1812 widows.		Total.	
	No.	Yearly amount.	No.	Yearly amount.	No.	Yearly amount.	No.	Yearly amount.	No.	Yearly amount.
Arkansas	111	$10,961 50	439	$55,380 00	92	$8,832 00	5	$480 00	647	$75,653 50
Connecticut	1,363	126,464 00	2,166	266,172 37	159	15,264 00	42	4,032 00	3,730	411,932 37
California	251	22,884 00	149	18,996 00	45	4,320 00	1	96 00	446	46,296 00
District of Columbia	1,422	198,684 00	1,329	196,086 00	949	91,104 00	117	11,232 00	3,817	497,106 00
Delaware	239	22,495 50	266	33,618 00	24	2,304 00	1	96 00	530	58,513 50
Indiana	7,263	632,730 25	8,780	1,145,270 00	952	91,392 00	126	12,096 00	17,121	1,881,488 25
Illinois	9,382	850,708 00	9,891	1,288,472 66	841	80,736 00	103	9,898 00	20,217	2,229,804 66
Iowa	3,421	305,652 50	3,946	516,516 00	359	34,464 00	46	4,416 00	7,772	861,048 50
Kentucky	1,506	139,464 00	3,734	508,565 74	824	79,104 00	145	13,920 00	6,209	741,053 74
Kansas	984	93,912 00	728	115,944 00	52	4,992 00	3	288 00	1,767	215,136 00
Louisiana	212	23,553 00	297	33,316 00	140	13,440 00	5	480 00	654	70,789 00
Maine	4,751	397,270 80	5,198	586,796 00	598	57,408 00	87	8,352 00	10,634	1,049,826 80
Massachusetts	5,865	494,480 00	6,684	783,914 69	367	35,232 00	83	7,968 00	12,999	1,321,594 69
Maryland	1,134	111,614 40	1,255	157,904 00	331	31,776 00	125	12,000 00	2,845	313,294 40
Mississippi	29	3,588 00	227	25,824 00	170	16,320 00	4	384 00	420	46,116 00
Missouri	2,185	233,025 00	3,795	503,598 00	678	65,088 00	46	4,416 00	6,704	806,127 00
Michigan	4,665	411,672 00	5,101	658,124 00	634	60,864 00	67	6,432 00	10,467	1,137,092 00
Minnesota	1,019	90,288 00	976	131,484 00	74	7,104 00	17	1,632 00	2,086	230,508 00
New Hampshire	2,259	183,254 16	2,408	282,147 69	315	30,240 00	40	3,840 00	5,022	499,481 85
New York	14,840	1,353,851 30	17,326	2,279,914 69	2,956	283,776 00	639	61,344 00	35,761	3,978,885 99
New Jersey	2,057	187,182 00	2,358	285,620 00	331	31,776 00	88	8,448 00	4,834	513,026 00
North Carolina	87	7,884 00	418	52,560 00	236	22,656 00	27	2,592 00	768	85,692 00
Nebraska	172	14,892 00	93	12,156 00	21	2,016 00	1	96 00	287	29,160 00
New Mexico	20	2,666 00	26	3,318 00	1	96 00			47	6,080 00
Ohio	9,813	872,206 50	10,853	1,387,759 33	1,623	155,808 00	245	23,520 00	22,534	2,439,293 83
Oregon	43	3,840 00	23	2,760 00	20	1,920 00			86	8,520 00
Pennsylvania	12,219	1,093,599 60	13,123	1,667,879 76	1,278	122,688 00	381	36,576 00	27,001	2,920,743 36
Rhode Island	503	43,172 00	741	89,322 60	42	4,032 00	16	1,536 00	1,302	137,962 60
Tennessee	932	80,584 00	3,022	398,042 66	952	91,392 00	138	13,248 00	5,044	583,266 66
Vermont	1,901	170,248 00	2,169	254,270 87	291	27,936 00	58	5,568 00	4,420	458,022 87
Virginia	167	15,973 00	277	32,968 00	994	95,424 00	241	23,136 00	1,679	167,501 00
West Virginia	1,477	121,556 40	1,903	249,433 33	458	43,968 00	97	9,312 00	3,935	424,269 73
Wisconsin	3,091	288,519 00	3,814	506,148 00	200	27,840 00	33	3,168 00	7,228	825,675 00
Washington Territory	21	2,980 00	3	576 00	3	288 00			27	3,844 00
Total	95,405	8,611,854 91	113,518	14,530,778 39	17,100	1,641,600 00	3,027	290,592 00	229,050	25,074,825 30

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D.—*Statement of the amount of funds in the hands of agents for paying Army pensions on the 30th day of June, 1872.*

State.	Town.	Name of agent.	Amount.
Arkansas	Little Rock	James Coates	$4,345 90
Connecticut	Hartford	Daniel C. Rodman	13,075 83
California	San Francisco	Henry C. Bennett	4,090 71
District of Columbia	Washington	David C. Cox	19,393 02
Delaware	Wilmington	Edward D. Porter	1,468 64
Indiana	Indianapolis	Charles W. Brouse	*860 22
	Madison	Mark Tilton	22,273 47
	Fort Wayne	Hiram Iddings	20,393 92
Illinois	Springfield	William Jayne	25,684 62
	Chicago	David Blakely	†30,040 67
	Salem	James S. Martin	11,685 98
	Quincy	Benjamin M. Prentiss	13,617 50
Iowa	Des Moines	Stewart Goodrell	16,708 95
	Fairfield	David B. Wilson	12,814 52
	Marion	Joseph B. Young	5,919 45
Kentucky	Louisville	William D. Gallagher	11,083 20
	Lexington	Alexander H. Adams	35,646 90
Kansas	Topeka	Charles B. Lines	14,501 07
Louisiana	New Orleans	Robert H. Isabelle	2,156 56
Maine	Augusta	Franklin M. Drew	8,850 05
	Portland	George L. Beall	16,795 50
	Bangor	Samuel B. Morison	15,673 60
Massachusetts	Boston	Charles A. Phelps	35,277 37
Maryland	Baltimore	Harrison Adreon	13,768 39
Mississippi	Vicksburgh	John T. Rankin	*297 84
Missouri	Saint Louis	James Lindsey	24,437 71
	Macon City	William C. Ebert	33,759 52
Michigan	Detroit	Arnold Kaichen	53,103 53
	Grand Rapids	Thaddeus Foote	16,938 04
Minnesota	Saint Paul	Ephraim McMurtrie	4,531 93
New Hampshire	Concord	David Cross	11,277 33
	Portsmouth	Daniel J. Vaughan	7,266 64
New York	Albany	S. H. H. Parsons	42,992 92
	Canandaigua	Leander M. Drury	45,061 56
	New York City	Lockwood L. Doty	30,958 27
	Brooklyn	John Hall	5,790 26
New Jersey	Trenton	James F. Rusling	17,408 88
North Carolina	Raleigh	Charles H. Belvin	5,271 43
Nebraska	Omaha	Smith S. Caldwell	1,232 86
New Mexico	Santa Fé	Eldridge W. Little	840 68
Ohio	Columbus	John A. Norris	20,576 36
	Cincinnati	Charles E. Brown	29,604 27
	Cleveland	Seth M. Barber	21,491 78
Oregon	Oregon City	Henry Warren	79
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, (invalids)	Horatio G. Sickel	32,536 61
	Philadelphia, (widows)	David R. B. Nevin	36,373 91
	Pittsburgh	James McGregor	29,963 09
Rhode Island	Providence	Charles R. Brayton	3,158 29
Tennessee	Nashville	William J. Stokes	18,213 92
	Knoxville	Daniel T. Boynton	31,210 19
Vermont	Montpelier	Stephen Thomas	1,707 48
	Burlington	John L. Barstow	8,156 76
Virginia	Richmond	Andrew Washburn	31,423 46
West Virginia	Wheeling	Thomas M. Harris	22,775 27
Wisconsin	Madison	Thomas Reynolds	22,284 13
	Milwaukee	Edward Ferguson	17,259 66
	La Crosse	John A. Kellogg	2,538 92
Washington Territory	Vancouver	Samuel W. Brown	328 75
			985,740 42
Deduct amount due agents, marked (*)			1,158 06
Total due United States			984,582 36

* Exclusive of funds destroyed by fire October 8 and 9, 1871.

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E.—*Statement of the number and yearly amount of original applications and for increase of Navy pensions admitted in the States and Territories for the year ending June 30, 1872.*

State.	Invalids.				Widows and dependent relatives.			
	Original.		Increase.		Original.		Increase.	
	No.	Yearly amount.	No.	Yearly amount.	No.	Yearly amount.	No.	Yearly amount.
Connecticut	3	$144 00	2	$96 00	4	$720 00		
California	2	108 00	1	16 00				
District of Columbia	16	1,933 00	2	144 00	5	1,140 00		
Illinois	2	240 00	5	276 00	3	456 00		
Kentucky					5	828 00	1	[illegible]
Louisiana	2	192 00	3	216 00	1	96 00		
Maine	5	468 00	2	72 00	4	384 00		
Massachusetts	33	3,033 00	14	1,212 00	21	3,636 00	1	[illegible]
Maryland	3	403 00			3	900 00		
Missouri	4	612 00	1	24 00				
Michigan	3	300 00	1	24 00	1	96 00		
New Hampshire	4	258 00	3	210 00	1	96 00	1	[illegible]
New York	30	3,093 00	14	851 00	31	4,406 00		
New Jersey	5	726 00			4	522 00		
Ohio	3	180 00	1	48 00	6	1,008 00		
Pennsylvania	28	1,971 00	16	624 00	32	3,840 00	2	[illegible]
Virginia	8	891 00	2	42 00	3	360 00	1	[illegible]
Wisconsin			1	60 00				
	151	14,552 00	68	3,915 00	124	18,494 00	6	[illegible]
Increase cases	68	3,915 00			6	654 00		
	219	18,467 00			130	19,148 00		

F.—*Statement of the amount paid for Navy pensions at the agencies in the several States and Territories for the year ending June 30, 1872.*

State.	Invalid.	Widows and others.	Total
Connecticut	$1,370 81	$9,089 53	$10,46[illegible]
California	1,233 42	1,459 53	2,69[illegible]
District of Columbia	10,711 08	29,348 09	40,0[illegible]
Illinois	5,227 68	5,116 05	10,34[illegible]
Kentucky	531 30	2,927 08	3,45[illegible]
Louisiana	2,825 52	1,308 07	4,13[illegible]
Maine	7,593 22	8,661 47	16,25[illegible]
Massachusetts	33,222 63	49,370 61	82,59[illegible]
Maryland	5,761 23	13,939 04	19,70[illegible]
Missouri	2,680 66	2,098 80	4,77[illegible]
Michigan	1,373 98	2,788 27	4,16[illegible]
Minnesota	1 50	540 00	54[illegible]
New Hampshire	3,775 22	5,295 74	9,07[illegible]
New York	38,522 52	70,295 31	108,81[illegible]
New Jersey	2,580 26	8,058 34	10,63[illegible]
Ohio	4,718 88	15,999 40	20,71[illegible]
Pennsylvania	20,959 41	52,439 11	73,39[illegible]
Rhode Island	1,216 32	4,184 47	5,40[illegible]
Virginia	2,241 62	10,687 11	12,92[illegible]
Wisconsin	1,043 80	1,620 53	2,66[illegible]
Naval Asylum, (Philadelphia)	1,845 79		1,84[illegible]
	149,442 85	295,186 57	444,62[illegible]

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G.—*Statement of the number and yearly amount of Navy pensions on the rolls of the several States and Territories on the 30th day of June, 1872.*

State.	Invalid.		Widows and others.		Total.	
	No.	Yearly amount.	No.	Yearly amount.	No.	Yearly amount.
Connecticut	13	$938 00	28	$5,424 00	41	$6,362 00
California	16	1,318 00	6	1,344 00	22	2,662 00
District of Columbia	84	8,827 50	129	28,344 00	213	37,171 50
Illinois	44	4,934 00	30	4,080 00	74	9,014 00
Kentucky	6	494 00	16	2,232 00	22	2,726 00
Louisiana	14	1,976 00	12	2,208 00	26	4,184 00
Maine	62	6,663 00	68	7,848 00	130	14,511 00
Massachusetts	313	29,733 00	333	49,488 00	646	79,221 00
Maryland	59	5,617 50	68	13,644 00	127	19,261 50
Missouri	17	2,064 00	17	2,688 00	34	4,752 00
Michigan	14	1,296 00	24	2,784 00	38	4,080 00
Minnesota			1	360 00	1	360 00
New Hampshire	39	3,096 00	30	4,656 00	69	7,752 00
New York	406	36,894 50	420	62,040 00	826	98,934 50
New Jersey	26	2,692 00	38	6,708 00	64	9,400 00
Ohio	44	3,719 00	80	12,024 00	124	15,743 00
Pennsylvania	224	20,251 00	351	49,236 00	575	69,487 00
Rhode Island	15	864 00	25	4,416 00	40	5,280 00
Virginia	23	2,301 00	42	7,956 00	65	10,257 00
Wisconsin	11	986 00	12	1,728 00	23	2,714 00
Naval Asylum	19	1,881 00			19	1,881 00
	1,449	136,545 50	1,730	269,208 00	3,179	405,753 50

H.—*Statement of the amount of funds in the hands of agents for paying Navy pensions on the 30th day of June, 1872.*

State.	Town.	Name of agent.	Amount.
Connecticut	Hartford	Daniel C. Rodman	$739 64
California	San Francisco	Henry C. Bennett	207 05
District of Columbia	Washington	David C. Cox	21 70
Illinois	Chicago	David Blakely	2,373 70
Kentucky	Louisville	William D. Gallagher	1,041 62
Louisiana	New Orleans	Robert H. Isabelle	866 41
Maine	Portland	George L. Beal	626 79
Massachusetts	Boston	Charles A. Phelps	6,470 76
Maryland	Baltimore	Harrison Adreon	*700 27
Missouri	Saint Louis	James Lindsey	220 54
Michigan	Detroit	Arnold Kaichen	237 75
Minnesota	Saint Paul	Ephraim McMurtrie	*60
New Hampshire	Portsmouth	Daniel J. Vaughan	929 04
New York	Brooklyn	John Hull	6,182 17
New Jersey	Trenton	James F. Rusling	831 40
Ohio	Cincinnati	Charles E. Brown	705 20
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	Horatio G. Sickel	4,441 18
	Pittsburgh	James McGregor	*529 66
Rhode Island	Providence	Charles R. Brayton	199 21
Virginia	Richmond	Andrew Washburn	571 27
Wisconsin	Milwaukee	Edward Ferguson	235 67
			26,900 10
Deduct amount due agents			1,230 53
Amount in hands of agents			25,669 57

* Amount due agents.

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I.—*Statement of the number of pensioners on the rolls, who served in the Army, Navy, and on board of privateers, with the amount which has been paid in each year in the several States and Territories, including the sums paid at the Treasury Department for unclaimed pensions, for special-act pensions, and for revolutionary claims of Virginia under the act of July 5, 1832.*

Year.	Invalid and soldiers.		Widows and dependent relatives.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number on roll.	Amount paid.	Number on roll.	Amount paid.	Number on roll.	Amount paid.	
1791	1,356	$223,856 12			1,356	$223,856 12	Includes arrears from 1789.
1792		115,840 87				115,840 87	
1793		85,417 32				85,417 32	
1794		87,816 96				87,816 96	
1795	1,444	73,643 42			1,444	73,643 42	The few Army widows pensioned prior to 1816 are included with the invalids.
1796		105,165 92				105,165 92	
1797		100,629 77				100,629 77	
1798		108,906 15				108,906 15	
1799		96,764 81				96,764 81	
1800	1,711	66,308 19			1,711	66,308 19	
1801		75,164 78				75,164 78	
1802	1,661	87,627 51			1,661	87,627 51	
1803		70,317 76				70,317 76	Commencement of payments to Navy invalids and widows. These will be found included with "invalids" until 1843.
1804		86,382 97				86,382 97	
1805	1,593	89,975 06			1,593	89,975 06	
1806		88,786 66				88,786 66	
1807	1,530	76,065 40			1,530	76,065 40	
1808		89,480 04				89,480 04	
1809		94,963 79				94,963 79	
1810	1,544	87,965 90			1,544	87,965 90	
1811		75,898 96				75,898 96	
1812		97,610 72		$424 30		98,035 02	Commencement of payments to privateer invalids, and to widows of same. The "privateer fund" was exhausted in 1838, and pensions not renewed to widows. From 1843 irregular payments were made to the invalids, and in 1856 the few survivors were ordered to be paid with the Navy invalids.
1813	1,501	96,295 31		2,352 76	1,501	98,648 07	
1814		88,601 04		3,460 00		92,061 04	
1815	2,050	73,942 76		8,256 04	2,050	82,198 80	
1816	3,208	221,250 24	389	56,186 23	3,597	277,436 47	In 1816 the invalid rate to privates of the Army was increased from $5 to $8 for total disability; also, pensions to widows of soldiers of war of 1812 for five years not renewed until 1853.
1817		154,764 29		288,085 40		442,849 78	
1818		250,740 05		389,316 96		640,066 01	In 1818 pensions to revolutionary soldiers, for service in Continental line, first granted.
1819	19,188	2,022,417 40	3,001	541,760 69	22,189	2,564,178 09	
1820		2,616,144 12		201,073 89		2,817,218 01	
1821		1,447,600 69		126,424 44		1,574,025 13	

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[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	14,144	[illegible]	215	[illegible]	15,361	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		1,610,566 10		41,782 95		1,652,349 05	
1826	13,872	1,524,293 09	110	40,926 18	13,982	1,564,178 20	
1827		1,772,240 74		33,285 36		1,805,526 10	
1827		1,006,102 46		25,806 31		1,031,908 77	
1828	11,438	1,339,077 88		17,952 72	11,439	1,357,930 60	
1829		1,159,246 77		21,581 99		1,180,828 76	
1830	10,765	1,614,972 33		11,011 74	10,765	1,625,984 07	
1831		1,319,240 94		10,989 38		1,330,230 32	
1832		2,639,085 79		14,225 83		2,653,911 62	
1833	33,354	5,430,659 58		10,945 35	33,354	5,441,604 93	
1834		3,938,241 44		7,723 25		3,990,964 69	
1835		2,388,876 34		4,191 87		2,393,068 21	
1836	31,992	3,044,933 13	1	5,213 03	31,993	3,050,146 16	
1837		3,070,493 95		557,216 68		3,627,710 63	
1838	26,725	1,979,577 71	3,232	1,065,109 23	29,957	3,044,686 94	
1839		2,207,364 46		1,618,693 59		3,826,058 05	
1840	20,295	1,094,540 66	6,930	1,168,420 82	27,225	2,262,961 48	
1841		1,219,809 28		1,025,510 04		2,245,319 32	
1842		1,135,241 75		367,803 49		1,503,045 24	
1843	14,109	1,593,258 02	4,579	248,780 83	18,688	1,842,038 85	
1844		1,253,908 47		813,255 34		2,067,163 81	
1845		769,995 49		1,448,331 41		2,218,326 90	
1846	10,349	785,946 60	7,715	1,098,079 82	18,064	1,884,026 42	
1847		387,066 37		1,125,418 85		1,512,485 22	
1848		327,076 07		811,670 85		1,138,746 92	
1849	8,631	864,278 73	6,951	735,416 63	15,582	1,599,695 36	
1850		1,219,984 89		959,823 43		2,175,808 32	
1851	7,368	1,045,841 16	7,525	1,360,670 97	14,893	2,406,512 13	
1852		1,210,678 35		1,129,233 76		2,339,912 11	
1853	6,267	871,315 74	5,649	998,431 78	11,916	1,869,747 52	
1854	6,075	547,292 87	7,990	1,018,750 70	14,065	1,566,043 57	
1855	6,026	568,395 59	8,462	899,010 14	14,488	1,467,405 73	
1856	5,751	629,624 72	8,181	829,231 14	13,932	1,458,855 86	
1857	5,630	585,312 47	7,556	795,618 09	13,186	1,380,930 56	
1858	5,546	618,726 30	6,069	640,809 44	11,615	1,259,535 74	
1859	5,419	582,846 61	6,166	690,642 20	11,585	1,273,488 81	
1860	5,358	509,954 40	5,926	644,367 33	11,284	1,154,321 73	
1861	5,215	480,371 26	5,494	608,847 49	10,709	1,089,218 75	

In 1828 special provisions were made for certain revolutionary officers and soldiers.

Act of June 7, 1832, gave pensions to revolutionary soldiers who served six months. Act of July 5, 1832, provided for payment of Virginia claims for revolutionary services.

Act of June 30, 1834, provided Navy pensions to widows.

Act of July 4, 1836, provided pensions for widows of revolutionary soldiers who were married before close of the war, and for widows of soldiers in the Florida war, for five years.
Act of March 3, 1837, granted arrears of Navy pensions, which exhausted the Navy pension fund in 1842.
In 1838 pensions were granted to widows of revolutionary war, for five years, who were married prior to 1794.

From March 4, 1841, to March 4, 1843, no pensions were provided for widows married prior to 1794, except under act of July 4, 1836.

In 1843 the act of July 7, 1838, was continued for one year from March 4, 1843, and in 1844 was further continued for four years.

Act of August 11, 1848, extended Navy invalid and also Navy widows' pensions during widowhood. Act of February 2, 1848, continued revolutionary pensions during widowhood. Act of July 29, 1848, granted pensions to widows married before 1800. Act of July 21, 1848, authorized pensions for five years to widows of soldiers in Mexican war.

Act of February 3, 1853, allowed pensions to widows of revolutionary soldiers married after January 1, 1800; also, renewed pensions for five years to widows of soldiers in Florida and Mexican wars, war of 1812, and in Indian wars.

In 1858 the pensions to widows of soldiers in wars subsequent to the Revolution were continued during widowhood.

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I.—*Statement of the number of pensioners on the rolls who served in the Army, Navy, and on board of privateers, &c.*—Continued.

Year.	Invalid and soldiers.		Widows and dependent relatives.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number on roll	Amount paid.	Number on roll.	Amount paid.	Number on roll.	Amount paid.	
1862...	4,341	$368,368 33	3,818	$432,451 61	8,159	$800,819 94	Pensioners in Southern States dropped from the rolls. Act of July 14, 1862, granted pensions to invalids of the war of 1861, their widows and dependent relatives.
1863...	7,821	447,544 64	6,970	596,819 83	14,791	1,044,364 47	
1864...	23,479	1,449,616 71	27,656	3,072,005 47	51,135	4,521,622 18	
1865...	35,880	2,216,954 30	50,106	6,325,930 97	85,986	8,542,885 27	Commenced restoring to the rolls loyal pensioners in Southern States.
1866...	55,652	3,901,562 01	71,070	9,349,418 16	126,722	13,250,980 17	The rates for certain total and permanent disabilities increased in 1866 from $8 to $15, $20, and $25 per month. Pensions to widows having minor children were increased $2 for each child. The acts of July 25, 1866, and July 27, 1868, also provided that the rates of pensions (Army and Navy) of previous acts should conform to those prescribed for the same rank in the act of July 14, 1862, and amendments thereto.
1867...	69,565	6,548,151 32	83,618	12,133,560 47	153,183	18,681,711 79	
1868...	75,957	7,627,394 13	93,686	16,452,009 05	169,643	24,079,403 18	Arrears of pension allowed by extending limit for applications to five years.
1869...	82,859	9,525,058 17	105,104	18,920,030 92	187,963	28,445,089 09	
1870..	87,521	9,137,362 43	111,165	18,643,449 38	198,686	27,780,811 81	
1871...	93,394	12,497,631 78	114,101	20,579,751 85	207,495	33,077,383 63	Payments of pensions changed to quarterly, and five quarters included in this fiscal year; also commutation for or furnishing artificial limbs.
1872...	113,954	12,272,004 18	118,275	17,897,336 82	232,229	30,169,341 00	Pensions granted for sixty days' service in the war of 1812.
Total.		133,604,810 93		148,849,599 83		282,458,410 76	

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The number of Navy invalids admitted to pensions (including privateer invalids) to June 30, 1861, is	1,692
From July 1, 1861, to June 30, 1872, is	1,891
The number of Navy widows admitted to pensions (including those of privateersmen) to June 30, 1861, is	1,565
From July 1, 1861, to June 30, 1872, is	1,976
Total	7,124

Army pensions:

Total amount paid to invalids from 1791 to June 30, 1872	$77,857,296 46
Total amount paid to soldiers of the Revolutionary War—1818 to 1869	46,177,845 44
Total amount paid to widows of soldiers of the Revolutionary War—1836 to 1872	19,510,819 88
Total amount paid to widows of soldiers of wars subsequent to the Revolutionary War—1816 to 1872	5,641,832 76
Total amount paid to widows of soldiers of the war of 1861—1861 to 1872	118,996,309 92
Total amount paid to soldiers of the war of 1812, act of February 14, 1871—1871 and 1872	1,980,481 89
Total amount paid to soldiers of the war of 1812, per act of February 14, 1871—1872	335,993 63
Total amount paid for Virginia claims under act of July 5, 1832, at Treasury	1,216,113 53
Total amount paid for special acts for Army and Navy, at Treasury	1,904,330 53
	273,621,024 04

Navy pensions:

Total amount paid to invalids from 1803 to June 30, 1872	4,004,732 38
Total amount paid to privateer invalids from 1812 to June 30, 1864	158,801 70
Total amount paid to widows from 1843 to June 30, 1872	4,419,217 19
Total amount paid to privateer widows from 1812 to December 31, 1835	254,635 45
Total	282,458,410 76

Soldiers of the war of the Revolution, 1775 to 1783, (pensioned for service, 37,623)		289,715
Indian war, General Wayne, 1794		2,843
Indian war, 1811		650
War with Great Britain, 1812 to 1815, number of soldiers, sailors, and marines serving 12 months or more	63,179	
Number of militia serving six months or more	66,325	
Number of militia serving three months or more	125,643	
Number of militia serving one month or more	125,307	
Number of militia serving less than one month	147,200	
		527,654
Number of soldiers serving in Seminole war, 1817-'18		5,911
Number of soldiers serving in Black Hawk war, 1831-'32		5,031
Number of soldiers serving in southwestern disturbances, 1836		2,803
Number of soldiers serving in Cherokee Country disturbances, 1836-'37		3,926
Number of soldiers serving in Creek disturbances, 1836-'37		13,418
Number of soldiers serving in Florida war, 1836-'42		41,122
Number of soldiers serving in Mexican war, 1846-'47		73,260
Number of soldiers serving in New York frontier disturbances, 1838-'39		1,128
Number of soldiers serving in Aristook disturbances, 1838-'39		2 reg'ts.
Number of soldiers serving in the war of the rebellion, 1861-'65		2,688,523

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Alphabetical list of widows of soldiers of the revolutionary war surviving January 1, 1870.

Name.	Soldier.	Residence.	Agency.	Age, 1870.	Date of death.
Acree, Esther	James	Kingston, Tenn	Knoxville	77	
Allen, Alice	Byram Metzer	Freeport, Me	Portland	90	
Allgood, Selesta	John	Benton, Tenn	Knoxville		
Averson, Winney	Elijah	Sparta, Tenn	Nashville	78	
Ammond, Lucy	Clement Edelin	Cottonwood, Ill	Salem	69	
Anderson, Eunice	Thomas	Belvidere, Ill	Chicago	87	
Applegate, Ann	Joseph	Cranbury, N. J	Trenton	86	
Arrington, Susannah	John	Black Walnut, Va	Richmond	93	
Atkinson, Anna	Isaac	East Creek, N. J	Trenton	90	
Arnold, Sylvania	David Lamb	Providence, R. I	Hartford		
Aldrick, Lovey	Caleb	Leslie, Mich	Detroit		
Allen, Catherine	Ezra	Unadilla, N. Y	Albany	77	
Allwine, Phebe	Lawrence	Somerset, Ohio	Columbus	80	Oct. 10, 1871
Allen, Abigail B	Titus	Saint Thomas P. O	Albany	92	Sept. 15, 1871
Anderson, Rachel	James	Bell, Ohio	Cincinnati	89	Mar. 14, 1872
Andrews, Sally	Stephen	Geneva, Wis	Milwaukee	80	Feb. 3, 1871
Andrews, Hannah	Samuel E	Centre Lovell, Mo	Portland	101	Aug. 29, 1871
Armstrong, Jane	John	La Plata, Mo	Macon City	81	Aug. 28, 1871
Arrowsmith, Eliza R	Nicholas	Lesser Cross-Roads, N. J	Trenton	78	Nov. 9, 1870
B.					
Balcom, Margaret	Edward Walker	Guilford, N. Y	Albany	74	
Barker, Mehitable	Nathan	Des Moines, Ia	Chicago	79	
Barlow, Tempa	Jonah Carter	Fredonia, Ohio	Columbus	84	
Barnett, Leona	Lewis Howell	Equality, Ill	Salem	93	
Barney, Lucy	John	Gilsam, N. H	Concord	86	
Barrett, Phebe	Lemuel	Franconia N. H	Concord	89	
Batchelder, Dorothy	Lawrence Ellis	East Andover, N. H	Concord	88	
Baum, Margaret	Frederick	Garoga, N. Y	Albany	84	
Bayne, Sally	John	Halifax C. H., Va	Richmond	79	
Benjamin, Polly	Jonas	Sackett's Harbor, N. Y	Albany	94	
Bennett, Mary M	Nathan	Poughquag, N. Y	New York	84	
Benson, Mary	Jeptha	Charlestown, Mass	Portland	80	
Benton, Thankful	David	Harrison, Ohio	Cincinnati	74	
Betts, Lucy	Uriah	Wilton, Conn	Hartford	83	
Blasdell, Laney	John	Montrose, Pa	Philadelphia	77	
Bond, Phebe	Elisha	Morristown, N. J	Trenton	68	
Bond, Joanna	John	Owenton, Ky	Lexington	75	
Boothe, Rebecca	John	Marion, S. C	Washington	63	
Boston, Elizabeth	Christopher	Franklin, N. C	Raleigh	85	
Boutwell, Hephzibah	William Brooks	Greenfield, N. H	Concord	76	
Boyden, Mary J	John	Conway, Mass	Boston	82	
Brass, Sarah	Thomas	New York City	New York	79	
Bray, Elizabeth	John	Vevay, Ind	Madison	82	
Brooks, Orilla	John		Macon City	74	
Brothwell, Nancy	Thomas	North Wilton, Conn	Hartford	65	
Brown, Mary	James 2d	Maine, N. Y	Canandaigua	76	
Brown, Mary	John	Rolland, Mich	Columbus	77	
Brown, Mary	Thomas C	Prestonburgh, Ky	Lexington	76	
Brown, Mary	Joseph	Knoxville, Tenn	Knoxville	66	
Bruce, Louisa	Silas	Black River, N. Y	Boston	67	
Buckalew, Nancy	Peter	Northumberland, Pa	Philadelphia	69	
Buckingham, Polly	Stephen	Poughkeepsie, N. Y	New York	93	
Buker, Sally	Israel	Otsego, Ohio	Columbus	78	
Burbeck, Lucy E	Henry	New London, Conn	Hartford	86	
Burden, Charlotte	John	Chepatchet, R. I	Providence	83	
Byers, Delphy	Nathan	Spartanburgh C. H., S. C	Washington	88	
Baxter, Candase	John	Prosper Hill, Iowa	Albany		
Betz, Elizabeth	Peter	Harrisburgh, Pa	Philadelphia	69	
Boss, Harriet	Adam	Mount Auburn, Ohio	Cincinnati		
Brown, Lavinia	James	Walton's Ford, Ga	Washington		
Burch, Ann J	Joseph	Farmdale, Ky	Lexington		
Baker, Sarah	Robert	Livingston, N. Y	Canandaigua		
Beall, Jane	Benjamin	Alna, Me	Augusta	78	
Budges, Mary	Daniel	York, Me	Portland		
Boyd, Lydia	James	Huntington, Ind	Fort Wayne		
Beach, Margaret	Nathan	Philadelphia, Pa	Philadelphia		
Bouker, Philinda	John	Potsdam, N. Y	Albany		
Bailey, Abigail	Christopher S	Saint Johnsbury, Vt	Montpelier	92	Dec. 9, 1870
Barnhart, Margaret	David	Grafton, N. Y	Albany	66	May 26, 1871
Beard, Matty	John	Hillsborough, Ohio	Cincinnati	95	July 4, 1871
Bersil, Mary	Philip Carpenter	Pillar Point, N. Y	Albany	111	May 27, 1871
Bigelow, Lois	Borna	East Brookfield, Vt	Montpelier	91	Aug. 24, 1870
Bybee, Mildred	Neilly	Mexico, Mo	Saint Louis	78	Feb. 3, 1870
Brownell, Delia	Prince	Providence, R. I	Providence	96	Feb. 6, 1870

* Married before January 1, 1794.

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Alphabetical list of widows of soldiers of the revolutionary war, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Soldier.	Residence.	Agency.	Age, 1870.	Date of death.
Blevins, Lydia	Nathan	Troy, Ohio	Cincinnati	100	Mar. 6, 1870
Bloomfield, Isabella	Joseph	Philadelphia, Pa.	Philadelphia	91	Mar. 3, 1871
Bosworth, Sarah	Joshua Ford	Sumner, Me	Portland	88	May 25, 1870
Bragdon, Sarah	Amos	Milton, N. H	Concord	89	Mar. 13, 1870
Bragdon, Olive	Samuel	Pulaski, N. Y	Albany	92	April 15, 1872
Brown, Hannah	John	Northfield, Vt.	Montpelier	90	Mar. 3, 1871
C.					
Calhoun, Isabella	James	Omro, Wis	Milwaukee	84	
Callis, Elizabeth	George	Matthews C. H., Va	Richmond	86	
Campbell, Sarah S	Archibald		Wheeling	70	
Canfield, Polly	Dennis	Hamburgh, N. Y	Canandaigua	82	
Canip, Sarah	Benjamin	West Burlington, N. Y	Albany	83	
Cashman, Judith	Daniel	Augusta, Me	Augusta	82	
Church, Sally	Joshua	Chester, Vt	Montpelier	85	
Churchill, Mary	William	New Sharon, Me	Augusta	84	
Clark, Elizabeth	Christopher	Union Mills, Va	Richmond	89	
Cline, Catherine	Robert	Cincinnati, Ohio	Cincinnati	75	
Coburn, Lydia	Hugh Mason	Swanzy, N. H	Concord	84	
Cole, Mary	John	Morristown, Vt	Burlington	87	
Cole, Lydia	Solomon	West Hartford, Conn	Hartford	79	
Cowey, Lydia	Paris	Providence, R. I	Providence	83	
Cox, Martha	Thomas	Dalton, Ga	Washington	79	
Crawford, Catherine	John	Oskaloosa, Iowa	Fairfield	79	
Crumn, Mary	Richard	Sinnamahoning, Pa	Philadelphia	77	
Crutcher, Sarah	John	Elizabethtown, Ky	Louisville	69	
Curtis, Hannah	Gideon	Essex, Vt	Burlington	81	
Curtis, Elizabeth*	Jonathan	Adamsville, Mich	Detroit	89	
Curtis, Clara	Robert	Seymour, Conn	Hartford	80	
Curtiss, Susannah	Caleb	Topsham, Me	Augusta	73	
Culter, Margaret	Benjamin Baxter	Saint Dennis, Md	Augusta	79	
Cyrus, Phebe	Bartholomew	Appomattox C. H., Va	Richmond	77	
Cliborne, Sarah	William	Hyco, Va	Richmond		
Conner, Elizabeth	John	Piqua, Ohio	Cincinnati		July 28, 1871
Clarke, Salome W	Samuel	Rock Island, P. Q	Montpelier		
Clough, Rhoda E	Woodbury	Morristown, Vt	Montpelier		
Campbell, Elizabeth	James	Springfield, Ohio	Cincinnati		
Chappell, Ruth	William	Bullitt County, Ky	Louisville		
Crawley, Polley	William	Newport, Tenn	Knoxville		
Clark, Louisa	Nathaniel	Haywood, N. C	Raleigh		
Campbell, Rebecca	Thomas	New Castle, Me	Augusta		
Cason, Anna T	Edward	Richmond, Va	Richmond		
Courson, Lavice	James	Union Springs, Ala	Washington		
Culver, Mary	David	Warrensburgh, N. Y	Albany	82	
Caile, Ruth	William	Scarborough, Ga	Washington		
Caruth, Letitia	Alexander	Jacksonville, Ala	Washington	91	April 26, 1870
Chadwick, Lucinda	John	Catlettsburgh, Ky	Lexington	75	June 19, 1871
Chard, Catherine	Bauer	Stirling P. O	Albany	87	Mar. 28, 1872
Cheadle, Sarah	Asa	Chester Hill, Ohio	Cleveland	87	July 1, 1871
Cleveland, Huldah	Gardner	Howard, Ill	Chicago	80	Mar. 8, 1872
Clifford, Mehitable	David	Bath, Me	Augusta	95	Feb. 13, 1872
Cutler, Elizabeth	Isaac	Fair Haven, Vt	Burlington	88	Feb. 13, 1870
Cutler, Elizabeth†	Benjamin	Fort Ann, N. Y	Albany	94	June 9, 1871
D.					
Dabney, Sarah	John Q	Barry, Ill	Quincy	68	
Danforth, Mary A	Thomas	Taunton, Mass	Providence	61	
Davis, Mary C	Samuel	Concord, Mass	Boston	81	
Davis, Elizabeth	William	McConnellsville, Ohio	Columbus	67	
Damon, Esther S	Noah	Bridgewater, Vt	Montpelier	58	
Dayton, Mary	Ephriam	Saybrook, Conn	Hartford	64	
Dunmore, Jane	James Merrill	Broadalbin, N. Y	Albany	68	
DeWolf, Ruth B	John	Bristol, R. I	Providence	81	
DeWolf, Hannah	Daniel	Colebrook River, Conn	Hartford	73	
Dickey, Mary M	James	Towanda, Pa	Philadelphia	60	
Diggins, Lydia P	Martin	Cornish Flat, N. H	Concord	86	
Douglass, Mary	Nathaniel Getchell	Bath, Me	Augusta	85	
Dugan, Catherine	Daniel	Lairdsville, Pa	Philadelphia	81	
Durfey, Experience*	Joseph	Monson, Mass	Hartford	98	
Davis, Milly†	Edward	Amherst, Va	Richmond		
Dean, Jane	Ebenezer	East Madison, Me	Augusta		
Davis, Anna F	Josiah	Dowagine, Mich	Philadelphia		
Darling, Charlotte	Levi	East Franklin, Vt	Burlington		

* Married before January 1, 1800. † Married before January 1, 1794.

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Alphabetical list of widows of soldiers of the revolutionary war, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Soldier.	Residence.	Agency.	Age, 1870.	Date of death.
Drum, Mary	Philip	Taylorsville, N. C	Raleigh		
Daub, Nancy	Dillmore	Bunker Hill, Pa	Philadelphia	77	Mar. 4, 1871
Dean, Sarah	Thomas	Oak Level, Ala	Washington	87	Nov. —, 1871
DeForest, Mary	Thomas R	East Setauket, N. Y	Brooklyn	86	May 15, 1871
Dodge, Anna	Brewer	Ottumwa, Kans	Chicago	85	June 27, 1871
Donaldson, Hannah	Lothario	Sharon, Mass	Boston	88	Jan. 31, 1870
Duncan, Betsey*	John	Acworth, N. H	Concord	95	Jan. 8, 1872
Dunn, Mehitable	Timothy	Smyrna, N. Y	Albany	85	April 21, 1870
E.					
Earnest, Sally	Felix	Fullens, Tenn	Knoxville	85	
Eddleman, Dica	Peter	Castania Grove, N. C	Raleigh	70	
Elliott, Achsahf	Samuel	Morgan, Vt	Montpelier	91	
Entriken, Sarah	William	Walhalla, S. C	Washington	78	
Edwards, Sabra*	Benjamin	Boone Hill, N. C	Raleigh		
Ellsworth, Barbara	William	McHenry, Ill	Chicago		
Eastman, Betsey	Clark	Putnam, N. Y	Albany	83	May 6, 1872
Evans, Peggy	Samuel	Stockton, Tenn	Knoxville	100	Sept. 2, 1870
F.					
Fairman, Anna	Roswell	New Hope, N. Y	Canandaigua	76	
Farris, Nancy	R. Gentry	Stanford, Ky	Lexington	70	
Farnum, Priscilla	Rufus	New Bedford, Mass	Boston	83	
Fitts, Mary	John	Hyco, Va	Richmond	73	
Fleming, Mary	James	New Paris, Ohio	Cincinnati	83	
Fletcher, Marian	Sherbock	Little Hockhocking, Ohio.	Columbus	64	
Foot, Anna	Martin	Middlebury, Vt	Burlington	83	
Foster, Lydia	Luna	Troy, N. H	Concord	68	
Foster, Mary	Gideon	Peabody, Mass	Boston	78	
Frazee, Sarah	Jonas	Miami, Ohio	Cincinnati	70	
Freeman, Lydia	John	College Corner, Ohio	Cincinnati	77	
Fuller, Elizabeth	Thompson Henderson.	Purgitsville, W. Va	Washington	78	
Fuller, Phebe	Joseph	Sandwich, Mass	Boston	78	
Ferguson, Besheba	Robert	Milton, N. C	Raleigh	69	
Fyler, Aseneth	John	Colebrook, Conn	Hartford	90	
Flinn, Nancy	William		Washington		
Fuget, Eleanor	Randall F	Stonewall, Ky	Lexington		
Fows, Elizabeth	John	Flemingsburgh, Ky	Lexington		
Fryer, Mercy	David True	South Litchfield, Me	Augusta		
Foote, Matilda	Ebenezer	Vineland, N. J	New York		
Fowler, Betsey	George	Salem, N. J	Albany		
Fergus, Susan	James		Nashville		
Fisher, Sally	Benjamin Howard	Mercer, Me	Augusta	87	Mar. 12, 1872
Fisher, Fanny	Jabez P	Nashua, N. H	Concord	90	June —, 1870
Fisher, Sarah	William	Rapidan Station, Va	Richmond	73	Mar. 5, 1872
Flatford, Chloe	Thomas	Independent Hill, Va	Richmond	116	Sept. 18, 1871
Francis, Lydia D	Robert	Newington, Conn	Hartford	76	Mar. 7, 1872
Fogg, Mary	Stephen	Belmont, N. H	Concord	101	Nov. 29, 1871
Forbes, Martha	Samuel	Stockholm, N. Y	Albany	86	Aug. 21, 1871
Foss, Jane	George	Center Strafford, N. H	Portsmouth	91	May 17, 1871
Fox, Susan	John	Lovell, Me	Portland	88	April 23, 1871
Franklin, Sally	Nathan	Parish, N. Y	Albany	86	Feb. 23, 1870
Franklin, Hannah	Moses	Cooperstown, N. Y	Albany	84	June 3, 1872
Furbee, Mary	Caleb	Tyler Court-House, W. Va	Wheeling	87	April 3, 1871
Furnish, Nancy	James	Warsaw, Ky	Louisville	71	Oct. —, 1871
G.					
Gaddy, Peggy	Joseph	Castle Craig, Va	Richmond	83	
Gault, Phebe	Robert	Union Court-House, S. C	Washington	89	
Gebhart, Phebe	John	Taylorsville, Ohio	Cincinnati	78	
Gill, Lettice	John	Gainesville, Va	Richmond	68	
Gillson, Rachel	Daniel	Hart's Grove, Ohio	Cleveland	82	
Gilman, Sally	Jeremiah	East Unity, N. H	Concord	91	
Gilson, Ruth	M. Pierce	Brownington, Vt	Montpelier	89	
Gilson, Polly	David	Nashua, N. H	Concord	82	
Goodwin, Huldah	Abel Merrill	Kennebunkport, Me	Portland	90	
Gordon, Elizabeth	Abner	Sneedville, Tenn	Knoxville	95	
Gorham, Louisa	Seth	Castleton, Vt	Burlington	81	
Goss, Anah*	Ephraim	Amherst, N. H	Concord	100	
Gouter, Elizabeth	John	Lancaster, Pa	Philadelphia	78	
Graddy, Susan	J. McQuidy	Versailles, Ky	Lexington	68	
Gragg, Nancy	William	Wilson Creek, N. C	Raleigh	53	
Graves, Janet	Ralph	Scottsville, Va	Richmond	98	

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Alphabetical list of widows of soldiers of the revolutionary war, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Soldier.	Residence.	Agency.	Age, 1870.	Date of death.
Gray, Elizabeth	John	Oconee, S. C	Washington	90	
Gray, Ann	Morton	Riceville, Tenn	Knoxville	62	
Green, Mary	Jesse	Fremont, N. C	Raleigh	74	
Green, Nancy Ann	Elias Edens	Zenas, Ind	Madison	58	
Gridley, Amy	Theodore	Chicago, Ill	Chicago	88	
Grisin, Mary	Benjamin	Londonderry, N. H	Concord	85	
Grow, Martha	David	East Randolph, Vt	Montpelier	93	
Gunnell, Martha	William	Alpharetta, Ga	Washington	79	
Gunn, Sarah	James	Waverly, N. Y	Canandaigua		
Guthrie, Nancy*	Henry	Nashville, Ky	Nashville		
Guyer, Polly	Elisha	Carmel, N. Y	New York		
Gaisha, Elizabeth	Daniel	Lynn, Mass	Boston	81	Oct. 1, 1871
Gerland, Mehitable	James	Effingham Falls, N. H	Concord	88	Feb. 4, 1872
Gillespie, Holly	John	Hopkinsville, Ky	Louisville	95	Dec. 20, 1870
Gleason, Lucinda	Peter	Shushan, N. Y	Albany	87	Mar. 17, 1871
Glasgow, Nancy	Richard	Henderson, N. C	Raleigh	89	Spring 1872
Gates, Polly	Eli	Madison, N. H	Concord	94	May 25, 1870
Godsey, Elizabeth	James Langham	Gravilla, Ala	Washington		Aug. 12, 1870
Green, Lydia	Daniel	Rome, N. Y	Albany	67	Oct. 20, 1871
Ginger, Rachel	Cato	Perinton, N. Y	Canandaigua	101	Aug. 7, 1870
Gaither, Clara	Zachariah	Culpeper Court-House, Va	Richmond	95	Apr. 7, 1871
H.					
Hall, Clarissa	Solomon Pinto	New Haven, Conn	Hartford	81	
Hall, Rebecca	William	Wethersfield, N. Y	Canandaigua	97	
Hawkes, Abigail	Ebenezer	Enfield, Mass	Boston	96	
Hartman, Barbara	Adam	Freedom, Tenn	Knoxville	87	
Harrison, Jane	James	Pinckneyville, Ill	Salem	67	
Harris, Fanny P	Levi Arnold	Vinton, Iowa	Albany	79	
Harrison, Lena	William	Hardwickaville, Va	Richmond	68	
Hazlett, Nancy	Samuel	Portland Mills, Ind	Indianapolis	85	
Heath, Martha	Gilbert	Hartland, Vt	Montpelier	74	
Hayes, Judah	Jesse	Raleigh, N. C	Raleigh	73	
Hayes, Charlotte	Benjamin	Stone Mountain, Ga	Washington	101	
Hayes, Nancy	George	Wrentham, Mass	Boston	90	
Hayes, Sarah	William	Philadelphia, Pa	Philadelphia	71	
Hawkins, Catherine	Wm. Steelman	Mocksville, N. C	Raleigh	81	
Hayes, Sarah	Nicholas	McComb, Ohio	Cincinnati	83	
Hayes, Patience	Levi Odin	Marion Court-House, S. C	Washington	76	
Hazard, Alice R	Josiah Rodgers	Chagrin Falls, Ohio	Cleveland	89	
Hall, Sarah	Nicholas	Waterford, N. Y	Albany	69	
Hanson, Elizabeth	Paul	Manchester, Ky	Lexington	66	
Hancock, Lucy	Ichabod	Claridon, Ohio	Cleveland	91	
Hays, Polly	Samuel Walker	Middlebury, Vt	Burlington	94	
Haywood, Mahala	John	Zeno, S. C	Raleigh	48	
Haven, Mary	Asa	New York, N. Y	New York	77	
Holmes, Abigail	Lemuel	Vine Valley, N. Y	Canandaigua	83	
Hooper, Mary A	James	Richmond, Va	Richmond	78	
Hall, Elizabeth	John	Wadesborough, N. C	Raleigh	68	
Hazard, Rhoda	James	Owingsville, Ky	Lexington	86	
Herod, Elizabeth	Titus Mershon	Manchester, Ky	Louisville	72	
Hall, Mary	John	Graveston, Tenn	Knoxville	88	
Hudson, Judy	John	Jonesborough, Tenn	Knoxville	73	
Hudson, Jane	William	Lodi, N. Y	Canandaigua	76	
Hall, Mary	Geo. Humphrey	Marshfield, Mo	Salem	66	
Hurst, Jane	Jonathan Pittman	Greensborough Court-House, Ind.	Indianapolis	61	
Hunter, Elizabeth	Jacob	New Liberty, Ky	Louisville	66	
Hatch, Mary†	James	Indiana, Pa	Pittsburgh	92	
Hall, Rachel	John	Factoryville, N. Y	Canandaigua	68	
Hayes, Elizabeth	William	Peach Orchard, Ky	Lexington		
Hazard, Nancy	John	Wartburgh, Tenn	Knoxville		
Hall, Ruth E	Reuben Sherman	Lisbon, N. H	Concord	73	
Hall, Mary	Thomas	Harper's Field, N. Y	Albany		
Hays, Mary	Parley	Luzerne County, Pa	Philadelphia		
Hawkins, Catherine	John	Central Plains, Va	Richmond	96	June 20, 1871
Hutchinson, Mary	Richard	Bangor, Me	Bangor	87	May 26, 1870
Hedrough, Fanny	John	Romney, W. Va	Wheeling	90	Jan. 9, 1872
Hall, Azuiah	Mason	Ypsilanti, Mich	Detroit	88	May 22, 1872
Hayes, Fanny	Josiah	Stoddard, N. H	Concord	81	May 13, 1871
Hayes, Martha	Isaac	Derby, Vt	Montpelier	95	Feb. 11, 1872
Hayes, Charity	Henry	Spencer, W. Va	Wheeling	112	Mar. 13, 1872
Hall, Catherine	Timothy	North Charleston, N. H	Concord	92	Feb. 4, 1872
Hall, Malinda	Francis Kendall	Castleton, Va	Richmond	83	Apr. 1, 1872
Hayes, Mary	Samuel	Plymouth, Mass	Boston	94	Oct. 21, 1871
Hayes, Polly	John	Strafford Blue Hills, N. H	Portsmouth	82	Apr. 16, 1872
Hayes, Priscilla	Asa	Wellsborough, Pa	Philadelphia	82	Apr. 5, 1871

* Married before January 1, 1800. † Married before January 1, 1794.

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Alphabetical list of widows of soldiers of the revolutionary war, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Soldier.	Residence.	Agency.	Age, 1870.	Date of death.
Horton, Abigail	Rufus	Portland, Me	Portland	98	Sept. 23, 1871
Hull, Margaret	Agrippa	Stockbridge, Mass	Boston	90	May 15, 18[illegible]
Hunt, Lydia F	Samuel	Worcester, Mass	Montpelier	90	June 11, 18[illegible]
Hubbell, Saloma	Seth		Burlington		Apr. 9, 18[illegible]
I.					
Isabel, Polly	James	Briston, Ky	Louisville		
J.					
Jacobs, Phebe	Asa	East Thompson, Conn	Hartford	83	
Jacobs, Susan J	John J	Romney, W. Va	Wheeling	75	
Jacobs, Lydia	Samuel	Mitchell, Ind	Madison	62	
Johnson, Roxanna	Ezekiel	East Greenwich, R. I	Providence	78	
Jones, Nancy	Darling	Jonesborough, Tenn	Knoxville	52	
Jones, Chloe	Elias	Fond du Lac, Wis	Albany	83	
Jarvis, Polly	Robert Farr	Ellijay, Ga	Washington		
Jones, Rebecca	Nathaniel	Camden, S. C	Washington		
Jennings, Betsey	Abner	Cambridgeborough, Pa	Pittsburgh	79	Mar. 18, 18[illegible]
Jones, Elizabeth	Richard L	New Albany, Ind	Madison	93	Aug. 15, 18[illegible]
Johnson, Holly	Havel	Walnut Grove, S. C	Washington	90	June 28, 18[illegible]
Johnson Susannah	Philip	Lizzard, Iowa	Des Moines	82	Apr. 14, 18[illegible]
Johnson, Clarissa	Benjamin	Lisle, N. Y	Canandaigua	94	Mar. 20, 18[illegible]
Josslyn, Mercy	Nathaniel	Freeport, Me	Portland	94	Nov. 7, 18[illegible]
K.					
Kenyon, Mercy	William	Kingston, R. I	Providence	68	
Kibbey, Elizabeth	Thomas	Shutesbury, Mass	Boston	90	
Kilgore, Abigail	John	Dexter, Me	Bangor	94	
Kimball, Mary	Jacob	Grape Island, W. Va	Wheeling	75	
Kincaid, Rebecca	Robert	Tilton, Ky	Lexington	78	
Kincheloe, Eleanor	John Bray	Bound Brook, N. J	Trenton	80	
King, Achsah	Simeon	Marion, Iowa	Marion	87	
King, Sarah	Joseph	Little Cooly, Pa	Pittsburgh	68	
Kingsley, Abigail	Elias	Louisville, N. Y	Albany	82	
Kirns, Sarah	William	Owingsville, Ky	Lexington	62	
Kline, Lucy	Jacob	North Egremont, Mass	Boston	87	
King, Susannah	George	Addison, Pa	Baltimore		
King, Sarah	John	Chester, N. Y	Albany		
Kincheloe, Nancy*	Thomas	Breckenridge County, Ky.	Louisville		
L.					
Latimer, Louisa L	George	Bloomfield, Conn	Hartford	86	
Lake, Elizabeth Q	John P	Medford, Mass	Boston	70	
Lake, Charlotte	A. Coenhaver	Lebanon, N. Y	Albany	93	
Lancaster, Mary	John	Bath, Me	Augusta	80	
Lane, Temperance	James	Graveston, Tenn	Knoxville	78	
Lawrence, Rachel	William	Otsego, Ohio	Columbus	73	
Lee, Bridget	John	Essex, N. Y	Burlington	91	
Leighton, Sally	Reuben	Westford, Mass	Boston	91	
Leonard, Priscilla	William	Louisburgh, N. C	Raleigh	68	
Lewis, Mehitable	Joseph	Saco, Me	Portland	94	
Lindsey, Clarissa	William	Vincennes, Ind	Indianapolis	78	
Liner, Anna*	Christopher	Bainbridge, Ga	Washington	95	
Lipford, Elizabeth	Anthony P	Pittsylvania C. H., Va	Richmond	80	
Lippett, Waite	Thomas	Providence, R. I	Providence	89	
Locke, Mercy	John	Carbondale, Pa	Philadelphia	72	
Long, Susannah	Francis	Bloomfield, Ind	Indianapolis	77	
Losey, Sena	Abraham	Newfield, N. Y	Canandaigua	79	
Loud, Sarah C	William	South Weymouth, Mass	Boston	65	
Lounsberry, Sarah W	Nathan M	North Clarendon, Vt	Burlington	73	
Love, Dolly*	Robert	Highland, N. Y	New York	95	
Lowe, Elanor	Henry	Abingdon, Va	Richmond	53	
Lumpkin, Catharine	Moore	Liberty, Va	Richmond		
Libby, Abigail	Nathaniel	Dover, N. H	Portsmouth	85	Jan. 31 18[illegible]
Lane, Elizabeth	William		Raleigh		
Lauderkin, Lydia	Daniel	New Castle, Me	Augusta		
Littlefield, Sarah	Moses		Augusta		
Linn, Elizabeth	Dewalt	Dewart, Pa	Philadelphia		
Leasure, Janel	Abraham	Leasureville, Pa	Pittsburgh	96	Aug. 18, 18[illegible]
Linn, Jane	John	Lock Haven, Pa	Philadelphia	82	Feb. 25, 18[illegible]
Little, Rosetta	James	Elkhart, Ind	Fort Wayne	86	Sept. 21, 18[illegible]
Loomis, Mary	John	Montville, Conn	Hartford	87	Jan. 12, 18[illegible]
Lord, Amelia	Henry	Vienna, Md	Baltimore	80	May 17, 18[illegible]

* Married before January 1, 1800.

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Alphabetical list of widows of soldiers of the revolutionary war, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Soldier.	Residence.	Agency.	Age, 1870.	Date of death.
Lowther, Nancy	Joel	Marshall, Ill	Chicago		May 16, 1871
Luther, Lucy	Elisha	Unadilla, N. Y	Albany	84	April 4, 1871
M.					
Mc Allister, Sarah	John	Bennettsville, S. C	Raleigh	68	
McCoy, Betsey	John	Melrose, Wis	La Crosse	83	
McCurdy, Elizabeth	Archibald	Concord, N. C	Raleigh	78	
McDonald, Sarah	James	Huntsville, Tenn	Knoxville	106	
McGee, Elizabeth	Samuel	South Addison, N. Y	Albany	86	
McIntyre, Catharine	William	Brooklyn, N. Y	Brooklyn	88	
Madison, Nancy	William	Lancaster, Ohio	Columbus	78	
Mallory, Sally	Benajah	Columbus, Nebr	Omaha	70	
Mansur, Susan	Phineas Holden	Manchester, N. H	Concord	75	
Manson, Nancy	Nehemiah	Scituate, Mass	Boston	80	
Marden, Chloe	Edward	Morristown, N. Y	Concord	89	
Marsh, Phersly	Henry	Sparta, Tenn	Nashville	88	
Marshall, Althea	Hezekiah	Blacksville, W. Va	Wheeling	65	
Martin, Jane	William	Clarksburgh, W. Va	Wheeling	75	
Martin, Isabel S	Moses	New Brunswick, N. J	Trenton	78	
Martin, Eva	Daniel	Pleasant Hill, W. Va	Wheeling	57	
Mantaur, Polly	Japhat	Etna, Ohio	Columbus	76	
Massey, Frances	Henry	Edwardsburgh, Mich	Detroit	77	
Massengill, Elizabeth	Henry	Union Depot, Tenn	Knoxville	80	
Martin, Margaret	Thomas	Richmond, Ky	Lexington	73	
Mayo, Rebecca	Stephen	Newburu, Va	Richmond	63	
Meacham, Frances	Elijah	Christiansburgh, Va	Richmond	73	
Meeker, Hannah	Michael	Union, N. J	Trenton	75	
Merrill, Sally	Nathaniel	New Hampton, N. H	Concord	80	
Messinger, Lucy	John	Becket, Mass	Boston	75	
Micheller, Mary	Jacob	Milan, Ind	Madison	59	
Miller, Betsey G	Roswell	Windsor, Conn	Hartford	87	
Miller, Lois*	Philip	New Metamora, Ohio	Wheeling	107	
Milsaps, Nancy	B. Wood	Temple Hill, Ky	Lexington	81	
Mitchell, Catharine	Samuel	Litchfield, Me	Augusta	85	
Monday, Mary	William	Tazewell, Tenn	Knoxville	81	
Montague, Ann	Rice D	Christiansburgh, Va	Richmond	78	
Moody, Sarah	Edmund	Lincoln, Ill	Springfield	79	
Moore, Hannah	Jesse	Pennington, N. J	Trenton	82	
Moore, Miriam	Moses	Littleton, N. H	Concord	82	
Morse, Lucy	Abiel	East Barnard, Vt	Montpelier	67	
Morton, Olive C	Peter Truman	Worth, Mich	Detroit	61	
Moseley, Lois	Joseph	Moravia, N. Y	Canandaigua	86	
Murrell, Nancy	George	Fair Grove, Mo	Saint Louis	79	
Myers, Elizabeth	Andrew	Kirby, Pa	Pittsburgh	92	
Munn, Sally	Michael Thornton	Paw Paw, Mich	Canandaigua	85	
Mitchell, Margaret	Samuel Abby	Milo Centre, N. Y	Canandaigua		
Melick, Mary	John	Fultonham, Ohio	Cleveland		
Mount, Dinah	Mathias	Danby, N. Y	Canandaigua		
Mc lung, Nancy	John	Pulaski County, Kans	Little Rock		
Myer, Mary	Peter	Lebanon, Pa	Philadelphia		
Mc erry, Mary	Neal	Watercure, Pa	Pittsburgh		
Mc ann, Biddy	John	Purdy, Tenn	Nashville	83	July 15, 1871
Mathis, Eleanor	John McLaughlin	Americus, Ga	Washington	74	May 2, 1872
Mc alf, Catherine	Benjamin	Lamoille, Ill	Chicago	81	Apr. 15, 1872
Mc s, Margaret	James Craig	Columbia, S. C	Washington	78	Feb. 28, 1872
Mertz, Mary	Joseph	Ingraham, N. Y	Albany	77	Dec. 26, 1871
Morse, Happy	Enoch	Portland, Me	Portland	99	Feb. 20 1870
Myrick, Fanny	Asel	Fayettville, N. C	Raleigh	84	Aug. 21, 1871
N.					
Narramore, Sally	Asa	Underhill Centre, Vt	Burlington	73	
Neal Sarah	James	Timmonsville, S. C	Washington	73	
Nearing, Julia	Joseph	Mount Vision, N. Y	Albany	79	
Nowell, Abigail	Reverens	Hebron, Ohio	Columbus	78	
Newman, Elizabeth	Walter	Homer, Ohio	Columbus	75	
Nickerson, Jane	Hezekiah	Whitehouse, Ohio	Albany	74	
Newell Susanah	John	Austintown, Ohio	Cleveland		
Norraway, Abigail	Zenas	Syracuse, N. Y	Canandaigua		
Nuckolls, Mary A	Edward	Centreville, Tenn	Nashville		
Nash Percy	Gaines	Vinton, Ohio	Cincinnati	91	June 1, 1872
O.					
Oliver, Gracy Polly	Stephen	Girard, Pa	Pittsburgh	81	

* Married before January 1, 1800.

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Alphabetical list of widows of soldiers of the revolutionary war, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Soldier.	Residence.	Agency.	Age, 1870.	Date of death
Orme, Leesa	Jonathan	Kaneville, Ill	Chicago	81	
Overocker, Patience	Adam	Franciscoville, Mich	Detroit	95	
Owens, Sarah	Charles	Bristoe Station, Va	Richmond	73	
Owen, Dorothy	John	Rome, Tenn	Nashville		
Osborn, Edna	Isaac	Avon, Conn	Hartford	82	July 23, 1870.
P.					
Painter, Rebecca	George	Golden Valley, N. C	Raleigh	76	
Parrish, Theodosia	Stephen	Kinston, N. C	Raleigh	58	
Paul, Abigail	Kiles	Rochester, Vt	Montpelier	85	
Peck, Mary	Benjamin	Ball's Pond, Conn	Hartford	89	
Pembleton, Lucy	Jabez	Hartwick Sem., N. Y	Albany	75	
Pendock, Anna	Samuel	Dale, Ind	Madison	80	
Perry, Susannah	Micah	Ashburnham, Mass	Boston	74	
Phelps, Mary	Silas	Ransom, Mich	Albany	91	
Phillips, Charlotte	Ebenezer	Sackett's Harbor, N. Y	Albany	88	
Pierson, Margaret	Robert	Mount Freedom, N. J	Trenton	73	
Piles, Susannah	Zachariah	Andy, W. Va	Wheeling	82	
Piper, Anna B	Jacob Thurston	South Bridgton, Me	Portland	85	
Pratt, Susannah	James	Hollenback Township, Pa	Philadelphia	72	
Pratt, Rebecca	James	Grayson, Ky	Louisville	75	
Price, Elizabeth	Richard	Arnettsville, W. Va	Wheeling	94	
Pritchett, Nancy	John Montgomery	McLeansville, N. C	Raleigh	76	
Proctor, Catherine	Nicholas	McLeansborough, Ill	Salem	88	
Purchase, Eliza	Robert	Arcadia, N. Y	Canandaigua	66	
Purdy, Susannah	Jeremiah	Poolville, N. Y	Albany	64	
Peteet, Chlorinza	Benjamin	London, Ky	Lexington		
Powell, Nancy	William	North Risingville, Mich	Canandaigua		
Powell, Mary	John	Lumberton, N. C	Raleigh		
Peck, Elizabeth	Isaac	New Haven, Conn	Hartford		
Peacock, Zilpha	Uriah	Sandersville, Ga	Washington		
Parham, Sarah	Thomas	Richmond, Ky	Lexington	82	Apr. 14, 1871
Parmenter, Hannah	Levi	Hubbardston, Mass	Boston	97	Apr. —, 1871
Parris, Sarah	Josiah	Buckfield, Me	Portland	82	No date
Phelps, Martha	John Massey	Warsaw, Iowa	Fairfield	94	May 19, 1870
Phelps, Sarah	Bissell	Sharon, Vt	Montpelier	98	Apr. 16, 1871
Pitcher, Mehitable *	John Douglass	Suffield, Conn	Hartford	101	May 13, 1871
Poindexter, Elizabeth	Chapman	Quarrysville, Tenn	Knoxville	73	Jan. 8, 1871
Porterfield, Louisa	Richard	Knoxville, Tenn	Knoxville	58	Jan. 1, 1871
Powell, Rachel *	William	Purlear's Creek, N. C	Raleigh	99	—— —, 1871
Pike, Polly			Boston		Feb. 23, 1870
Place, Anna	Joseph	Portland, Me	Portland		Sept. 25, 1870
R.					
Rains, Nancy	John	Union Depot, Tenn	Knoxville	78	
Rathbone, Sarah	Nathan	Norwich, Conn	Providence	84	
Ray, Frances	Benjamin	Rocky Mount, Va	Richmond	75	
Reed, Lucy †	Samuel		Canandaigua	93	
Reynolds, Sarah	Robert	Wyoming, R. I	Providence	78	
Reynolds, Lurana	Ezra	Valatie, N. Y	Albany	68	
Rice, Phebe	John	Lynchburgh, Va	Richmond	101	
Richards, Margaret	William West	Spartanburgh C. H., S. C	Washington	70	
Richards, Sarah	Morris	Lenoirs, Tenn	Knoxville	74	
Richardson, Patty	Godfrey	East Bethel, Vt	Montpelier	69	
Riggsbee, Cynthia	Frederick	Raleigh, N. C	Raleigh	74	
Riley, Nancy	John	Hamilton, Ohio	Cincinnati	79	
Rixford, Catherine	Henry	North Spencer, Mass	Boston	87	
Robbins, Mary	Thomas	Snydertown, Pa	Philadelphia	94	
Roberts, Delana	Eseck	Cranston Print Works, R. I	Providence	86	
Roberts, Sarah	Philip	Oddville, Ky	Lexington	70	
Roberts, Catherine	Henry	Benson, Ky	Lexington	83	
Robertson, Nancy	William	Henry's X-Roads, Tenn	Knoxville	78	
Robinson, Jane	Daniel	Jordan, N. Y	Canandaigua	64	
Rogers, Rebecca	Alexander	Hodgdon's Mills, Me	Augusta	84	
Rosebrough, Aseneth	John	Johnstown, Pa	Wheeling	78	
Russell, Nancy	James	Thompson, Ga	Knoxville	76	
Rutan, Lydia †	Abraham	Paterson, N. J	Trenton	88	
Ring, Sarah †	Thomas	Forsyth Co., N. C	Raleigh		
Russell, Mary	Philip	Carbondale, Ill	Salem		
Read, Hannah	Zalmon	Redding, Conn	Hartford	83	Feb. 7, 1871
Reynolds, Abigail	Benoni	Oporto, Michigan	Detroit	79	Oct. 2, 1870
Rhame, Sarah	Ebenezer	Manning, S. C	Washington	94	May 2, 1870
Riley, Nancy	William	Dandridge, Tenn	Knoxville	95	July —, 1870
Royse, Sarah	Solomon	Columbia, Ky	Louisville	98	Sept. 6, 1870

* Married before January 1, 1794. † Married before January 1, 1800.

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Alphabetical list of widows of soldiers of the revolutionary war, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Soldier.	Residence.	Agency.	Age, 1870.	Date of death.
Russell, Betsey	Thaddeus	Seneca Falls, N. Y	Canandaigua	84	Sept. 25, 1870
Ryerson, Mary*	Stephen	Danbury, N. C	Raleigh	94	June 8, 1872
S.					
Sackett, Lorilla	Skeer D	Huntsburgh, O	Cleveland	82	
St. John, Maria	Enoch	Stratford, Conn	Hartford	80	
Samuel, Ann	Gray	Sparta, Va	Richmond	88	
Scarritt, Eliza	James	Iowa Falls, Iowa	Detroit	80	
Scott, Mary	William	Pendleton, S. C	Washington	80	
Shackleford, Nancy	Henry	Yellow Creek, Ky	Louisville	90	
Shepherd, Olive	Morrill	Canterbury, N. H	Concord	86	
Sherwood, Barbara A.	Stratton	East Sharon, Pa	Philadelphia	75	
Shilty, Elizabeth	Christopher	Orange, N. Y	Canandaigua	90	
Shoemaker, Elizabeth	David Wilson	Botland, Ky	Louisville	85	
Short, Abigail T	Moses	Newburyport, Mass	Boston	84	
Simpkins, Catherine	Thomas Lawrence	Bonsack's Depot, Va	Richmond	72	
Sinclair, Lucinda	Francis	Hancock, N. H	Concord	78	
Smith, Sarah H	James	Marion, Conn	Hartford	93	
Smith, Jerusha	Benjamin	Westborough, Mass	Boston	79	
Smith, Mary	John	Putney, Vt	Montpelier	81	
Smith, Mary	John Harris	Weeks' Mills, Me	Augusta	76	
Smith, Lucy	Nathaniel	Shannon Hill, Va	Richmond	86	
Snead, Mary	Bowdoin	Accomack C. H., Va	Richmond	59	
Snow, Lavinia	Abraham	Barnard, Vt	Montpelier	80	
Snow, Caroline	John	Dublin, N. H	Concord	69	
Snow, Nancy	Aaron	Boston, Mass	Boston	79	
Sollace, Eliza W	David Whitney	Bridport, Vt	Burlington	67	
Spicely, Martha H	James	Richmond, Va	Richmond	74	
Sprague, Nancy	Elijah	Menasha, Wis	Milwaukee	83	
Sproul, Mary	John Little	Bristol Mills, Me	Augusta	81	
Stafford, Mary	John	Mayfield, Ky	Louisville	85	
Steelman, Elizabeth	John	New Albany, Ind	Indianapolis	68	
Stone, Lucy	David	Port Royal, Va	Richmond	71	
Stevens, Betsey	Zachariah	Newburyport, Mass	Boston	80	
Strait, Sally	John	Thivener, O	Cincinnati	84	
Streeter, Elizabeth†	Naphtali	Pattenburgh, N. J	Trenton	94	
Summerford, Piety	William	Fulton, Miss	Washington	78	
Summers, Lavinia	James	Gallatin, Ill	Salem	91	
Swift, Fawnia	Philetus	Webster, N. Y	Canandaigua	79	
Swisshelm, Mary	John	Wilkinsburgh, Pa	Pittsburgh	87	
Symore, Frances	Thomas	Huntington, Pa	Nashville	94	
Salisbury, Sarah B.	William	Providence, R. I	Providence		
Smith, Meredy	William	Newnan, Ga	Washington	77	
Snow, Rachel	Shubai	Pittsfield, Mass	Boston		
Sperden, Chloe	Josiah	Rochester, N. Y	Burlington		
Sims, Catherine	Jeremiah	Fultonham, Ohio	Columbus		
Smithhart, Dorcas	Darby	Whitney Court-house, Ky	Lexington		
Stimmel, Maria	Richard	McGrawville, N. Y	Canandaigua		
Steward, Sarah A.	Thomas Lewis	Onancock, Va	Richmond		
Seward, Martha	Joseph	Greenville County, Va	Richmond		
Stoner, Hannah	Nicholas	Albany, N. Y	Albany		
Stillwagon, Elizabeth†	Jacob		Philadelphia		
Stackhouse, Anna	John		Philadelphia		
Shields, Elizabeth	John	Orrsville, Pa	Pittsburgh		
Smith, Frances	Buckner	Walhalla, S. C	Washington		
Sawyer, Sarah	Cornelius	Windsor, Vt	Concord	94	Dec. 5, 1870
Scrcman, Catherine	John	Easton, Pa	Philadelphia	81	April 2, 1870
Seymour, Sally	Seth	New Rochelle, N. Y	New York	88	Feb. 4, 1871
Shaw, Katy	Valentine T. Dalton.	New Orleans, La	New Orleans	107	Sept. 29, 1871
Simonds, Jane B.	Jonathan	Harvard, Mass	Boston	85	April 14, 1872
Smith, Anna	Jesse	Carnesville, Ga	Washington	77	Jan. 19, 1872
Smith, Rebecca*	Jonathan	Killingworth, Conn	Hartford	104	Mar. 7, 1872
Sobold, Phebe	Lewis	Richmond, Ind	Indianapolis	103	June 4, 1872
Stuffey, Margaret	Peter	Sharon, Va	Richmond	80	June 20, 1870
Stockton, Elizabeth	Ebenezer	Princeton, N. J	Trenton	86	Oct. 4, 1870
Straight, Phebe	Henry	Cherry Hill, Pa	Cleveland	89	Dec. 25, 1871
Shannon, Dorothy	Thomas	Fremont, N. H	Portsmouth	90	Mar. 16, 1872
Scranton, Phebe	Stephen	East Dover, Vt	Concord	91	Aug. 12, 1870
T.					
Talcott, Lydia	Justus	Vernon, Conn	Hartford	88	
Thrasher, Saluda	George	Hoge Mountain, Ga	Washington	103	

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Alphabetical list of widows of soldiers of the revolutionary war, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Soldier.	Residence.	Agency.	Age, 1870.	Date of death.
Tracy, Sicha	Lemuel Chapman	Brooklyn, Iowa	Fairfield	98	
Trammel, Sarah	William	———, N. C	Washington	68	
Trucks, Catherine	John	Philadelphia, Pa	Philadelphia	88	
Tulloh, Susan	Thomas	Mount Carmel, Va	Richmond	63	
Tyrer, Hannah	Silas Nash	Smith's Mills, N. Y	Canandaigua	79	
Tillotson, Sarah	Isaac	Waterville, Vt	Burlington		
*Tolly, Elizabeth	William	Cornishville, Ky	Louisville		
Terry, Nancy	Asaph	Hartford, Conn	Hartford		
Todd, Eunice	Thomas	Benson, Vt	Albany		
Ten Broeck, Hannah	Adam	Claverack, N. Y	Albany	90	April 17, 1870
Tenney, Betsey	Gideon	Northampton, Mass	Boston	97	Mar. 15, 1870
Tillson, Hester	Job	Rosendale, N. Y	New York	91	June 30, 1870
†Thorp, Eliza Ann	Jonathan	Judesville, N. C	Raleigh	94	April 10, 1872
Thrash, Barbara	Valentine	Hominy Creek, N. C	Raleigh	93	Jan. 31, 1870
†Trout, Mary C	Anthony D	Corydon, Ind	Indianapolis	104	Sept. 4, 1870
Townshend, Elizabeth M.	George	Cumberland Gap, Tenn	Knoxville	77	Mar. 19, 1870
Tucker, Elizabeth	Shadrach	Reidsville, N. C	Raleigh	109	Spring of 1870
Turney, Rebecca	Samuel	Windsor, N. J	Trenton	80	May 12, 1870
U.					
Upton, Charity	George	Guntersville, Ala	Washington	91	
Utley, Jane	Budell	New Hill, N. C	Raleigh	93	July 1, 1870
V.					
Vance, Charity	William	New York City	New York	62	
Vandevender, Elizabeth.	Barnabas	Marion, Ind	Indianapolis	91	
†Van Rensselaer, Nancy G.	Henry K	Randolph, N. Y	Canandaigua	94	
Vest, Nancy	George	Whitesville, Ky	Louisville	74	
Van Dike, Sabra	David	Monmouth, Ill	New York	90	Oct. 7, 1870
Vick, Dinah	Joseph		Nashville	109	Oct. 30, 1870
Vickery, Ruth	Robert	Taunton, Mass	Boston	90	Feb. 27, 1870
W.					
Wadleigh, Nancy*	Nathaniel	Lake Village, N. H	Concord	67	
Waldron, Rosanna	Samuel	Saline, Mich	Detroit	86	
Walker, Mary	Benjamin	Aurora, Ind	Madison	91	
Walters, Nancy	John Gray	Clarksburgh, Ind	Indianapolis	69	
*Warden, Fanny	Elisha	Scottsville, Ky	Louisville	89	
Warrington, Nancy	William	Ostrander, Ohio	Columbus	78	
Waters, Susan B	Asa	Stoughton, Mass	Boston	71	
Watkins, Elizabeth	Thomas	Salyersville, Ky	Lexington	68	
Weathers, Sarah	Valentine	Lawrenceville, Ga	Washington	78	
Weaver, Olive	Nathan	Swansea, Mass	Boston	92	
Weed, Hannah	Benjamin	West Darien, Conn	Hartford	82	
Welch, Lois	Elenezer	Ferrysburgh, Mich	Grand Rapids	70	
Wetmore, Mehitable	Bela	Lima, N. Y	Canandaigua	56	
Whitcomb, Eleanor	Paul	Oxfordville, N. H	Concord	88	
White, Sarah T	Consider	Joliet, Ill	Albany	71	
White, Betsey	Robert	Cookeville, Tenn	Nashville	84	
Whitmond, Lucinda	William Kelly	Marietta, Ga	Washington	53	
Willard, Salome	Eli	Bridgewater, Vt	Montpelier	80	
Williams, Nancy	Benjamin	Knoxville, Tenn	Knoxville	73	
Williams, Nancy	John	Surrey C. H., Va	Richmond	33	
Williamson, Cynthia	John	Nashville, Tenn	Nashville	88	
Wilson, Shuah	Warren	Randolph, Vt	Concord	88	
Wilson, Ruby	Benoni Hill	North East, Pa	Pittsburgh	74	
Wilson, Elizabeth	John	Mocks Mills, Va	Richmond	78	
Wing, Thirza	Bani	Charlemont, Mass	Boston	92	
Wood, Jincy	William	New Hill, N. C	Raleigh	65	
Wood, Lydia	Enoch	Camillus, N. Y	Canandaigua	84	
Woodruff, Mary	Joseph	West Milford, N. J	New York	74	
Woodruff, Catharine	Benjamin	Brooklyn, N. Y	Brooklyn	79	
Woodward, Sarah	Samuel	Plattsville, Ohio	Cincinnati	80	
Wood, Rachel	John	Edwards County, Ill	Salem		
White, Anna	William Johnson	Oshkosh, Mich	Detroit		
Weymouth Elizabeth	Thomas Douglass	Heathville, Va	Richmond		
Warner, Merab	Richard	Westfield, Mass	Hartford	84	
Walker, Amy	Joshua	New Market, Tenn	Knoxville	89	Nov. 16, 1870
Wallace, Jane	George	Falkland, N. C	Raleigh	86	Oct. 29, 1870
Wallace, Elizabeth	Joshua	Lockport, Ky	Louisville	68	Aug. 1, 1870
Walter, Phebe	Martin	Manlius, N. Y	Canandaigua	88	Feb. 27, 1870

* Married before January 1, 1800.

† Married before January 1, 1794.

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Alphabetical list of widows of soldiers of the revolutionary war, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Soldier.	Residence.	Agency.	Age, 1870.	Date of death.
Ward, Elizabeth	James	Paintsville, Ky	Lexington	78	Feb. —, 1872
Watkins, Eleanor B.	Gassaway	Ellicott City, Md.	Baltimore	86	May 31, 1871
Wells, Elizabeth	Jacob	Rocky Point, N. C	Raleigh	88	Oct. 8, 1871
Whitaker, Nancy	Robert	Halifax C. H., N. C	Raleigh	76	No date.
White, Mary	Joseph	Charlestown, Mass	Boston	86	May 25, 1872
Whitmore, Rebecca	John	Java Village, N. Y.	Canandaigua	89	Oct. 7, 1870
Wilkinson, Nancy	James	Reform, Ala	Washington	72	Oct. 24, 1871
Willard, Betsey	Elijah	Marlborough, N. H	Concord	94	May 19, 1871
Willard, Anna	Aaron	Marlborough, N. H	Concord	92	Aug. 21, 1871
Williford, Cherry	Jesse	Jerusalem, Va	Richmond	85	April 1, 1871
Wilsey, Dorothy	James	New Hudson, Mich	Detroit	84	Feb. 11, 1872
Wood, Electa	David	Conneaut, Ohio		89	Sept. 22, 1870
Y.					
Yancey, Phebe	Lewis	Monticello, Ga	Washington	76	
York, Mary	William R		Augusta		Mar. 18, 1872

PENSION NOTARIES.

Name.	Post-office address.	County.	State.	Commissions expire—
A.				
Allen, Franklin P	Moore's Fork	Clinton	New York	Dec. 31, 1875
B.				
Billings, Abijah M	Clinton	Kennebec	Maine	Dec. 31, 1876
Burke, John A	Rangeley	Franklin	do	Mar. 22, 1877
Baker, A. L	Mannsville	Jefferson	New York	Dec. 31, 1873
Barker, Sanford W	Oakley Depot	Charleston	South Carolina	Sept. 10, 1876
Buchanan, John W	Paris	Henry	Tennessee	Sept. 1, 1876
C.				
Cobwin, A. T	Patten	Penobscot	Maine	Jan. 14, 1877
Chadwick, John C	Beaufort	Beaufort	South Carolina	Life.
Comstock, George	Lubec	Washington	Maine	Oct. 15, 1874
Campbell, John	Ortonville	Oakland	Michigan	Mar. 29, 1875
Correll, E. M	Hebron	Jefferson	Nebraska	July 8, 1875
Chapman, Joseph	Colesburgh	Delaware	Iowa	June 23, 1873
Covert, Thomas	Afton	Chenango	New York	Dec. 31, 1873
D.				
Dudley, E. G	Beaufort	Beaufort	South Carolina	Life.
Dunlap, John C	Macopin	Scottville	Illinois	April 12, 1873
E.				
Eyply, Frank G	Cambridge City	Wayne	Indiana	Oct. 18, 1874
F.				
Fernold, A. C	Cranberry Isle	Hancock	Maine	Dec. 22, 1875
Fulton, William T	Oxford	Chester	Pennsylvania	April 14, 1873
French, Peter	Sag Harbor	Suffolk	New York	Mar. 29, 1873
Foulk, Simon P	Greensburgh	Westmoreland	Pennsylvania	April 10, 1876
G.				
Gebhart, Samuel	Williamsburgh	Noble	Ohio	Dec. 13, 1873
Gardiner, O. H	Northport	Suffolk	New York	Mar. 30, 1874
H.				
Hibbard, Israel	Mason City	Mason	Illinois	April 28, 1874
Hunton, Aug. P	Bethel	Windsor	Vermont	Life.
Hull, Albert W	Forrestville	Chautauqua	New York	Mar. 31, 1873
Hazelton, Thomas J	Fowler	Saint Lawrence	do	Mar. 31, 1873

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Name.	Post-office address.	County.	State.	Commission expire—
Hatch, George K	Pembroke	Washington	Maine	Aug. 30, 1877
Hurlbut, John R	Hurlbut's Corners	Crawford	Wisconsin	Nov. 24, 1873
Hurd, Gilbert	West Springfield	Erie	Pennsylvania	Mar. 28, 1874
Hull, James K	Alvon	Greenbrier	West Virginia	Jan. 1, 1873
Hill, Charles F	Hazleton	Luzerne	Pennsylvania	May 2, 1878
Harris, Simon R	Lake Shetek	Murray	Minnesota	May 2, 1879
J.				
Jenks, Lemuel S	Gowanda	Cattaraugus	New York	Mar. 30, 1873
Janes, W. S	Nunda	Livingston	do	Mar. 30, 1874
K.				
Knapp, James H	Deposit	Delaware	New York	Mar. 30, 1873
Kohler, John H	Millersburgh	Dauphin	Pennsylvania	Mar. 30, 1873
L.				
Livermore, O. S	Eastport	Washington	Maine	April 17, 1874
Laviaber, John A	Carroll	Penobscot	do	Feb. 6, 1874
Leighton, Warren	Augusta	Kennebec	do	July 14, 1876
Lord, Joseph	Detroit	Somerset		
Larkins, B. G		New Hanover	North Carolina	Aug. 4, 1873
M.				
Merritt, James W	Glen Cove	Queens	New York	Mar. 30, 1873
Mitchell, Isaac L	Limington	York	Maine	Feb. 8, 1873
Melvin, A. O	Sullivan	Franklin	Missouri	Feb. 12, 1875
Milliken, J. A	Cherryfield	Washington	Maine	April 25, 1878
Masten, Peter	Woodhull	Steuben	New York	Mar. 30, 1874
Mitchell, Joseph A	Cherry Grove	Rockingham	Virginia	Life.
N.				
Northup, Martin	East Worcester	Otsego	New York	Dec. 31, 1875
P.				
Parsons, Julius A	Forrestville	Chautauqua	New York	Mar. 30, 1873
Perry, P. H	Collins Centre	Erie	do	Dec. 31, 1874
Powell, Jabe	Fillmore	Andrew	Missouri	Oct. 14, 1873
R.				
Robertson, Rufus	Saint Albans	Somerset	Maine	Dec. 21, 1877
Roberts, C. B	Fort Fairfield	Aroostook	do	Nov. 23, 1878
Rowell, William	Osceola	Lewis	New York	Dec. 31, 1874
Ritt, Gregory	Buffalo	Erie	do	Mar. 30, 1874
S.				
Spayd, Lewis L	Santa Claus	Spencer	Indiana	July 2, 1873
Swift, George H	Amenia	Dutchess	New York	Mar. 31, 1873
Smith, Charles	Pine Hill	Ulster	do	Dec. 31, 1873
Stiles, Orson	Fredonia	Chautauqua	do	Mar. 30, 1873
Seley, Levi	North Harpersfield	Delaware	do	Mar. 30, 1873
Scofield, Pliny K	Masonville	do	do	Mar. 30, 1873
Shearer, Benjamin	Boscobel	Grant	Wisconsin	Sept. 4, 1873
Smith, Orrin W	Clayton	Jefferson	New York	Mar. 30, 1873
Safford, E. F	Kittery	York	Maine	Feb. 23, 1876
Sexton, James	West Milford	Passaic	New Jersey	Till revoked.
T.				
Tilden, George F	Castine	Hancock	Maine	Feb. 10, 1876
Thomson, D. L	Beaufort	Beaufort	South Carolina	Life.
Ten Brooke, William A.	Griffin's Corners	Delaware	New York	Dec. 31, 1873
Turner, Arthur C	Clear Water	State at large	Florida	Till revoked.
W.				
Watts, John	Santa Fé	New Mexico	New Mexico	Sept. 18, 1873
Winch, John	Canadice	Ontario	New York	Mar. 30, 1873
White, Thomas	Sandusky	Cattaraugus	do	Dec. 31, 1874
Watson, A. F	Troy	Waldo	Maine	Mar. 23, 1878
White, E. W	Morristown	Saint Lawrence	New York	Dec. 31, 1874
West, Francis	Horntown	Accomac	Virginia	Life.
Wyman, Nathan	Dexter	Penobscot	Maine	April 24, 1878
Warner, L. D	Portville	Cattaraugus	New York	Mar. 30, 1874
Woods, Josiah B	Castine	Hancock	Maine	Mar. 15, 1878
Walker, John C		Rockingham	Virginia	Life.

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PENSION AGENCIES.

There have been no changes in the number and location of the pension agencies during the past year. A list of the incumbents, November 1, 1872, is herewith submitted:

Agent.	Town.	State.	Date of commission.
James Coates	Little Rock	Arkansas	May 6, 1870
Daniel C. Rodman	Hartford	Connecticut	April 21, 1869
Henry C. Bennett	San Francisco	California	Dec. 28, 1869
David C. Cox	Washington	District of Columbia	Feb. 14, 1872
Edward D. Porter	Wilmington	Delaware	Apr. 21, 1869
Charles W. Brouse	Indianapolis	Indiana	Apr. 28, 1869
Mark Tilton	Madison	do	May 29, 1871
Hiram Iddings	Fort Wayne	do	Dec. 21, 1869
David Blakely	Chicago	Illinois	May 1, 1871
Samuel H. Jones	Springfield	do	July 23, 1872
James S. Martin	Salem	do	Apr. 21, 1869
Benjamin M. Prentiss	Quincy	do	Apr. 21, 1869
Joseph B. Young	Marion	Iowa	Dec. 28, 1869
David B. Wilson	Fairfield	do	Mar. 25, 1871
Stewart Goodrell	Des Moines	do	Apr. 21, 1869
W. D. Gallagher	Louisville	Kentucky	Mar. 17, 1871
A. H. Adams	Lexington	do	Feb. 6, 1871
Charles B. Lines	Topeka	Kansas	Feb. 14, 1871
R. H. Isabelle	New Orleans	Louisiana	Feb. 27, 1871
Franklin M. Drew	Augusta	Maine	Jan. 30, 1872
George L. Beal	Portland	do	Apr. 9, 1872
S. B. Morison	Bangor	do	Mar. 7, 1871
Charles A. Phelps	Boston	Massachusetts	Apr. 28, 1869
Harrison Adreon	Baltimore	Maryland	Mar. 16, 1870
James Lindsay	Saint Louis	Missouri	Mar. 18, 1869
W. C. Ebert	Macon City	do	Feb. 2, 1871
Arnold Kaichen	Detroit	Michigan	Apr. 21, 1869
Thaddeus Foote	Grand Rapids	do	Apr. 21, 1869
Ephraim McMurtrie	Saint Paul	Minnesota	May 29, 1871
John T. Rankin	Vicksburgh	Mississippi	Apr. 20, 1871
W. J. Vaughan	Portsmouth	New Hampshire	Dec. 28, 1869
Alvah Smith	Concord	do	May 9, 1872
S. H. H. Parsons	Albany	New York	Apr. 21, 1869
L. M. Drury	Canandaigua	do	Feb. 27, 1871
L. L. Doty	New York	do	Apr. 5, 1871
John Hall	Brooklyn	do	Feb. 8, 1871
J. F. Rusling	Trenton	New Jersey	Apr. 17, 1869
Charles H. Belvin	Raleigh	North Carolina	Feb. 8, 1868
S. S. Caldwell	Omaha	Nebraska	Apr. 28, 1869
E. W. Little	Santa Fé	New Mexico	May 31, 1869
John A. Norris	Columbus	Ohio	Apr. 17, 1869
Charles E. Brown	Cincinnati	do	Jan. 22, 1872
Seth M. Barber	Cleveland	do	Jan. 28, 1870
Henry Warren	Oregon City	Oregon	Dec. 14, 1866
James McGregor	Pittsburgh	Pennsylvania	Apr. 20, 1871
D. R. B. Nevin, (widow)	Philadelphia	do	Dec. 18, 1871
H. G. Sickel, (invalid)	do	do	Dec. 18, 1871
Charles R. Brayton	Providence	Rhode Island	Dec. 23, 1870
William J. Stokes	Nashville	Tennessee	Apr. 17, 1869
Daniel T. Boynton	Knoxville	do	Apr. 28, 1869
Stephen Thomas	Montpelier	Vermont	Jan. 28, 1870
John L. Barstow	Burlington	do	Jan. 28, 1870
Andrew Washburn	Richmond	Virginia	Jan. 20, 1871
T. M. Harris	Wheeling	West Virginia	Dec. 23, 1870
Thomas Reynolds	Madison	Wisconsin	Feb. 8, 1871
Edward Ferguson	Milwaukee	do	Dec. 28, 1869
John A. Kellogg	La Crosse	do	Jan. 20, 1871
S. W. Brown	Vancouver	Washington Ter	Sept. 19, 1863

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ROSTER OF EXAMINING SURGEONS APPOINTED UNDER AUTHORITY OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.

ARKANSAS.

Name.	Town.	County.
John H. Hutchinson	De Witt	Arkansas.
Roscoe G. Jennings	Little Rock	Pulaski.
J. E. Bennett	Fort Smith	Sebastian.
S. F. Paddock	Fayetteville	Washington.

ALABAMA.

J. Y. Cantwell	Decatur	Morgan.
	Montgomery	Montgomery.
	Huntsville	Madison.
R. A. Boyd	Mobile	Mobile.

CONNECTICUT.

H. L. W. Burritt	Bridgeport	Fairfield.
James E. Barbour	Norwalk	Do.
Eli F. Hendrick	Danbury	Do.
Moses B. Pardee	South Norwalk	Do.
Rial Strickland	Enfield	Hartford.
B. N. Comings	New Britain	Do.
Wm. R. Brownell, George C. Jarvis, Horace S. Fuller, Board	Hartford	Do.
H. W. Shove	Woodbury	Litchfield.
James Welch	West Winsted	Do.
J. K. Bacon	New Milford	Do.
C. B. Maltbie	Falls Village	Do.
Howard E. Gates	Litchfield	Do.
	Middletown	Middlesex.
M. C. Hazen	Haddam	Do.
S. C. Newton	Westbrook	Do.
Francis Bacon, Henry Pierpont, Charles A. Gallagher, Board	New Haven	New Haven.
Ralph Farnsworth	Norwich	New London.
A. W. Nelson	New London	Do.
	Mansfield	Tolland.
S. G. Risley	Rockville	Do.
		Do.
Samuel Hutchins	West Killingly	Windham.

CALIFORNIA.

	Jackson	Amador.
	Oroville	Butte.
F. W. Kuhn	Placerville	El Dorado.
E. T. Barber	Eureka	Humboldt.
J. P. Widney	Los Angeles	Los Angeles.

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Name.	Town.	County.
	Quincy	Plumas.
C. N. Ellenwood, P. H. Humphrey, Board	San Francisco	San Francisco.
G. L. Simmons, Ira E. Oatman, Board	Sacramento City	Sacramento.
	San José	Santa Clara.
	Santa Rosa	Sonoma.
C. L. Anderson	Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

J. O. Stanton	Washington, D. C.	
L. J. Draper	Do.	
A. T. Augusta	Do.	

DELAWARE.

Isaac Jump	Dover	Kent.
D. W. Maull, C. W. Jones, Board	Wilmington	New Castle.
G. W. Maull, Board	Georgetown	Sussex.

FLORIDA.

Watson Porter	Gainesville	Alachua.
A. J. Wakefield	Jacksonville	Duval.
	Tampa	Hillsborough.
	Fernandina	Nassau.

GEORGIA.

	Macon	Bibb.
W. M. Walsh	Savannah	Chatham.
	Athens	Clarke.
	Atlanta	Fulton.
A. J. Shaffer	Lawrenceville	Gwinnett.
	Columbus	Musgrove.
Henry L. Bryan	Covington	Newton.
	Augusta	Richmond.

ILLINOIS.

Samuel A. Amery, Joseph Robbins, Board	Quincy	Adams.
Charles H. Evans	Cairo	Alexander.
W. A. Allen	Greenville	Bond.
John Bond	Versailles	Brown.
James N. Allen	Mount Sterling	Do.
J. K. Soule	Belvidere	Boone.
C. C. Latimer	Princeton	Bureau.
E. S. Blanchard	Neponset	
E. A. Kratz	Champaign	Champaign.
H. C. Shaw	Homer	Do.

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Name.	Town.	County.
F. H. Jennings	Marshall	Clark.
	Charleston	Coles.
V. R. Bridges	Mattoon	Do.
Nathan Stevenson	Thompson	Carroll.
	Beardstown	Cass.
Samuel T. Alling	Neoga	Cumberland.
John W. Lee	Prairie City	Do.
S. A. Burner	Robinson	Crawford.
John J. Goldin	Hutsonville	Do.
	Hardin	Calhoun.
William C. Lyman, E. O. F. Roler, } Board	Chicago	Cook.
E. W. Boyles	Clay City	Clay.
J. A. Songer	Xenia	Do.
D. N. Moore	Carlyle	Clinton.
Isaac W. Garvin	Sycamore	De Kalb.
Naham E. Ballou	Sandwich	Do.
James L. Reat	Tuscola	Douglas.
John Wright	Clinton	De Witt.
Abram J. Miller	Paris	Edgar.
Wesley Thompson	Effingham	Effingham.
H. H. Clark	Albion	Edwards.
Reuben R. McDowell	Lewiston	Fulton.
George W. Wright	Canton	Do.
	Frankfort	Franklin.
	Burton	Do.
R. T. Higgins	Vandalia	Fayette.
Joseph W. Redden	Shawneetown	Gallatin.
James B. Samuel	Carrollton	Greene.
A. F. Hand	Morris	Grundy.
	McLeansborough	Hamilton.
Charles Hay	Warsaw	Hancock.
John K. Boude	Carthage	Do.
B. R. Hamilton	Nauvoo	Do.
C. M. Clark	Galva	Henry.
William C. Brown	Geneseo	Do.
A. C. Rankin	Loda	Iroquois.
D. L. Jewett	Watseka	Do.
John W. Lawrence	Carbondale	Jackson.
	Murphysborough	Do.
John H. Maxwell	Newton	Jasper.
Joseph O. Hamilton	Jerseyville	Jersey.
Edgar G. Newhall	Galena	Jo Daviess.
George Bratton	Vienna	Johnson.
Hiram S. Plummer	Mount Vernon	Jefferson.
O. D. Howell	Aurora	Kane.
D. W. Young	do	Do.
William Hamilton	Galesburgh	Knox.
Geo. W. Foote	do	Do.
Jason Duncan	Knoxville	Do.
E. S. Cooper	Henderson	Do.
	Kankakee City	Kankakee.
Hiram M. Keyser	Momence	Do.
	Oswego	Kendall.
Benjamin S. Cory	Waukegan	Lake.
Chester Hard	Ottawa	La Salle.
J. C. Corbus	Mendota	Do.
Daniel L. Woods	Streator	Do.
Oliver Everett	Dixon	Lee.
J. R. Corbus	Amboy	Do.
E. W. Capron	Pontiac	Livingston.
Benjamin F. Burch	Fairburgh	Do.
Samuel Sargent	Lincoln	Logan.
William D. Craig	Aledo	Mercer

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Name.	Town.	County.
W. F. Suitor	New Boston	Mercer.
Isaac H. Reeder	Lacon	Marshall.
Kendall E. Rich	Wenona	Do.
James Northrup	Woodstock	McHenry.
Abner Hagar	Marengo	Do.
John P. Mathews	Carlinville	Macoupin.
John S. Hillis	Hillsborough	Montgomery.
E. W. Mills	Sullivan	Moultrie.
Ira B. Curtis	Decatur	Macon.
Henry Jones	Jacksonville	Morgan.
J. W. Newcomer	Petersburgh	Menard.
A. S. Haskell	Alton	Madison.
John H. Weir	Edwardsville	Do.
Virgil McDavitt	Macomb	McDonough.
William T. Beadles	Bushnell	Do.
R. G. Laughlin, Eli K. Crothers, } Board	Bloomington	McLean.
	Waterloo	Monroe.
	Metropolis	Massac.
J. R. Rainey	Salem	Marion.
A. T. Barnes	Centralia	Do.
John L. Hallam	do	Do.
	Bath	Mason.
P. L. Dieffenbacher	Havana	Do.
Henry A. Mix	Oregon	Ogle.
	Mount Morris	Do.
Israel J. Guth	Peoria	Peoria.
J. H. Ledlie	Pittsfield	Pike.
H. W. McCoy	Golconda	Pope.
Andrew B. Hogard	Pinckneyville	Perry.
William N. Bottomly	Tamaroa	Do.
John McLean	Du Quoin	Do.
B. B. Jones	Monticello	Piatt.
T. H. Johnson	Olney	Richland.
J. T. Pollock	Chester	Randolph.
Andrew B. Beattie	Red Bud	Do.
	Rock Island	Rock Island.
Moody P. Haynes	Harrisburgh	Saline.
D. B. Grattan	Galatia	Do.
	Shelbyville	Shelby.
Thomas S. Henning, Henry C. Barrell, Rufus S. Lord, } Board	Springfield	Sangamon.
Clark Roberts	Winchester	Scott.
Benjamin F. Buckley	Freeport	Stephenson.
Thomas Hall	Toulon	Stark.
J. W. Mitchell	Rushville	Schuyler.
Ferdinand Rubach	Belleville	Saint Clair.
William E. Schenck	Pekin	Tazewell.
William C. Lence	Jonesborough	Union.
Philip H. Barton, J. W. Jenkins, } Board	Danville	Vermillion.
	Marion	Williamson.
George L. Owen	Bainbridge	Do.
J. H. Means	Nashville	Washington.
Elihu H. Henry	Irvington	Do.
Frank J. Foster	Carmi	White.
Francis Ronalds	Grayville	Do.
John J. Lescher	Mount Carmel	Wabash.
Wm. M. Kerr	Fairfield	Wayne.
James McCann	El Paso	Woodford.
John A. Young	Monmouth	Warren.
Henry F. Woodruff	Joliet	Will.
J. F. Daggett	Lockport	Do.
Henry Utley	Sterling	Whitesides.

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Name.	Town.	County.
Henry C. Donaldson	Morrison	Whitesides.
C. A. Griswold	Fulton	Do.
Jabez B. Lyman	Rockfort	Winnebago.

INDIANA.

	Decatur	Adams.
Benjamin S. Woodworth, James S. Gregg, } Board	Fort Wayne	Allen.
John H. Ford	Columbus	Bartholomew.
Thomas H. Harrison	Lebanon	Boone.
Peter Drayer	Hartford City	Blackford.
E. W. H. Beck	Delphi	Carroll.
James M. Justice	Logansport	Cass.
Francis M. Pickins	Bowling Green	Clay.
L. W. Beckwith	Jeffersonville	Clark.
W. M. Dunn	Frankfort	Clinton.
E. R. Hawn	Leavenworth	Crawford.
M. H. Harding	Lawrenceburgh	Dearborn.
	Jasper	Dubois.
William R. McMahan	Huntingburgh	Do.
John A. Scudder	Washington	Daviess.
John L. Wooden	Greensburgh	Decatur.
W. H. Davis	Forest Hill	Do.
Solomon Stough, William M. Mercer, } Board	Waterloo	De Kalb.
G. W. H. Kemper	Muncie	Delaware.
E. W. McAllister	Goshen	Elkhart.
	Elkhart	Do.
John O. Gates	Brookville	Franklin.
Thomas H. Conner	Metamora	Do.
Samuel W. Vance	Connersville	Fayette.
William A. Clapp	New Albany	Floyd.
Samuel J. Weldon	Covington	Fountain.
W. L. Wilson	Attica	Do.
William Hill	Rochester	Fulton.
J. C. Neal	Marion	Grant.
H. V. Norvell	Bloomfield	Greene.
J. A. Minnich	Worthington	Do.
S. E. Munford	Princeton	Gibson.
W. F. Boor	Newcastle	Henry.
W. B. McGavran	Knightstown	Do.
W. J. Hoadley	Danville	Hendricks.
W. B. Cooper	Kokomo	Howard.
F. S. C. Grayston	Huntington	Huntington.
William Collins	Madison	Jefferson.
James H. Loughridge	Rensselaer	Jasper.
Amos Frost	Seymour	Jackson.
James A. Stillwell	Brownstown	Do.
James C. Burt	Vernon	Jennings.
	Portland	Jay.
William Freeman	Pennville	Do.
John R. Leedy. Calvin W. Burket. } Board	Warsaw	Kosciusko.
Samuel C. Whiting	Vincennes	Knox.
Daniel Meeker	Laporte	Laporte.
Harvey Pettibone	Crown Point	Lake.
Joseph Stillson	Bedford	Lawrence.
Leonard Barber	Wolcottville	La Grange.
E. G. White	La Grange	Do.
George W. Mears, J. K. Bigelow, F. S. Newcomer, } Board	Indianapolis	Marion.

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Name.	Town.	County.
Nehemiah Sherman	Plymouth	Marshall.
Stephen H. Brittain	Loogootee	Martin.
James F. Dodds	Bloomington	Monroe.
Joseph G. McPheeters	do	Do.
Enoch W. Keegan	Crawfordsville	Montgomery.
B. D. Blackstone	Martinsville	Morgan.
J. O. Ward	Peru	Miami.
Jethro A. Hatch	Adriance	Newton.
S. W. Lemmon	Albion	Noble.
	Kendallsville	Do.
J. T. Matson	Rising Sun	Ohio.
Joshua T. Belles	Spencer	Owen.
John A. Ritter	Orangeville	Orange.
William D. Thomas	Rockville	Parke.
Edwin V. Spencer	Mt. Vernon	Posey.
H. E. Pattison	Star City	Pulaski.
Henry M. Beer	Valparaiso	Porter.
Hiram S. Woods	Cannelton	Perry.
	Petersburgh	Pike.
Samuel Fisher	Greencastle	Putnam.
William Anderson	Versailles	Ripley.
Richard Bosworth	Winchester	Randolph.
	Rushville	Rush.
John Perry	Shelbyville	Shelby.
E. S. Gale	Vevay	Switzerland.
Louis Humphreys	South Bend	St. Joseph.
Thomas B. Williams	Angola	Steuben.
H. D. Wood	do	Do.
A. A. Morrison	Lexington	Scott.
Isaac L. Milner	Rockport	Spencer.
	Knox	Stark.
J. R. Hinkle	Sullivan	Sullivan.
W. M. Orth, George F. Beasley, Board	Lafayette	Tippecanoe.
M. V. B. Newcomer	Tipton	Tipton.
James B. Armstrong	Terre Haute	Vigo.
H. M. Harvey	Evansville	Vanderburgh.
Isaac B. Hedges	Clinton	Vermillion.
James Ford	Wabash	Wabash.
Hosea Tillson	Centreville	Wayne.
Jacob R. Weist	Richmond	Do.
J. C. Simonson	New Philadelphia	Washington.
S. B. Bushnell	Monticello	White.

IOWA.

A. A. Rawson	Corning	Adams.
	Fontanelle	Adair.
I. H. Hedge	Waukon	Allamakee.
Nathan Udell	Oakfield	Appanoose.
Norman S. Craig	Centerville	Allamakee.
R. S. Hallock	Lansing	Audubon.
L. J. Alleman	Montana	Boone.
S. N. Pierce	Cedar Falls	Black Hawk.
George W. Dickinson	Laporte City	Do.
M. H. French	Newell	Buena Vista.
W. P. Lathrop	Vinton	Benton.
John G. House	Independence	Buchanan.
M. J. Davis	Lewis	Cass.
	Atlantic	Do.
H. H. Maynard	Tipton	Cedar.

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Name.	Town.	County.
G. S. Focht	Tipton	Cedar.
George F. McDowell	Clear Lake	Cerro Gordo.
A. B. Hanna	El Kader	Clayton.
Horace Hamilton	McGregor	Do.
William Isenringer	Dennison	Crawford.
H. M. Mixer	New Hampton	Chickasaw.
R. L. Cleaves	Cherokee	Cherokee.
Marshall Himes	Spencer	Clay.
Charles H. Lothrop	Lyons	Clinton.
A. B. Ireland	Camanche	Do.
A. W. Morgan	De Witt	Do.
Andrew J. Willey	Osceola	Clark.
T. J. Caldwell	Adel	Dallas.
E. J. Shelton	Bloomfield	Davis.
Philip Harvey, Frederick Knithan, } Board	Burlington	De Moines.
J. P. Finley	Leon	Decatur.
William Watson, Nicholas B. Matthews } Board	Dubuque	Dubuque.
J. M. Lanning	Manchester	Delaware.
C. C. Parker	Fayette	Fayette.
J. S. Hurd	Hampton	Franklin.
Cyrus McCracken	Sidney	Fremont.
J. W. Smith	Charles City	Floyd.
John Y. Hopkins	Guthrie Centre	Guthrie.
J. R. Dosh	Stuart	Do.
Charles Enfield	Jefferson	Greene.
D. Frank Etter	Grundy Centre	Grundy.
John H. Cusack	Eldora	Hardin.
J. W. Reed	Lime Springs	Howard.
J. R. Burgess	Webster City	Hamilton.
A. W. McClure	Mount Pleasant	Henry.
	Magnolia	Harrison.
George W. Coit	Missouri Valley	Do.
Dwight Satterlee	Dunlap	Do.
William M. Eddy	Marengo	Iowa.
Frederick Lloyd	Iowa City	Johnson.
William M. Skinner	Anamoosa	Jones.
E. T. Mellett	Monticello	Do.
J. G. Sugg	Subula	Jackson.
Preston L. Lake	Maquoketa City	Do.
Benjamin M. Failor	Newton	Jasper.
C. F. Dilly	Lynnville	Do.
Richard J. Mohr	Fairfield	Jefferson.
G. H. Blair	do	Do.
James Barr	Algona	Kossuth.
E. C. Chapman	Sigourney	Keokuk.
	Keokuk	Lee.
A. C. Roberts	Fort Madison	Do.
Harmon Heed	Chariton	Lucas.
Henry Restine	Marion	Linn.
G. L. Carhart	Mount Vernon	Do.
Howard Howey	Wapello	Louisa.
Oscar E. Deeds	do	Do.
D. G. Frisbie	Mitchell	Mitchell.
James Lang	Marshalltown	Marshall.
H. C. Huntsman	Oskaloosa	Mahaska.
Albert Ady	West Liberty	Muscatine.
H. M. Dean, S. M. Cobb, } Board	Muscatine	Do.
Benjamin Hill	Maryville	Marion.
J. T. French	Knoxville	Do.
W. B. Cousins	Albia	Monroe.
C. B. Bosbyshell	Glenwood	Mills.

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Name.	Town.	County.
J. W. Martin	Red Oak Junction	Montgomery.
D. D. Davisson	Winterset	Madison.
G. H. Rumbaugh	Hawleyville	Page.
Charles H. Rawson, E. J. McGorrish, } Board	Des Moines	Polk.
	Polk City	Do.
	Montezuma	Poweshiek.
	Grinnell	Do.
Henry Osborne	Council Bluffs	Pottawattomie.
D. F. Sellards	Mount Ayer	Ringgold.
Richard M. Smith	Harlan	Shelby.
Lucius French, W. F. Peck, } Board	Davenport	Scott.
George Stitzell	Nevada	Story.
A. M. Golliday	Bedford	Taylor.
Henry W. Boynton	Toledo	Tama.
Thomas Hays	Afton	Union.
William Craig	Keosauqua	Van Buren.
William L. Orr	Ottumwa	Wapello.
W. L. Nicholson	Fort Dodge	Webster.
M. A. Dashiell	Hartford	Warren.
John Saville	Sioux City	Woodbury.
H. C. Bullis	Decorah	Winneshiek.
E. J. Dickinson	Corydon	Wayne.
William E. Fraser	Washington	Washington.

KANSAS.

H. C. Bostwick	Iola	Allen.
William Wakefield	Humboldt	Do.
O. E. French	Garnett	Anderson.
William J. Burge	Atchison	Atchison.
Garrett R. Baldwin	Fort Scott	Bourbon.
S. C. Harrington	Augusta	Butler.
J. A. McKinsey	El Dorado	Do.
James M. Bradbury	Baxter Springs	Cherokee.
	Concordia	Cloud.
T. H. Shannon	Le Roy	Coffee.
W. Q. Mansfield	Winfield	Cowley.
A. B. Turner	Girard	Crawford.
Alonzo Fuller	Lawrence	Douglas.
J. S. Martin	Highland	Doniphan.
Daniel C. Jones	Junction City	Davis.
A. H. Knapp	Ottawa	Franklin.
P. H. Clarke	Elk Falls	Howard.
V. V. Adamson	Holton	Jackson.
J. B. Armstrong	Gardner	Johnson.
G. W. Gabriel	Parsons City	Labette.
W. L. Pinkerton	Oswego	Do.
J. H. Trego	Mound City	Linn.
John C. Rudd	La Cygne	Do.
W. W. Hibben	Emporia	Lyon.
S. W. Jones, A. C. Van Duyn, } Board	Leavenworth	Leavenworth.
Paul C. Garvin	Frankfort	Marshall.
	Waterville	Do.
T. J. Conry	Florence	Marion.
A. G. Huffman	Coneburgh	Do.
G. W. Haldermann	Paola	Miami.
David F. Eakin	Beloit	Mitchell.
B. F. Masterman	Independence	Montgomery.
A. Ives Beach, jr	Council Grove	Morris.
John S. Hidden	Seneca	Nemaha.

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Name.	Town.	County.
W. L. Schenck	Osage City	Osage.
O. Steadman Pine	Lyndon	Do.
	Burlingame	Do.
John P. Moore	Osborne City	Osborne.
Columbus Taylor	Belleville	Republic.
Hiram S. Roberts	Manhattan	Riley.
	Salina	Saline.
D. W. Stormont	Topeka	Shawnee.
T. S. Floyd	Sedgwick	Sedgwick.
	Wichita	Do.
	Belle Plaine	Sumner.
W. E. Austin	Oxford	Do.
Benjamin Woodward	Wyandotte	Wyandotte.
Charles Williamson	Washington	Washington.
	Neosho Falls	Woodson.
Thomas Blakestee	Neodesha	Wilson.

KENTUCKY.

	Columbia	Adair.
Uriah L. Taylor	do	Do.
S. V. Firor	Catlettsburgh	Boyd.
Silas Heston	Hardensburgh	Breckinridge.
C. C. Forbes	Glasgow	Barren.
	Danville	Boyle.
P. W. Dryden	Hopkinsville	Christian.
A. C. Stewart	Vienna	Clarke.
Albert Gilliam	Marion	Crittenden.
W. G. Hunter	Burksville	Cumberland.
A. C. Wood	Owensborough	Daviess.
J. L. Stockdell	Lexington	Fayette.
J. S. Price	Frankfort	Franklin.
Lewis J. Jones	Hillsborough	Fleming.
A. J. Burnam	Lancaster	Garrard.
John M. Wilson	Williamstown	Grant.
A. S. Lewis	Greensburgh	Green.
William T. McNees	Berry's Station	Harrison.
	Cynthiana	Do.
C. J. Walton	Mumfordville	Hart.
Levin E. Goslee	Campbellsburgh	Henry.
T. H. Moore	Madisonville	Hopkins.
	McKee	Jackson.
Samuel Brandeis, Thomas W. Colescott, George W. Griffiths, } Board	Louisville	Jefferson.
J. J. Temple	Covington	Kenton.
	Barbourville	Knox.
James D. Foster	London	Laurel.
J. F. Peyton	Stanford	Lincoln.
J. R. Bailey	Russellville	Logan.
	Paducah	McCracken.
	do	Do.
John P. Warren	Lebanon	Marion.
Houston Jackman	do	Do.
John Shackleford	Maysville	Mason.
Charles H. Spilman	Harrodsburgh	Mercer.
	Brandenburgh	Meade.
W. J. Whitlock	Edmonton	Metcalf.
W. B. Green	Tompkinsville	Monroe.
J. H. Scholl	Jeffersonville	Montgomery.
R. E. Martin	Greenville	Muhlenburgh.
Tyler Griffin	Hartford	Ohio.
James H. Barbour	Falmouth	Pendleton.

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Name.	Town.	County.
J. W. F. Parker	Somerset	Pulaski.
S. W. Brown	Mt. Vernon	Rockcastle.
James Rawlins	Georgetown	Scott.
James A. Briggs	Bowling Green	Warren.
	Whitley Court-House	Whitley.
Lafayette Sproul	do	Do.
J. R. McGee	Springfield	Washington.

LOUISIANA.

George Kellogg	New Orleans	Orleans.

MAINE.

Frederick G. Parker	Presque Isle	Aroostook.
T. C. S. Berry	Houlton	Do.
Benjamin F. Sturgis	Auburn	Androscoggin.
Frederick Hutchins	Lewiston	Do.
T. A. Foster, H. N. Small, Board	Portland	Cumberland.
John H. Kimball	Bridgeton	Do.
Alfred Mitchell	Brunswick	Do.
J. B. Severy	Farmington	Franklin.
E. S. Hannaford	Phillips	Do.
George Parcher	Ellsworth	Hancock.
W. C. Collins	Bucksport	Do.
F. R. Swazey	do	Do.
G. W. Wheeler	Castine	Do.
Charles N. Germaine	Rockland	Knox.
J. W. Toward, W. B. Lapham, Board	Augusta	Kennebeck.
Thadeus Hildreth	Gardiner	Do.
Atwood Crosby	Waterville	Do.
William M. Wright	Nat. Mil. Asylum, near Augusta	Do.
	New Castle	Lincoln.
B. T. Carter	Jefferson	Do.
Allen Blossom	Booth Bay	Do.
Thomas H. Brown	Paris	Oxford.
Joseph B. Gray	Hanover	Do.
D. Lowell Lamson	Fryeburgh	Do.
John C. Irish	Buckfield	Do.
C. L. Philoon	Dixfield	Do.
Ralph K. Jones, J. C. Weston, E. F. Sanger, Board	Bangor	Penobscot.
Moses S. Wilson	Lincoln	Do.
Lemuel Rogers	Patten	Do.
O. N. Bradbury	Springfield	Do.
John Benson	Newport	Do.
Seth B. Sprague	Milo	Piscataquis.
William Buck	Foxcroft	Do.
E. A. Thompson	Dover	Do.
Israel Putnam	Bath	Sagadahoc.
Charles W. Snow	Skowhegan	Somerset.
William S. Howe	Pittsfield	Do.

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Name.	Town.	County.
James H. Robbins	Machias	Washington.
L. P. Babb	Eastport	Do.
Charles E. Swan	Calais	Do.
	Cherryfield	Do.
A. R. Lincoln	Dennysville	Do.
	Pembroke	Do.
George Googins	Millbridge	Do.
John G. Brooks	Belfast	Waldo.
Benjamin Williams	Freedom	Do.
Frank B. Merrill	Alfred	York.
J. L. Allen	Saco	Do.
	Sanford	Do.
	Biddeford	Do.

MARYLAND.

C. H. Ohr	Cumberland	Alleghany.
H. W. Owings, A. W. Dodge, C. H. Jones, } Board	Baltimore	Baltimore.
R. E. Dorsey	Saint Denis	Do.
J. R. Ward	Govanstown	Do.
	Elkton	Cecil.
T. King Carroll	Cambridge	Dorchester.
T. E. Mitchell	Frederick	Frederick.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Peter Pinneo	Hyannis	Barnstable.
John M. Smith	Barnstable	Do.
Jerome Dwelly, } Board	Fall River	Bristol.
John H. Machie	New Bedford	Do.
John B. Chace	Taunton	Do.
N. S. Babbitt	North Adams	Berkshire.
Horace D. Train	Sheffield	Do.
Eliphalet Wright	Lee	Do.
George C. Lawrence	North Adams	Do.
Henry Eastman	Pittsfield	Do.
John Pierce	Edgartown	Dukes.
	Lawrence	Essex.
Henry C. Perkins	Newburyport	Do.
David Choate	Salem	Do.
Kendall Flint	Haverhill	Do.
Isaac F. Galloupe	Lynn	Do.
Ebenezer Hunt	Danvers	Do.
Henry M. Chase	Lawrence	Do.
	Greenfield	Franklin.
Adams C. Deane	do	Do.
Cyrus Temple	Heath	Do.
Edward Barton	Orange	Do.
Samuel A. Fisk	Northampton	Hampshire.
	do	Do.
G. F. Thompson	Belchertown	Do.
William Holbrook	Palmer	Hampden.
Marshall Calkins	Springfield	Do.
	West Townsend	Middlesex.
J. H. Wright	Natick	Do.
J. L. Sullivan	Malden	Do.
Samuel Richardson	Watertown	Do.
J. Q. A. McCollister	Groton Junction	Do.

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Name.	Town.	County.
A. P. Hooker	Cambridge	Middlesex.
Nathan Allen	Lowell	Do.
Alonzo Chapin	Winchester	Do.
John B. King	Nantucket	Nantucket.
	Wrentham	Norfolk.
A. L. B. Monroe	Medway	Do.
J. G. S. Hitchcock	Foxborough	Do.
Alexander Jackson	Plymouth	Plymouth.
F. A. Sawyer	Wareham	Do.
B. F. Hastings, Asa Millett, Board	Abington	Do.
	Bridgewater	Do.
Horace Chase, J. B. Treadwell, Board	Boston	Suffolk.
J. W. Graves	Chelsea	Do.
Oramel Martin, Henry Clarke, Albert Wood, Board	Worcester	Worcester.
Alfred Miller, George Jewett, Board	Fitchburgh	Do.
E. G. Burnett	Webster	Do.
Ira Russell	Winchendon	Do.
G. M. Morse	Clinton	Do.
J. G. Metcalf	Mendon	Do.
J. W. Hastings	Warren	Do.
V. O. Taylor	Athol Depot	Do.
Joshua Porter	North Brookfield	Do.

MISSISSIPPI.

J. W. Hough	Jackson	Hinds.
R. H. Walker	Vicksburgh	Warren.

MICHIGAN.

W. P. Maiden	Alpena	Alpena.
Abram R. Calkins	Allegan	Allegan.
Edwin Amsden	do	Do.
D. E. Cushman	Elk Rapids	Antrim.
Stephen S. Cutter	Coldwater	Branch.
Robert F. Stratton	Saint Joseph	Berrien.
William T. Dougan	Niles	Do.
John Roberts	Hastings	Barry.
L. D. Tompkins	Cassopolis	Cass.
Zopher T. Slater	Battle Creek	Calhoun.
J. F. Encke	Marshall	Do.
L. M. Fasquelle	Saint John's	Clinton.
Seneca H. Gage	Bellevue	Eaton.
S. M. Wilkins	Eaton Rapids	Do.
C. A. Merritt	Charlotte	Do.
Daniel Clark	Flint	Genesee.
Gilbert E. Waters	Fentonville	Do.
B. D. Ashton	Traverse City	Grand Traverse.
William D. Scott	Ithaca	Gratiot.
John W. Falley	Hillsdale	Hillsdale.
	Hancock	Houghton.
Bennett Richards	Port Austin	Huron.
Joseph B. Hull, Ira H. Bartholomew, Board	Lansing	Ingham.

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Name.	Town.	County.
	Stockbridge	Ingham.
William B. Thomas	Ionia	Ionia.
	Isabella	Isabella.
Peter E. Richmond	Mount Pleasant	Isabella.
James S. Reeves	East Tawas	Iasco.
Joseph Tunnicliff, jr.	Jackson	Jackson.
Homer O. Hitchcock	Kalamazoo	Kalamazoo.
J. W. Fisk	do	Do.
George K. Johnson, S. R. Wooster, } Board	Grand Rapids	Kent.
Arvine Peck	Lowell	Do.
	Eagle River	Keweenaw.
Charles Rynd	Adrian	Lenawee.
L. C. French	Hudson	Do.
Alfred Nash	Lapeer	Lapeer.
Robert C. Hutton	Howell	Livingston.
Seth L. Andrews	Romeo	Macomb.
T. W. Hitchcock	Mount Clemens	Do.
R. T. Mead	Manistee	Manistee.
Morgan L. Hewitt	Marquette	Marquette.
Donald A. McLean	Stanton	Montcalm.
Seth Sprague	Greenville	Do.
J. H. Whitehouse	Midland	Midland.
Edward Dorsch	Monroe	Monroe.
W. B. Morrison	Muskegon	Muskegon.
J. C. Tatman	Ludington	Mason.
D. F. Woolley	Big Rapids	Mecosta.
D. W. Flora	Newaygo	Newaygo.
D. W. C. Wade	Holly	Oakland.
Chauncy Earl	Pontiac	Do.
A. P. McConnell	do	Do.
D. G. Weare	Pentwater	Oceana.
	Hart	Do.
F. C McCullam	Hersey	Osceola.
Jacob B. McNett	Grand Haven	Ottawa.
S. L. Morris	Holland	Do.
	Ontonagon	Ontonagon.
Cyrus M. Stockwell	Port Huron	Saint Clair.
William W. Anderson	Lexington	Sanilac.
D. F. Alsdorf	Corunna	Shiawassee.
John J. Lutze	East Saginaw	Saginaw.
L. W. Bliss	Saginaw	Do.
Fayette Parsons	Burr Oak	Saint Joseph.
C. W. Backus	Three Rivers	Do.
F. C. Bateman	Centreville	Do.
William Johnson	Vassar	Tuscola.
John T. Keables	Decatur	Van Buren.
William F. Breakey	Ann Arbor	Washtenaw.
	Ypsilanti	Do.
Alexander Ewing	Dexter	Do.
James A. Brown, N. W. Webber, } Board	Detroit	Wayne.

MINNESOTA.

Aurora W. Giddings	Anoka	Anoka.
Jacob W. B. Wellcome	New Ulm	Brown.
Edward J. Davis	Mankato	Blue Earth.
E. H. Lewis	Carver	Carver.
Joseph B. Griswold	Taylor's Falls	Chisago.
	Little Falls	Morrison.
	Mantorville	Dodge.

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Name.	Town.	County.
	Alexandria	Douglas.
	Preston	Fillmore.
Refine W. Twitchell	Chatfield	Do.
Albert C. Wedge	Albert Lea	Freeborn.
Charles N. Hewitt	Red Wing	Goodhue.
J. B. LeBlond	Brownsville	Houston.
H. H. Kimball	Minneapolis	Hennepin.
E. L. Brownell	Jackson	Jackson.
Jacob F. Force	Hersey	Do.
E. M. Frost	Willmar	Kandiyohi,
Otis Ayer	Le Sueur	Le Sueur.
D. W. Hunt	Fairmount	Martin.
V. P. Kennedy	Cedar Mills	Meeker.
R. A. Barnes	Austin	Mower.
Asa W. Daniels	Saint Peter	Nicollet.
R. D. Barber	Worthington	Noble.
Reginald M. Reynolds	Fergus Falls	Otter Tail.
E. C. Cross	Rochester	Olmsted.
	Saint Paul	Ramsey.
J. H. Murphy, J. B. Phillips, } Board	do	Do.
L. W. Dennison	Faribault	Rice.
W. D. Flinn	Redwood Falls	Redwood.
Henry Wilson	Luverne	Rock.
S. Carson McCormick	Du Luth	Saint Louis.
James M. McMasters	Sauk Center	Stearns.
E. A. Senkler	Saint Cloud	Do.
	Oak City	Shelburne.
H. J. Seigneuret	Henderson	Sibley.
Solomon Blood	Owatonna	Steele.
	Brantford	Sherburne.
J. L. Wakefield	Shakopee	Scott.
William L. Lincoln	Wabashaw	Wabashaw.
H. W. Spafford	Lake City	Do.
L. D. McIntosh	Waseca	Waseca.
Franklin Staples	Winona	Winona.

MISSOURI.

A. A. Tayman	Rockport	Atchison.
Wesley Humphrey	Mexico	Audrain.
John Burton	Kirksville	Adair.
Henry Frasser	Savannah	Andrew.
Augustus S. Long, J. T. Berghoff, } Board	Saint Joseph	Buchanan.
	Keetsville	Barry.
W. S. Holland	Warsaw	Benton.
James B. Colegrove	Lincoln	Do.
W. H. H. Cundiff	Pleasant Hill	Cass.
John Baker	Jefferson City	Cole.
A. W. Merrill	Boonville	Cooper.
E. H. Davis	Chaoka	Clarke.
Patrick Gilroy	Cape Girardeau	Cape Girardeau.
	Plattsburgh	Clinton.
	Liberty	Clay.
C. D. McDonald	Carrollton	Carroll.
Daniel Neff	Kingston	Caldwell.
	Proctorville	Do.
S. T. Kimmel	Brunswick	Chariton.
	Red Bud	Douglas
John King	Dadeville	Dade.

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Name.	Town.	County.
Amos C. Davis	Greenfield	Dade.
A. B. Barnes	Jamesport	Daviess.
John N. Raley	Coffeysburgh	Do.
J. C. Book	Stewartsville	De Kalb.
E. S. Detwieler	Catawissa	Franklin.
	Genevieve	Genevieve.
G. R. Crockett	Albany	Gentry.
Isaac Coles	Trenton	Grundy.
Jonathan E. Tefft	Springfield	Greene.
	Clinton	Henry.
	Montrose	Do.
T. W. Radford	Fayette	Howard.
Jackson Walker	Bethany	Harrison.
Asher Goslin	Oregon	Holt.
	Hermitage	Hickory.
T. R. Goulding	Ironton	Iron.
Franklin Cooley, D. Y. Chalfant, } Board	Kansas City	Jackson.
Amos H. Caffee	Carthage	Jasper.
Charles F. Titus	Union City	Do.
A. W. Reese	Warrensburgh	Johnson.
Gustavus Stegman	Hillsborough	Jefferson.
John W. Lee	Edina	Knox.
T. A. Barr	Lebanon	Laclede.
William P. Boulware	Lexington	La Fayette.
N. B. Hocker	Mt. Vernon	Lawrence.
J. M. Quigley	Pierce City	Do.
	Laclede	Linn.
Thomas A. Bryan	Saint Catherine	Do.
Reuben Barney	Chillicothe	Livingston.
Jacob H. Ealy	Palmyra	Marion.
N. S. Richardson	Macon City	Macon.
A. H. May	Princeton	Mercer.
William M. Folmsbe	Gallatin	Do.
A. W. Chenoweth	Pineville	McDonald.
J. P. H. Gray	California	Moniteau.
	Danville	Montgomery.
S. T. Buck	Wellsville	Do.
John C. McCoy	Versailles	Morgan.
Henry J. Maynard	Newtonia	Newton.
	Maryville	Nodaway.
David Mulholland	do	Do.
Francis Braecklein	Westphalia	Osage.
John Hyde	Gainesville	Ozark.
J. G. Hart	Unionville	Putnam.
John W. Trader	Sedalia	Pettis.
David L. Deyoe	Louisiana	Pike.
John Fetzer	Rolla	Phelps.
A. T. Guthrie	Platte City	Platte.
Felix Brewer	Waynesville	Pulaski.
James I. Tyree	Richland	Do.
C. A. Prentiss	Humansville	Polk.
	Huntsville	Randolph.
Moody Manson	Fox	Ray.
William L. Tolman	Farmington	Saint Francis.
Frank G. Porter, J. C. Whitehill, } Board	Saint Louis	Saint Louis.
D. C. McNiel	Osceola	Saint Clair.
William F. Mitchell	Lancaster	Schuyler.
Jacob D. Smith	Shelbyville	Shelby.
	Marshall	Saline.
	Milan	Sullivan.
	Memphis	Scotland.
A. L. Groom	Forsyth	Taney.
J. B. Bell	Potosi	Washington.
J. H. Houser	Grant City	Worth.

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NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Name.	Town.	County.
David B. Nelson	Laconia	Belknap.
A. J. Thompson	do	Do.
Frank Bugbee	Lancaster	Coos.
Augustus Harris	Colebrook	Do.
Henry F. Wardwell	Gorham	Do.
J. R. Smith	Wolfborough	Carroll.
George W Tibbetts	Ossipee	Do.
Thomas J. Sweatt	Sandwich	Do.
S. W. Roberts	Wakefield	Do.
T. E. Hatch	Keene	Cheshire.
Thomas B. Kittridge	do	Do.
George W. Pierce	Winchester	Do.
Jesse A. Sanborn	Plymouth	Grafton.
James A. Davis	Lebanon	Do.
Phineas Spalding	Haverhill	Do.
	Lisbon	Do.
T. E. Sanger	Littleton	Do.
Ira S. Chase	Bristol	Do.
	Compton	Do.
John A. Dana	Holderness	Do.
William Child	Bath	Do.
Alvah Smith	Peterborough	Hillsborough.
	Mason Village	Do.
R. J. P. Goodwin, Wm. W. Wilkins, L. B. Howe, Board	Manchester	Do.
J. F. Fitts	Francistown	Do.
Evan B. Hammond	Nashua	Do.
Samuel G. Dearborn	Milford	Do.
Francis N. Gibson	New Ipswich	Do.
A. A. Moulton, A. H. Crosby, Board	Concord	Merrimack.
W. W. Sleeper	Salisbury	Do.
R. P. J. Tenney	Pittsfield	Do.
Jeremiah F. Hall	Portsmouth	Rockingham.
Hosea P. Burnham	Epping	Do.
James H. Cromby	Derry	Do.
William G. Perry	Exeter	Do.
	Raymond	Do.
James H. Wheeler	Dover	Strafford.
J. S. Ross	Great Falls	Do.
J. A. Hayes	do	Do.
	do	Do.
	Rochester	Do.
	Newport	Sullivan.
Samuel G. Jarvis	Claremont	Do.

NEW JERSEY.

D. B. Ingersoll	May's Landing	Atlantic.
	Hackensack	Bergen.
Lewis Jemison	Bordentown	Burlington.
B. H. Stratton	Mount Holly	Do.
J. A. Armstrong	Camden	Camden.
John Wiley	Cape May C. H	Cape May.
Edwin C. Bidwell	Vineland	Cumberland.
Ephraim Holmes	Greenwich	Do.
A. W. Woodhull, J. D. Osborne, Board	Newark	Essex.
Stephen Personett	Verona	Do.
B. A. Watson	Jersey City	Hudson.

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Name.	Town.	County.
J. R. Glenn	Reaville	Hunterdon.
T. H. Studdiford	Lambertville	Do.
P. C. Barker	Morristown	Morris.
	Suckasunny	Do.
A. D. Newell	New Brunswick	Middlesex.
E. M. Hunt	Metuchen	Do.
	Freehold	Monmouth.
J. B. Coleman, Charles Hodge, W. W. L. Phillips, } Board	Trenton	Mercer.
R. L. Disbrow	Tom's River	Ocean.
Oswald Warner	Paterson	Passaic.
Thomas Ryerson	Newton	Sussex.
Quinton Gibbon	Salem	Salem.
H. F. Vanderver	Somerville	Somerset.
J. C. Sutphen	Plainfield	Union.
Philip F. Brakeley	Belvidere	Warren.

NEW YORK.

William H. Craig, C. H. Porter, R. B. Bontecou, } Board	Albany	Albany.
Charles W. Saunders	Belfast	Allegany.
	Alfred	Do.
J. G. Horton	Whitesville	Do.
Benjamin Norton	Belmont	Do.
Charles G. Anderson	Wellsville	Do.
Henry H. Lyman	Hume	Do.
John G. Orton	Binghamton	Broome.
Oliver T. Bundy	Deposit	Do.
Francis D. Findlay	Franklinville	Cattaraugus.
John L. Eddy	Olean	Do.
Thomas J. King	Machias	Do.
E. S. Stewart	Ellicottsville	Do.
T. J. Williams	do	Do.
Orrin A. Tompkins	Randolph	Do.
M. M. Fenner	Fredonia	Chautauqua.
Horace C. Taylor	Brocton	Do.
John Spencer	Westfield	Do.
H. R. Rogers	Dunkirk	Do.
Oliver H. Simons, } Board	Jamestown	Do.
George B. Jones	Cherry Creek	Do.
	Sinclairville	Do.
Alvin B. Rice	Panama	Do.
Harris B. Osborn	Sherman	Do.
Charles L George, J. D. Butt.on, Charles E. Van Anden, } Board	Auburn	Cayuga.
W. F. Cooper	Niles	Do.
Cyrus Powers	Moravia	Do.
J. K. Stanchfield, H. C. May, H. S. Chubbuck, George Dean, } Board	Elmira	Chemung.
	do	Do.
	do	Do.
	Sullivanville	Do.
Blinn S. Sill	Bainbridge	Chenango.
George W. Avery	Norwich	Do.
L. M. Johnson	Greene	Do.
Thomas B. Nichols	Plattsburgh	Clinton.
	Champlain	Do.
Joel Chandler	Mooers	Do.
A. P. Cook	Hudson	Columbia.

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Name.	Town.	County.
George W. Bradford	Homer	Cortland.
H. N. Buckley	Delhi	Delaware.
Alfred Hasbrouck	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess.
G. L. Sutton	East Fishkill	Do.
M. B. Folwell, H. R. Hopkins, J. W. Parker, Board	Buffalo	Erie.
A. S. Bull	do	Do.
Wm. H. Richardson	Westport	Essex.
	Crown Point	Do.
J. H. Bailey	Ticonderoga	Do.
Theodore Gay	Malone	Franklin.
William L. Johnson	Johnstown	Fulton.
Peter R. Fuibeck	Gloversville	Do.
D. S. Orton	Northampton	Do.
Walter B. Chase	Windham Center	Greene.
James Jewell	Catskill	Do.
C. V. Barnett	Coxsackie	Do.
Levant B. Cotes, John Root, Board	Batavia	Genesee.
	Lake Pleasant	Hamilton.
Abram Haun	Little Falls	Herkimer.
B. E. Bushnell	do	Do.
E. S. Walker	Ilion	Do.
Charles M. Johnson	Watertown	Jefferson.
Daniel S. Kimball	Sacket's Harbor	Do.
N. W. Leighton, Wm. McCollum, A. E. Sumner, Board	Brooklyn	Kings.
Harris J. Cornish	Turin	Lewis.
Alexander R. Gebbie	Lowville	Do.
William B. Alley	Nunda	Livingston.
Loren J. Ames	Mount Morris	Do.
Z. H. Blake	Dansville	Do.
John Craig	Geneseo	Do
D. D. Chase	Morrisville	Madison.
Ira Spencer	De Ruyter	Do.
V. W. Mason, W. H. Carpenter, Board	Canastota	Do.
Stillman Spooner, Board	Oneida	Do.
	do	Do.
F. D. Beebe	Hamilton	Do.
B. L. Hovey, David Little, H. F. Montgomery, Board	Rochester	Monroe.
Morgan Snyder	Fort Plain	Montgomery.
Horatio Gilbert	Fultonville	Do.
Jeremiah Snell	Port Jackson	Do.
James F. Ferguson, T. F. Smith, Charles Phelps, W. F. Deming, M. K. Hogan, Board	New York City	New York.
J. H. Helmer, S. T. Clark, Board	Lockport	Niagara.
C. P. Coventry, Alonzo Churchill, Board	Utica	Oneida.
Robert Frazier	Camden	Do.
John B. Nold	Booneville	Do.
D. A. Crane	Holland Patent	Do.
T. M. Flandreau	Rome	Do.
Francis T. Gorton	Waterville	Do.
Carrington Macfarlane	Oswego	Oswego.
George P. Johnson	Mexico	Do.
J. Lyman Bulkley	Sandy Creek	Do.
D. D. Drake	Central Square	Do.

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Name.	Town.	County.
Harvey Jewett, J. B. Hayes, } Board	Canandaigua	Ontario.
H. K. Clarke	Geneva	Do.
H. N. Eastman	do	Do.
R. W. Pease, George W. Cook, H. D. Didama, } Board	Syracuse	Onondaga.
J. O. Slocum	Camillus	Do.
William P. Townsend	Goshen	Orange.
James Gordon	Newburgh	Do.
Solomon Van Etter	Port Jarvis	Do.
J. W. Randall	Albion	Orleans.
Horace Lathrop	Cooperstown	Otsego.
Samuel H. Case	Oneonta	Do.
John J. Sweet	Unadilla	Do.
W. B. Chambers	Edmeston	Do.
Addison Ely	Carmel	Putnam.
F. D. Lente	Cold Spring	Do.
R. S. Connelly	Johnsonville	Rensselaer.
H. De C. Hanners	Hoosick Falls	Do.
M. L. Bennett	Watkins	Schuyler.
R. C. Dunham	Seneca Falls	Seneca.
Jeremiah Dunn	Lodi	Do.
F. R. Wagner	Addison	Steuben.
A. H. Cruttenden	Bath	Do.
Joseph W. Robinson	Hornellsville	Do.
James G. Bacon	Saratoga Springs	Saratoga.
Richard H. Benjamin	Riverhead	Suffolk.
	Monticello	Sullivan.
	Sharon Springs	Schoharie.
John S. Swart	Schoharie	Do.
B. F. Sherman	Ogdensburgh	Saint Lawrence.
S L. Parmelee	Gouverneur	Do.
C. C. Bates	Potsdam	Do.
J. H. Ripley	Massena	Do.
Lucius H. Allen	Oswego	Tioga.
M. M. Brown	Ithaca	Tompkins.
Robert Loughran	Kingston	Ulster.
Thomas S. Dawes	Saugerties	Do.
Abijah Otis	Ellenville	Do.
George J. Fisher	Sing Sing	Westchester.
Philander Stewart	Peekskill	Do.
	Yonkers	Do.
V. V. Elting	Tremont	Do.
	Whitehall	Washington.
Charles O. T. Gilman	Salem	Do.
W. H. Miller	Sandy Hill	Do.
W. G. David	Lyons	Wayne.
S. Hiram Plumb	Red Creek	Do.
Solon Briggs	Newark	Do.
J. C. Tibbatts	Warsaw	Wyoming.
Ira Shed	Arcade	Do.
George M. Palmer	Pike	Do.
E. W. Howard	Warrensburgh	Warren.
Marvin R. Peck	Glen's Falls	Do.
	do	Do.
F. M. Hammond	Penn Yan	Yates.
R. C. Bardwell	do	Do.
	Rushville	Do.
G. W. Brundage	Dresden	Do.

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NEBRASKA.

Name.	Town.	County.
Ira P. George	Gibbon	Buffalo.
William S. Latta	Rock Bluffs	Cass.
L. J. Abbott	Fremont	Dodge.
J. H. Peabody, S. D. Mercer, Theodore Baumer, } Board	Omaha.	Douglas.
John G. Davis	Beatrice	Gage.
B. B. Kelley	Grand Island Station	Hall.
L. H. Robbins	Lincoln	Lancaster.
	Brownville	Nemaha.
John F. Neil	Peru	Do.
Aurelius Bowen	Nebraska City	Otoe.
Samuel A. Bonesteel	Columbus	Platte.
Simeon O. Whaley	Osceola	Polk.
Noble Holton	Falls City	Richardson.
Thomas B. Williams	Red Cloud	Webster.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Marion Roberts,	Asheville	Buncombe.
H. G. Bates	New Berne	Craven.
J. K. Hardwicke	Marshall	Madison.
J. E. Winants	Wilmington	New Hanover.
Joseph Commander	Elizabeth City	Pasquotank.

OHIO.

N. B. Lafferty	Cherry Fork	Adams.
R. W. Erwin	Athens	Athens.
C. I. Neff	Lima	Allen.
P. Henry Clark	Ashland	Ashland.
Edward Von Bessle	Wapakonetta	Auglaize.
W. G. Kishler	Saint Mary's	Do.
William M. Eames	Ashtabula	Ashtabula.
	Oxford	Butler.
J. S. McNeely	Hamilton	Do.
Thomas W. Gordon	Georgetown	Brown.
J. M. Todd	Bridgeport	Belmont.
J. Sykes Ely	Barnesville	Do.
John E. West	Saint Clairsville	Do.
A. T. Davis	Wilmington	Clinton.
	New Vienna	Do.
Andrew Robb	Blanchester	Do.
D. M. Vance	Urbana	Champaign.
	Bucyrus	Crawford.
N. E. Hackedorn	Galion	Do.
Edwin Booth	Crestline	Do.
John H. Rodgers	Springfield	Clark.
Eli Sturgeon	Salem	Columbiana.
D. S. Silver	Wellsville	Do.
Charles L. Fawcett	New Lisbon	Do.
Jacob Laisey, W. H. Cartter, } Board	Cleveland	Cuyahoga.
William Tripp	Carrollton	Carroll.
W. C. Frew	Coshocton	Coshocton.
Curtis Otwell	Greenville	Darke.
Jonas Colby	Defiance	Defiance.
W. T. Constant	Delaware	Delaware.

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Name.	Town.	County.
A. H. Agard	Sandusky	Erie.
Philip M. Wagenhals, } Board.	Lancaster	Fairfield.
David N. Kinsman, } Board.	Lancaster	Do.
William Ramsey	Delta	Fulton.
S. M. Smith, } Board	Columbus	Franklin.
E. B. Fullerton, } Board		
William H. Dunham	Fairview	Guernsey.
J. C. Taylor	Cambridge	Do.
W. C. H. Needham	Gallipolis	Gallia.
Leigh McClung	Xenia	Greene.
Orange Pomeroy	Chardon	Geauga.
T. A. Reamy, } Board	Cincinnati	Hamilton.
G. K. Taylor, } Board		
P. S. Conner, } Board		
William T. Sharp	Cadiz	Harrison.
William H. Willson	Greenfield	Highland.
Jacob Kirby	Hillsborough	Do.
W. H. Phillips	Kenton	Hardin.
W. M. Ross	Millersburgh	Holmes.
Francis W. Firmin	Findlay	Hancock.
	Napoleon	Henry.
William C. Hyde	Logan	Hocking.
James B. Ford	Norwalk	Huron.
Enoch Pearce	Steubenville	Jefferson.
A. B. Monohan	Jackson	Jackson.
Isaac W. Russell	Mt. Vernon	Knox.
D. C. Willson	Ironton	Lawrence.
S. S. Thorn, } Board	Toledo	Lucas.
S. H. Bergen, } Board		
William D. Scarff	Bellefontaine	Logan.
L. T. Ballou	Newark	Licking.
H. C. Beardslee	Painesville	Lake.
Homer Johnson	Oberlin	Lorain.
E. P. Haines	Elyria	Do.
Thomas C. Smith	Middleport	Meigs.
E. H. Trickle	Racine	Do.
J. K. Woods	Mendon	Mercer.
A. S. Dunlap, } Board	Dayton	Montgomery.
Adams Jewett, } Board		
	Salina	Mercer.
Robert L. Sweney	Marion	Marion.
C. C. Hildreth, } Board	Zanesville	Muskingum.
Howard Culbertson, } Board		
Alfred Ball, } Board		
J. N. Robinson	Medina	Medina.
Salmon Hudson	do	Do.
A. H. Underwood	London	Madison.
Nathan Tucker	Mt. Gilead	Morrow.
John McCurdy	Youngstown	Mahoning.
William Walton	Woodsfield	Monroe.
G. Volney Dorsey	Piqua	Miami.
Horace Coleman	Troy	Do.
J. H. Brown	McConnellsville	Morgan.
J. W. Kraps	Caldwell	Noble.
Porter Yates	Port Clinton	Ottawa.
Alexander McMillan	Genoa	Do.
William Scurlock	Piketon	Pike.
	Waverly	Do.
Nelson E. Jones	Circleville	Pickaway.
Charles S. Leonard	Ravenna	Portage.
J. B. Welch	Eaton	Preble.
	Junction	Paulding.
L. W. Moe	Ottawa	Putnam.
William Waddle	Chillicothe	Ross.

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Name.	Town.	County.
William Longbridge	Mansfield	Richland.
William J. McDowell	Portsmouth	Scioto.
Albert Wilson	Sidney	Shelby.
Thomas Stillwell	Fremont	Sandusky.
H. B. Martin	Tiffin	Seneca.
George L. Hoege	Fostoria	Do.
L. M. Whiting	Canton	Stark.
William Bowen	Akron	Summit.
Julian Harmon	Warren	Trumbull.
Thomas H. Smith	New Philadelphia	Tuscarawas.
J. W. S. Goudy	New Comerston	Do
William Smith	Van Wert	Van Wert.
George O. Hildreth	Marietta	Washington.
John Long	Bryan	Williams.
J. M. Weaver	Wooster	Wayne.
Isaac Lincoln Drake	Lebanon	Warren.
Isaac N. Hamilton	Marysville	Union.
James W. McCracken	Portage	Wood.
H. A. Hamilton	Perrysburgh	Do.
George W. Sampson	McCutchinville	Wyandott.
R. N. McConnell	Upper Sandusky	do.

OREGON.

Forbes Barclay	Oregon City	Clackamas.
Samuel Palmer	Roseburgh	Douglas.
William H. Watkins	Portland	Multonomah.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Henry S. Huber	Gettysburgh	Adams.
Thomas H. Allison	Kittanning	Armstrong.
George McCook, J. W. Wishart, A. G. McCandless, } Board	Pittsburgh	Allegheny.
A. M. Neyman	Butler	Butler.
C. I. Wendt	New Brighton	Beaver.
David McKinney	Beaver	Do.
William Watson	Bedford	Bedford.
Gurdon B. Hotchkin	Saxton	Do.
William J. Mullin	Schellsburgh	Do.
George W. Smith	Hollidaysburgh	Blair.
D. S. Hays	do	Do.
George W. Burket	Tyrone	Do.
William M. Findley	Altoona	Do.
Charles M. Turner	Towanda	Bradford.
T. H. Morse	Canton	Do.
Charles F. Paine	Troy	Do.
D. L. Beaver	Reading	Berks.
S. L. Kurtz	do	Do.
W. S. Hendrie	Doylestown	Bucks.
Samuel Lovett	Attleborough	Do.
W. H. Gunkle	Frazer	Chester.
W. S. Malany	West Chester	Do.
W. B. Brinton	do	Do.
D. W. Hutchison	Oxford	Do.
	Coatesville	Do.
James Ross	Clarion	Clarion.
	Rimersburgh	Do.
Orson Hough	Conneautville	Crawford.
James L. Dunn	Titusville	Do.
William F. McLean	Evansburgh	Do.

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Name.	Town.	County.
A. Z. Randall	Sutton's Corners	Crawford.
J. C. Cotton	Meadville	Do.
J. T. Ray	do	Do.
	Titusville	Do.
	Mauch Chunk	Carbon.
N. B. Reber	Lehighton	Do.
A. L. Turner	Bloomsburgh	Columbia.
P. M. Senderling	Berwick	Do.
	Mifflin	Do.
George T. Harris	Bellefonte	Centre.
R. B. Watson	Lockhaven	Clinton.
W. J. Craigin	Emporium	Cameron.
J. G. Hartswick	Clearfield	Clearfield.
Daniel W. Evans	Ebensburgh	Cambria.
Webster Lowman	Johnstown	Do.
W. W. Dale	Carlisle	Cumberland.
P. H. Long	Mechanicsburgh	Do.
S. M. Finley, William H. Egle, } Board	Harrisburgh	Dauphin.
Theodore S. Christ	Chester	Delaware.
J. L. Stewart, W. M. Wallace, D. H. Strickland, } Board	Erie	Erie.
Richard D. Wilcox	Corry	Do.
J. K. Griffin	North East	Do.
George Ellis	North Springfield	Do.
T. S. Hartley	Ridgeway	Elk.
	Saint Mary's	Do.
J. L. Suesserott	Chambersburgh	Franklin.
F. C. Robinson	Uniontown	Fayette.
S. B. P. Knox	Brownsville	Do.
	McConnellsburgh	Fulton.
Thomas C. Hawkins	Waynesburgh	Greene.
John McCulloch	Huntingdon	Huntingdon.
A. B. Brumbaugh	do	Do.
M. L. Miller	Blairsville	Indiana.
George R. Lewis	Indiana	Do.
R. S. Hunt	Brookville	Jefferson.
William H. Altman	Punxatawney	Do.
Peter C. Rundee	Patterson	Juniata.
Philip R. Palm	Allentown	Lehigh.
P. S. Clinger, William Blackwood, } Board	Lancaster	Lancaster.
D. J. Bruner	Columbia	Do.
William M. Guilford	Lebanon	Lebanon.
Geo. P. Lineweaver	do	Do.
George Urquhart	Wilkesbarre	Luzerne.
Henry Roberts	Providence	Do.
Augustus Davis	Scranton	Do.
R. A. Squire	do	Do.
Wm. L. Hartman	Pittston	Do.
J. B. Reinholdt	Newcastle	Lawrence.
Thomas H. Helsby, John S. Crawford, }	Williamsport	Lycoming.
	Sumneytown	Montgomery.
	Norristown	Do.
William Corson	do	Do.
	Stroudsburgh	Monroe.
G. W. Seip	do	Do.
	do	Do.
S. D. Freeman	Smithport	McKean.
John P. Hosack	Mercer	Mercer.
Cornelius Byles	Delaware Grove	Do.
Charles S. Hurlbut	Lewistown	Mifflin.
David D. Mahon	Newton Hamilton	Do.

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Name.	Town.	County.
S. Y. Thompson	Danville	Montour.
Jacob T. Raub	Mount Bethel	Northampton.
Edward C. Swift	Easton	Do.
Charles E. Humphreys	Bethlehem	Do.
Daniel W. Shindell	Sunbury	Northumberland.
James P. Sheibley	Landisburgh	Perry.
L. Johnston	Duncannon	Do.
J. B. Strickler	New Bloomfield	Do.
G. Morris	Liverpool	Do.
T. Ellison	Coudersport	Potter.
Vincent Emmerson	Milford	Pike.
H. Earnest Goodman, Edward A. Smith, George C. Harlan, Thomas S. Harper, Thomas B. Reed, James Collins, } Board	Philadelphia	Philadelphia.
John T. Carpenter	Pottsville	Schuylkill.
J. G. Koehler	Schuylkill Haven	Do.
Calvin C. Halsey	Montrose	Susquehanna.
	Susquehanna Depot	Do.
Phillip R. Wagenseller	Selin's Grove	Snyder.
John Y. Shindell	Middleburgh	Do.
	La Porte	Sullivan.
Henry Brubaker	Somerset	Somerset.
	Blossburgh	Tioga.
Nelson Packer	Wellsborough	Do.
Lewis Darling	Lawrenceville	Do.
W. B. Rich	Knoxville	Do.
S. L. Beck	Lewisburgh	Union.
Thomas W. Sampson	Emlenton	Venango.
W. S. Welsh	Franklin	Do.
S. G. Snowden	do	Do.
J. M. Dill	Cooperstown	Do.
Jason R. Arter	Oil City	Do.
Charles A. Dusinbury	Honesdale	Wayne.
Charles H. Dana	Tunkhannock	Wyoming.
James J. McCormick	Irwin's Station	Westmoreland.
	Madison	Do.
W. V. Hazeltine	Warren	Warren.
J. N. Bolard	Tidioute	Do.
Manhattan Pickett	Columbus	Do.
George W. Dougherty	Washington	Washington.
	Morongahela	Do.
James W. Kerr, William S. Roland, E. H. Pentz, } Board	York	York.

RHODE ISLAND.

H. E. Turner	Newport	Newport.
Cortland Hoppin	Providence	Providence.
Robert Millar, George W. Carr, } Board	do	Do.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

B. A. Boseman	Beaufort	Beaufort.
	Charleston	Charleston.
	Columbia	Richland.

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TENNESSEE.

Name.	Town.	County.
James H. McGrew	Shelbyville	Bedford.
John Blankenship	Maryville	Blount.
G. W. Clingan	Cleveland	Bradley.
Joseph W. McCall	Huntington	Carroll.
James H. Alexander	Elizabethton	Carter.
A. Gattinger, L. D Hogle, J. M. Kerchival, } Board	Nashville	Davidson.
Samuel N. Tate	Rutledge	Grainger.
W. F. Greene	Greenville	Greene.
N. H. Prewitt	Grand Junction	Hardeman.
	Henry Station	Henry.
R. P. Mitchell	Rogersville	Hawkins.
Wm. H. Jones	Sneedville	Hancock.
R. N. Barr	Chattanooga	Hamilton.
	Strawberry Plains	Jefferson.
J. N. Lyle	Dandridge	Do.
J. D. Donnelly	Taylorsville	Johnson.
J. R. Ludlow, F. K. Bailey, James Rogers, } Board	Knoxville	Knox.
	Columbia	Maury.
	Clarksville	Montgomery.
Job Bell	Purdy	McNairy.
	Jackson	Madison.
	Murfreesborough	Rutherford.
James W. McNutt	Kingston	Roane.
W. R. Tomkins	Gallatin	Sumner.
W. D. Hall	Memphis	Shelby.
A. H. King	Carthage	Smith.
Christopher Wheeler, D. J. Gibson } Board	Jonesborough	Washington.
J. B. Armstrong	McMinnville	Warren.

VERMONT.

E. D. Warner	New Haven Mills	Addison.
Edward O. Porter	Cornwall	Do.
Christopher B. Currier	Middlebury	Do.
W. S. Hopkins	Vergennes	Do.
Nathan Gale	Orwell	Do.
E. N. S. Morgan	Bennington	Bennington.
Seneca S Clemens	Manchester	Do.
G. B. Bullard	St. Johnsbury	Caledonia.
Charles S. Cahoon	Lyndon	Do.
A. M. Ward	Hardwick	Do.
H. H. Langdon, Edward S. Peck, } Board	Burlington	Chittenden.
Russell F. Johnson	West Concord	Essex
Oscar F. Fassett	St. Albans	Franklin.
Elmore J. Hall	Morristville	Lamoille.
J. F. Skinner	Barton	Orleans.
J. C. Rutherford	Newport	Do.
E. F. Upham	West Randolph	Orange.
Story N. Cross	Chelsea	Do.
E. V. Watkins	Newbury	Do.
H. H. Niles	Post Mills	Do.
A. A. Doty	Bradford	Do.
C. L. Allen, } Board	Rutland	Rutland.
O. G. Dyer	Brandon	Do.

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Name.	Town.	County.
L. D. Ross	Benson	Rutland.
C. M. Chandler	Montpelier	Washington.
P. D. Bradford	Northfield	Do.
S. L. Wisewell	Cabot	Do.
James B Woodward	Montpelier	Do.
N. W. Braley	Barre	Do.
Samuel J. Allen	White River Junction	Windsor.
Henry S. Noble	Chester	Do.
James E. Morse	Royalton	Do.
W. S. Robinson	Felchville	Do.
D. W. Hazelton	Cavendish	Do.
Ezra McCullom	Woodstock	Do.
D. F. Cooledge	Ludlow	Do.
George F. Gale, Board	Brattleborough	Windham.

VIRGINIA.

Clarke McDermont, Nat. Mil. Asylum,	Hampton	Elizabeth City.
George L. Miller	Winchester	Frederick.
Martin Burton	Richmond	Henrico.
S. B. Kenney	Portsmouth	Norfolk.
William Voorhies	Spottsylvania C. H	Spottsylvania.

WEST VIRGINIA.

John L. Rhea	Flat Woods	Braxton.
J. A. B. Muse	Martinsburgh	Berkeley.
James H. Hysell	Guyandotte	Cabell.
L. R. Charter	West Union	Doddridge.
John V. Hunter	Lewisburgh	Greenbriar.
B. F. McKeehan	Clarksburgh	Harrison.
Charles Cherrington	Ripley	Jackson.
James Putney	Kanawha Saline	Kanawha.
L. L. Comstock	Charleston	Do.
	Brownstown	Do.
Benjamin Jodan	Weston	Lewis.
J. H. Brownfield	Fairmont	Marion.
John H. Pipes	Cameron	Marshall.
Samuel G. Shaw	Point Pleasant	Mason.
Joseph A. McLane	Morgantown	Monongalia.
John C. Hupp, R. W. Hazlett, H. J. Weisel, Board	Wheeling	Ohio.
S. B. Thompson	Winfield	Putnam.
M. S. Hall	Harrisonville	Richie.
Thomas Kennedy	Grafton	Taylor.
Jonathan R. Blair	Buckhannon	Upshur.
E. D. Safford	Parkersburgh	Wood.

WISCONSIN.

Edwin Ellis	Ashland	Ashland.
Peter Marchand	Green Bay	Brown.
George Seiler	Fountain City	Buffalo.
J. C. Lacey	Neilsville	Clark.
Marvin Waterhouse	Portage City	Columbia.

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Name.	Town.	County.
S. O. Burrington	Columbus	Columbia.
John Conant	Prairie du Chien	Crawford.
Joseph Fortier	Chippewa Falls	Chippewa.
A. J. Ward, } Board	Madison	Dane.
William F. Nickols	Menomonee	Dunn.
Joseph F. McClure	Beaver Dam	Dodge.
J. H. Young	Sturgeon Bay	Door.
D. W. Day	Eau Claire	Eau Claire.
D. C. Spencer	Augusta	Do.
William H. Walker	Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac.
H. L. Barnes	Ripon	Do.
C. F. Falley	Lancaster	Grant.
	Platteville	Do.
L. G. Armstrong	Boscobel	Do.
H. N. Bradshaw	Monroe	Green.
N. M. Dodson	Berlin	Green Lake.
John H. Vivian	Mineral Point	Iowa.
George W. Burrall	Dodgeville	Do.
	Black River Falls	Jackson.
F. V. Burroughs	Mauston	Juneau.
W. W. Reed	Jefferson	Jefferson.
William C. Spaulding	Watertown	Do.
Asahel Farr	Kenosha	Kenosha.
Charles L. Reed, } Board W. A. Anderson, }	La Crosse	La Crosse.
T. Abell	Darlington	La Fayette.
	Riverside	Do.
Isaac H. Stearns, } Ernest Kramer, } Board R. B. Brown, }	Milwaukee	Milwaukee.
Rainer Schallern	Manitowoc	Manitowoc.
George W. Morrill	Wausau	Marathon.
D. B. Wylie	do	Do.
Jesse Bennett	Sparta	Monroe.
J. T. Scholl	Ozaukee	Ozaukee
James T. Reeve	Appleton	Outagamie.
	Hortonville	Do.
John Phillips	Stevens's Point	Portage.
	Prescott	Pierce.
A. D. Andrews	River Falls	Do.
D. W. Woodworth	Ellsworth	Do.
Charles B. Marshall	Osceola Mills	Polk.
Daniel L. Downs	Richland Centre	Richland.
Philo R. Hoy	Racine	Racine.
L. J. Barrows	Janesville	Rock.
H. P. Strong	Beloit	Do.
Louis Buck	Sheboygan	Sheboygan.
J. L. Shephard	Sheboygan Falls	Do.
Jonathan Wotring	Sauk City	Sauk.
Charles Cowles	Baraboo	Do.
Charles B. Pearson	Spring Green	Do.
William A. Gott	Viroqua	Vernon.
	Nepeuskun	Winnebago.
J. Lex Potter	Menasha	Do.
J. C. Noyes	Oshkosh	Do.
C. F. Ellsworth	Elkhorn	Walworth.
O. W. Blanchard	Delavan	Do.
B. O. Reynolds	Geneva	Do.
George R. Taylor	Waupaca	Waupaca.
Parley Dickinson	New London	Do.
G. M. A. Brown	Weyauwega	Do.
M. G. Myers	Wautoma	Waushara.
Moses Barrett	Waukesha	Waukesha.
George F. Witter	Grand Rapids	Wood.

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TERRITORIES.

ARIZONA.

Name.	Town.	County.
C. H. Lord	Tuscon	Pima.

COLORADO.

P. J. Bancroft	Denver	Arapahoe.
G. S. McMurtrie	Central City	Gilpin.
P. B. Thombs	Pueblo	Pueblo.
Jesse Hawes	Greeley	Weld.

CHEROKEE NATION, (INDIAN TERRITORY.)

Samuel F. Few	Fort Gibson	

DAKOTA.

T. B. Eagle	Springfield	Bon Homme.
J. Griffin Conley	Elk Point	Union.
J. B. Van Velson	Yankton	Yankton.
Robert I. Thomas	do	Do.

MONTANA.

C. F. Mussigbrod	Bozeman	Gallatin.
	Helena	Lewis and Clarke.
	Virginia City	Madison.
James H. McKee	Missoula	Missoula.

UTAH.

J. W. Christian	Beaver	Beaver.
J. W Graham	Corinne	Box Elder.

WASHINGTON.

Alden R. Steele	Olympia	Thurston.
George V. Calhoun	Port Townsend	Jefferson.

WYOMING.

George W. Corey	Cheyenne	Laramie.

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NEW MEXICO.

Name.	Town.	County.
Jules Le Carpentier	Elizabethtown	Colfax.
	Santa Fé	Santa Fé.

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REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
November 1, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor, in conformity with law, to render the annual report on the Indian affairs of the country, and in so doing beg leave to make it somewhat less formal, and considerably more general and liberal in scope and tone, than would be expected in a simple account of the operations of a bureau for a single year. It has seemed desirable, in recognition of the wide popular interest taken in the dealings of the Government with the Indians, and of the frankly admitted ignorance of the special subject on the part even of those most sincerely interested, to present at this time a pretty full statement of the situation of Indian affairs, and of the policy of the Government in view of that situation. I have, therefore, without attempting anything like a scientific contribution to the history or ethnology of the Indians of this continent, thrown together as much information as possible relating to their present condition, habits, and temper, giving especial prominence to those facts of the situation which may properly go to determine the judgment of the legislator and the private citizen upon the practical questions: What shall be done with the Indian as an obstacle to the progress of settlement and industry? What shall be done with him as a dependent and pensioner on our civilization, when, and so far as, he ceases to oppose or obstruct the extension of railways and of settlement?

THE INDIAN POLICY.

The Indian policy, so called, of the Government, is a policy, and it is not a policy, or rather it consists of two policies, entirely distinct, seeming, indeed, to be mutually inconsistent and to reflect each upon the other: the one regulating the treatment of the tribes which are potentially hostile, that is, whose hostility is only repressed just so long as, and so far as, they are supported in idleness by the Government; the other regulating the treatment of those tribes which, from traditional friendship, from numerical weakness, or by the force of their location, are either indisposed toward, or incapable of, resistance to the demands of the Government. The treatment of the feeble Poncas, and of the friendly Arrickarees, Mandans, and Gros Ventres of the north is an example of the latter; while the treatment of their insolent and semi-hostile neighbors, the Sioux, furnishes an example of the former. In the same way at the south, the treatment of the well-intentioned Papagoes of Arizona contrasts just as strongly with the dealings of the Government by their traditional enemies, the treacherous and vindictive

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Apaches. This want of completeness and consistency in the treatment of the Indian tribes by the Government has been made the occasion of much ridicule and partisan abuse; and it is indeed calculated to provoke criticism and to afford scope for satire; but it is none the less compatible with the highest expediency of the situation. It is, of course, hopelessly illogical that the expenditures of the Government should be proportioned not to the good but to the ill desert of the several tribes; that large bodies of Indians should be supported in entire indolence by the bounty of the Government simply because they are audacious and insolent, while well-disposed Indians are only assisted to self-maintenance, since it is known they will not fight. It is hardly less than absurd, on the first view of it, that delegations from tribes that have frequently defied our authority and fought our troops, and have never yielded more than a partial and grudging obedience to the most reasonable requirements of the Government, should be entertained at the national capital, feasted, and loaded with presents. There could be no better subject for the lively paragraphist in his best estate, or for the heavy editorial writer on a dull news day, than such a course on the part of the Government. These things can be made to appear vastly amusing, and the unreflecting are undoubtedly influenced in a great degree to the prejudice of the Indian policy by the incessant small-arms fire of squibs and epigrams, even more perhaps than by the ponderous artillery of argument and invective directed against it. And yet, for all this, the Government is right and its critics wrong; and the "Indian policy" is sound, sensible, and beneficent, because it reduces to the minimum the loss of life and property upon our frontier, and allows the freest development of our settlements and railways possible under the circumstances.

The mistake of those who oppose the present Indian policy is not in erroneously applying to the course of the Government the standard they have taken, but in taking an altogether false standard for the purpose. It is not a whit more unreasonable that the Government should do much for hostile Indians and little for friendly Indians than it is that a private citizen should, to save his life, surrender all the contents of his purse to a highwayman; while on another occasion, to a distressed and deserving applicant for charity, he would measure his contribution by his means and disposition at the time. There is precisely the same justification for the course of the Government in feeding saucy and mischievous Indians to repletion, while permitting more tractable and peaceful tribes to gather a bare subsistence by hard work, or what to an Indian is hard work. It is not, of course, to be understood that the Government of the United States is at the mercy of Indians; but thousands of its citizens are, even thousands of families. Their exposed situation on the extreme verge of settlement affords a sufficient justification to the Government for buying off the hostility of the savages, excited and exasperated as they are, and most naturally so, by the invasion of their hunting-grounds and the threatened extinction of game. It would require one hundred thousand troops at least to form a *cordon* behind which our settlements could advance with the extent of range, the unrestrained choice of location, the security of feeling, and the freedom of movement which have characterized the growth of the past three or four years. Indeed, the presence of no military force could give that confidence to pioneer enterprise which the general cessation of Indian hostilities has engendered. Men of an adventurous cast will live and work behind a line of troops with, it is possible, some exhilaration of feeling on that account; but, as a rule, men will not place women and children in situations of even possible peril, nor will they put money

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into permanent improvements under such circumstances. Especially has the absence of Indian hostilities been of the highest value, within the last few years, in directing and determining to the extreme frontier the immigrants arriving in such vast numbers on our shores. Americans habituated to the contemplation of this species of danger as one of the features of pioneer life, will scarcely comprehend the reluctance with which men accustomed to the absolute security of person and property in the settled countries of Europe expose themselves and their families to perils of this kind. I was informed by the late president of the Northern Pacific Railroad that it was found almost impossible to hire Swedes and Norwegians to work upon the line of that road, then under construction from the Red River to the Missouri, on account of the vague apprehension of Indian attack which prevailed in connection with the progress of the road through the past summer. As a matter of fact, no well informed person believed that the savages would undertake any offensive operations whatever until after the Missouri had been crossed and passed at least one hundred miles. But these people, unaccustomed to regard possible torture and murder as one of the conditions of a contract to labor, would refuse high wages rather than subject themselves to the slightest risk. The fact that Americans are more daring and adventurous in the presence of a danger more familiar to them, only constitutes a stronger reason for maintaining the immunity which has, for three years now, been secured by the feeding system. There are innumerable little rifts of agricultural or mining settlements all over the western country which, if unmolested, will in a few years become self-protecting communities, but which, in the event of a general Indian war occurring at the present time, would utterly and instantly disappear, either by abandonment or massacre. The first month of hostilities would see fifty valleys, up which population is now slowly but steadily creeping under cover of the feeding system, swept bare by the horrid atrocities of Indian warfare, or deserted by their affrighted inhabitants, hastily driving before them what of their stock could be gathered at a moment's notice, and bearing away what of their household goods could be carried in their single wagons. Such would be the result even with the most favorable issue of military operations. It is right that those who criticise the policy of the Government toward the Indians, and ridicule it as undignified in its concessions and unstatesman-like in its temporizing with a recognized evil, should fairly face the one alternative which is presented. There is no question of national dignity, be it remembered, involved in the treatment of savages by a civilized power. With wild men, as with wild beasts, the question whether in a given situation one shall fight, coax, or run, is a question merely of what is easiest and safest.

THE USE OF THE MILITARY ARM.

The system now pursued in dealing with the roving tribes dangerous to our frontier population and obstructing our industrial progress, is entirely consistent with, and, indeed, requires the occasional use of the military arm, in restraining or chastising refractory individuals and bands. Such a use of the military constitutes no abandonment of the "peace policy," and involves no disparagement of it. It was not to be expected—it was not in the nature of things—that the entire body of wild Indians should submit to be restrained in their Ishmaelitish proclivities without a struggle on the part of the more audacious to maintain their traditional freedom. In the first announcement made of the reserva-

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tion system, it was expressly declared that the Indians should be made as comfortable on, and as uncomfortable off, their reservations as it was in the power of the Government to make them; that such of them as went right should be protected and fed, and such as went wrong should be harassed and scourged without intermission. It was not anticipated that the first proclamation of this policy to the tribes concerned would effect the entire cessation of existing evils; but it was believed that persistence in the course marked out would steadily reduce the number of the refractory, both by the losses sustained in actual conflict and by the desertion of individuals as they should become weary of a profitless and hopeless struggle, until, in the near result, the system adopted should apply without exception to all the then roving and hostile tribes. Such a use of the strong arm of the Government is not war, but discipline. Yet it would seem impossible for many persons to apprehend any distinction between a state of general Indian war, and the occasional use of the regular military force of the country in enforcing the reservation policy, or punishing sporadic acts of outrage on the part of disaffected individuals or bands. Such persons appear to think that the smallest degree of Indian hostilities is equivalent to the largest degree of such hostilities, or at least to hold that if we are to have any Indian troubles whatever—if everything in the conduct of Indian affairs is not to be as calm and serene as a summer day—we might just as well have all the Indians of the continent on our hands at once. Upon the other side, many persons zealously and painfully intent on securing justice to the aborigines of the country, bewail the slightest use of the military in carrying out the reservation system and repressing depredations, as in effect a making of war upon the Indians and a resort to the bloody methods of the past. This misunderstanding in regard to the occasional use of force in making effective and universal the policy of peace, has led no small portion of the press of the country to treat the more vigorous application of the scourge to refractory Indians which has characterized the operations of the last three months as an abandonment of the peace policy itself, whereas it is, in fact, a legitimate and essential part of the original scheme which the Government has been endeavoring to carry out, with prospects of success never more bright and hopeful than to-day.

It will be sufficient, perhaps, to mark the distinction, to say that a general Indian war could not be carried on with the present military force of the United States, or anything like it. Regiments would be needed where now are only companies, and long lines of posts would have to be established for the protection of regions which, under the safeguard of the feeding system, are now left wholly uncovered. On the other hand, by the reservation system and the feeding system combined, the occasions for collision are so reduced by lessening the points of contact, and the number of Indians available for hostile expeditions involving exposure, hardship, and danger is so diminished through the appeal made to their indolence and self-indulgence, that the Army in its present force is able to deal effectively with the few marauding bands which refuse to accept the terms of the Government.

THE FORBEARANCE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

It is unquestionably true that the Government has seemed somewhat tardy in proceeding under the second half of the reservation policy, and in applying the scourge to individuals and bands leaving their prescribed limits without authority, or for hostile purposes. This has been

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partly from a legitimate deference to the conviction of the great body of citizens that the Indians have been in the past unjustly and cruelly treated, and that great patience and long forbearance ought to be exercised in bringing them around to submission to the present reasonable requirements of the Government, and partly from the knowledge on the part of the officers of the Government charged with administering Indian affairs, that, from the natural jealousy of these people, their sense of wrongs suffered in the past, and their suspiciousness arising from repeated acts of treachery on the part of the whites; from the great distance of many bands and individuals from points of personal communication with the agents of the Government, and the absence of all means of written communication with them; from the efforts of abandoned and degraded whites, living among the Indians and exerting much influence over them, to misrepresent the policy of the Government, and to keep alive the hostility and suspicion of the savages; and, lastly, from the extreme untrustworthiness of many of the interpreters on whom the Government is obliged to rely for bringing its intentions to the knowledge of the Indians: that by the joint effect of all these obstacles, many tribes and bands could come very slowly to hear, comprehend, and trust the professions and promises of the Government.

Such being the sentiment of the general community, that forbearance was due to the Indians on account of past wrongs; and such the knowledge on the part of the Government of difficulties to be encountered in fully acquainting these people with its benevolent intentions, all the resources of expostulation and conciliation have been exhausted before the aid of the military arm has been invoked. It is not a matter for wonder or blame that communities which suffer, meanwhile, from the continuance of the evil should complain bitterly and accuse the Government of inaction, without inquiring very closely whether the evil is not the result of a previous wrong on the part of those to whose evil as to whose good things they succeed alike, or whether their present troubles are not the waves of a storm that is over and past. But it is the duty of the Government to act in the premises with a somewhat broader view and more philosophical temper than is to be expected of those who are actually smarting in their families and their property from the scourge of Indian depredations.

The patience and forbearance exercised have been fully justified in their fruits. The main body of the roving Indians have, with good grace or with ill grace, submitted to the reservation system. Of those who still remain away from the assigned limits, by far the greater part are careful to do so with as little offense as possible; and when their range is such as for the present not to bring them into annoying or dangerous contact with the whites, this Office has, from motives of economy, generally been disposed to allow them to pick up their own living still by hunting and fishing, in preference to tying them up at agencies where they would require to be fed mainly or wholly at the expense of the Government.

THE IMPLACABLES.

There is a residue whose disposition and behavior certainly give little encouragement to further forbearance. The numbers of the actually hostile and depredating bands of to-day probably do not exceed in the aggregate eight thousand. Among these are several bands of Apaches in Arizona, principally the Tonto Apaches, the Quahada Comanches, and their confederates of the Staked Plains, west of the Indian Country,

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and the greater portion of the Kiowa nation. It would be impossible, from the large number of tribes, great and small, known to the annals of the country, to select three which have so little in the way of past wrongs to justify present hostility as these three tribes, which commit, practically, all the outrages properly to be charged against Indians. The depredating Kiowas and the Quahada Comanches are utterly without excuse. They are compelled to go back as far as 1847 to find a single substantial grievance of which to complain. Since that time the United States have given them a noble reservation, and have provided amply for all their wants. No white man has gone upon their lands to injure them; the Government has failed in no particular of its duty toward them; yet they have persisted in leaving their reservation, and marauding in Texas. They have not done this through any misapprehension of the intentions of the Government, from the pressure of want, or under the smart of any real or fancied wrong. I am disposed to think that the messages recently delivered to them by their agent and by the special commission sent to them the last summer; the unequivocal declarations made to their chiefs on the occasion of a recent visit to Washington; and, especially, the chastisement inflicted on the Quahada Comanches at McClellan's Creek, in October, by Colonel Mackenzie, have fully convinced these tribes that the Government is in earnest, and that a continuance in their present course will involve, as it ought, their extirpation. This may be enough; but, if it proves otherwise, they should be signally punished. An example made here would do much to strengthen the policy of peace, both with other Indians and with the country at large, as well as free the borders of Texas from a scourge that has become intolerable.

THE POLICY A POLICY OF TEMPORIZING.

It is saying nothing against the course of the Government toward the semi-hostile tribes, to allege, as is often done, that it is merely temporizing with an evil. Temporizing as an expedient in government may be either a sign of weakness and folly, or it may be a proof of the highest wisdom. When an evil is manifestly on the increase, and tends to go from bad to worse, to temporize with it is cowardly and mischievous. Even when an evil cannot be said to be on the increase, yet when, not being self-limited or self-destructive, and having, therefore, no tendency to expire of inherent vices, it cannot be shown to be transient, the part of prudence and of courage is to meet and grapple with it without hesitation and without procrastination. But when an evil is in its nature self-limited, and tends to expire by the very conditions of its existence; when time itself fights against it, and the whole progress of the physical, social, and industrial order by steady degrees circumscribes its field, reduces its dimensions, and saps its strength, then temporizing may be the highest statesmanship.

Such an evil is that which the United States Government at present encounters in the resistance, more or less suppressed, of the Indian tribes of this continent to the progress of railways and settlements, growing out of the reasonable apprehension that their own existence as nations, and even their own individual means of subsistence within the duration of their own lives, will be destroyed thereby. This case differs from others recorded in history only in this—that never was an evil so gigantic environed, invaded, devoured by forces so tremendous, so appalling in the celerity and the certainty of their advance.

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THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

It belongs not to a sanguine, but to a sober view of the situation, that three years will see the alternative of war eliminated from the Indian question, and the most powerful and hostile bands of to-day thrown in entire helplessness on the mercy of the Government. Indeed, the progress of two years more, if not of another summer, on the Northern Pacific Railroad will of itself completely solve the great Sioux problem, and leave the ninety thousand Indians ranging between the two transcontinental lines as incapable of resisting the Government as are the Indians of New York or Massachusetts. Columns moving north from the Union Pacific, and south from the Northern Pacific, would crush the Sioux and their confederates as between the upper and the nether millstone; while the rapid movement of troops along the northern line would prevent the escape of the savages, when hard pressed, into the British Possessions, which have heretofore afforded a convenient refuge on the approach of a military expedition.

Toward the south the day of deliverance from the fear of Indian hostility is more distant, yet it is not too much to expect that three summers of peaceful progress will forever put it out of the power of the tribes and bands which at present disturb Colorado, Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico to claim consideration of the country in any other attitude than as pensioners upon the national bounty. The railroads now under construction, or projected with a reasonable assurance of early completion, will multiply fourfold the striking force of the Army in that section; the little rifts of mining settlement, now found all through the mountains of the southern Territories will have become self-protecting communities; the feeble, wavering line of agricultural occupation, now sensitive to the faintest breath of Indian hostility, will then have grown to be the powerful "reserve" to lines still more closely advanced upon the last range of the intractable tribes.

SUBMISSION THE ONLY HOPE OF THE INDIANS.

No one certainly will rejoice more heartily than the present Commissioner when the Indians of this country cease to be in a position to dictate, in any form or degree, to the Government; when, in fact, the last hostile tribe becomes reduced to the condition of suppliants for charity. This is, indeed, the only hope of salvation for the aborigines of the continent. If they stand up against the progress of civilization and industry, they must be relentlessly crushed. The westward course of population is neither to be denied nor delayed for the sake of all the Indians that ever called this country their home. They must yield or perish; and there is something that savors of providential mercy in the rapidity with which their fate advances upon them, leaving them scarcely the chance to resist before they shall be surrounded and disarmed. It is not feebly and futilely to attempt to stay this tide, whose depth and strength can hardly be measured, but to snatch the remnants of the Indian race from destruction from before it, that the friends of humanity should exert themselves in this juncture, and lose no time. And it is because the present system allows the freest extension of settlement and industry possible under the circumstances, while affording space and time for humane endeavors to rescue the Indian tribes from a position altogether barbarous and incompatible with civilization and social progress, that this system must be approved by all enlightened citizens.

Whenever the time shall come that the roving tribes are reduced to

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a condition of complete dependence and submission, the plan to be adopted in dealing with them must be substantially that which is now being pursued in the case of the more tractable and friendly Indians, as described in the portions of the report which follow. This is the true permanent Indian policy of the Government.

THE CLAIMS OF THE INDIAN.

The people of the United States can never without dishonor refuse to respect these two considerations: 1st. That this continent was originally owned and occupied by the Indians, who have on this account a claim somewhat larger than the privilege of one hundred and sixty acres of land, and "find himself" in tools and stock, which is granted as a matter of course to any newly-arrived foreigner who declares his intention to become a citizen; that something in the nature of an endowment, either capitalized or in the form of annual expenditures for a series of years for the benefit of the Indians, though at the discretion of the Government as to the specific objects, should be provided for every tribe or band which is deprived of its roaming privilege and confined to a diminished reservation: such an endowment being not in the nature of a gratuity, but in common honesty the right of the Indian on account of his original interest in the soil. 2d. That inasmuch as the progress of our industrial enterprise has cut these people off from modes of livelihood entirely sufficient for their wants, and for which they were qualified, in a degree which has been the wonder of more civilized races, by inherited aptitudes and by long pursuit, and has left them utterly without resource, they have a claim on this account again to temporary support and to such assistance as may be necessary to place them in a position to obtain a livelihood by means which shall be compatible with civilization.

Had the settlements of the United States not been extended beyond the frontier of 1867, all the Indians of the continent would to the end of time have found upon the plains an inexhaustible supply of food and clothing. Were the westward course of population to be stayed at the barriers of to-day, notwithstanding the tremendous inroads made upon their hunting-grounds since 1867, the Indians would still have hope of life. But another such five years will see the Indians of Dakota and Montana as poor as the Indians of Nevada and Southern California: that is, reduced to an habitual condition of suffering from want of food.

The freedom of expansion which is working these results is to us of incalculable value. To the Indian it is of incalculable cost. Every year's advance of our frontier takes in a territory as large as some of the kingdoms of Europe. We are richer by hundreds of millions; the Indian is poorer by a large part of the little that he has. This growth is bringing imperial greatness to the nation; to the Indian it brings wretchedness, destitution, beggary. Surely there is obligation found in considerations like these, requiring us in some way, and in the best way, to make good to these original owners of the soil the loss by which we so greatly gain.

Can any principle of national morality be clearer than that, when the expansion and development of a civilized race involve the rapid destruction of the only means of subsistence possessed by the members of a less fortunate race, the higher is bound as of simple right to provide for the lower some substitute for the means of subsistence which it has destroyed? That substitute is, of course, best realized, not by system-

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atic gratuities of food and clothing continued beyond a present emergency, but by directing these people to new pursuits which shall be consistent with the progress of civilization upon the continent; helping them over the first rough places on "the white man's road," and, meanwhile, supplying such subsistence as is absolutely necessary during the period of initiation and experiment.

A LEGALIZED REFORMATORY CONTROL NECESSARY.

The assistance due to the Indians from the Government in the discharge of those obligations which have been adverted to should not much longer be irrespective of their own efforts. Just so soon as these tribes cease to be formidable, they should be brought distinctly to the realization of the law that if they would eat they must also work. Nor should it be left to their own choices how miserably they will live, in order that they may escape work as much as possible. The Government should extend over them a rigid reformatory discipline, to save them from falling hopelessly into the condition of pauperism and petty crime. Merely to disarm the savages, and to surround them by forces which it is hopeless in them to resist, without exercising over them for a series of years a system of paternal control, requiring them to learn and practice the arts of industry at least until one generation has been fairly started on a course of self-improvement, is to make it pretty much a matter of certainty that by far the larger part of the now roving Indians will become simply vagabonds in the midst of civilization, forming little camps here and there over the face of the Western States, which will be festering sores on the communities near which they are located; the men resorting for a living to basket-making and hog-stealing; the women to fortune-telling and harlotry. No one who looks about him and observes the numbers of our own race who, despite our strong constitutional disposition to labor, the general example of industry, the possession of all the arts and applicances which diminish effort while they multiply results, and the large rewards offered in the constitution of modern society for success in industrial effort, yet sink to the most abject condition from indolence or from vice, can greatly doubt that, unless prompt and vigorous measures are taken by the Government, something like what has been described is to be the fate of the now roving Indians, when they shall be surrounded and disarmed by the extension of our settlements, and deprived of their traditional means of subsistence through the extinction of game. Unused to manual labor, and physically disqualified for it by the habits of the chase, unprovided with tools and implements, without forethought and without self-control, singularly susceptible to evil influences, with strong animal appetites and no intellectual tastes or aspirations to hold those appetites in check, it would be to assume more than would be taken for granted of any white race under the same conditions, to expect that the wild Indians will become industrious and frugal except through a severe course of industrial instruction and exercise, under restraint. The reservation system affords the place for thus dealing with tribes and bands, without the access of influences inimical to peace and virtue. It is only necessary that Federal laws, judiciously framed to meet all the facts of the case, and enacted in season, before the Indians begin to scatter, shall place all the members of this race under a strict reformatory control by the agents of the Government. Especially is it essential that the right of the Government to keep Indians upon the reservations assigned to them, and to arrest and return them whenever they

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wander away, should be placed beyond dispute. Without this, whenever these people become restive under compulsion to labor, they will break away in their old roving spirit, and stray off in small bands to neighboring communities, upon which they will prey in a petty fashion, by begging and stealing, until they have made themselves so much of a nuisance that the law is invoked against them, or their apprehensions of violence become excited, when they will pass on, to become the pests of other and more distant communities. In a word, in the two hundred and seventy-five thousand Indians west of the Mississippi, the United States have all the elements of a large gypsy population, which will inevitably become a sore, a well-nigh intolerable, affliction to all that region, unless the Government shall provide for their instruction in the arts of life, which can only be done effectually under a pressure not to be resisted or evaded. The right of the Government to do this cannot be seriously questioned. Expressly excluded by the Constitution from citizenship, the Government is only bound in its treatment of them by considerations of present policy and justice. Even were the constitutional incapacity of these people not what it is, and were there nothing in the history of the dealings of the United States with them to form a precedent for their being placed under arbitrary control, still, the manifest necessity of self-protection would amply justify the Government in any and all measures required to prevent the miserable conclusion I have indicated.

THE PRACTICAL SIDE OF THE INDIAN QUESTION.

I have purposely divested these remarks of what is commonly known as "sentiment," and have refrained from appealing to the higher considerations of human and Christian charity, not because I have not respect for such considerations, nor because sentiment is out of place in dealing with such a question, but because I believe that the Indian policy of the Government, past and prospective, can be fully justified before the country by arguments addressed solely to self-interest, and because it has appeared to me that a certain class of the community have become a little wearied of appeals, in behalf of the Indians, to sentiments which are, perhaps, rather too fine for popular daily use. Nothing that the Government is doing toward the Indians but can be vindicated on grounds of practical usefulness and economy as completely as the expenditures of our American communities for the education of the young.

I know of no stronger proof that could be offered for the satisfaction of the country that the Indian policy of the Government, notwithstanding so much about it that appears whimsical and contradictory, is really to be justified on common-sense principles, than the fact that for several years bills making appropriations for the necessarily heavy expenditures involved, have run the gauntlet of the appropriation committees of both House and Senate, without losing a single original feature of value. No one who understands the constitution of those committees, and knows their readiness to slaughter any provision for any service which cannot give an unmistakable reason for itself, will need stronger assurance that when the details of the Indian policy come to be explained, point by point, to men versed in public affairs and in the methods of business, they are found to be based upon good practical reasons, and not upon theories or sentiments.

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THE ENDOWMENT OF INDIAN TRIBES.

I cannot admit that there is any reason for the apprehensions which many persons feel, that when the Indians cease to be formidable, they will be neglected. It is certainly desirable on all grounds, not merely to avoid the possibility of an occasional failure in the provision for their wants, but also for the sake of securing comprehensiveness and consistency in the treatment of the subject, that the endowments for the several tribes and bands be capitalized, and placed in trust for their benefit, out of the reach of accident or caprice. The proceeds arising from sales, as their reservations are from time to time diminished by authority of law, for the sake of securing a higher culture of the portions remaining, ought, if the Indians are honestly treated in the transaction, to be sufficient to provide for all ordinary beneficial expenditures in behalf of tribes and bands having lands secured to them by treaty.

The reservations granted heretofore have generally been proportioned, and rightly so, to the needs of the Indians in a roving state, with hunting and fishing as their chief means of subsistence, which condition implies the occupation of a territory far exceeding what could possibly be cultivated. As they change to agriculture, however rude and primitive at first, they tend to contract the limits of actual occupation. With proper administrative management the portions thus rendered available for cession or sale can be so thrown together as in no way to impair the integrity of the reservation. Where this change has taken place, there can be no question of the expediency of such sale or cession. The Indian Office has always favored this course, and notwithstanding the somewhat questionable character of some of the resulting transactions, arising especially out of violent or fraudulent combinations to prevent a fair sale, it can be confidently affirmed that the advantage of the Indians has generally been subserved thereby.

For those tribes and bands which have no reservations secured to them by treaty, from which they can hope in the course of time to realize a civilization and improvement fund, provision will still require to be made by law. Their right to endowment is none the less clear than the right of other tribes whose fortune it was to deal with the United States by treaty, before Congress put an end to the treaty system, with its many abuses and absurdities. We have received the soil from them, and we have extinguished their only means of subsistence. Nothing in the history of the United States justifies the belief that either Congress or the country will be wanting in justice or generosity in dealing with the necessities of a people who have been impoverished that we might be rich. Our national charity has sought the objects of its benefactions at the ends of the earth: Americans will never be wanting in simple justice to helpless dependents at home. I have, therefore, no fear for the future of the Indians of this continent when once the arms of their resistance are laid down, and Indian outrages are no longer reported to inflame the hostility of the border States, and to mingle doubt and misgivings with the philanthropic intentions of the charitable and humane.

THE PRESENT SITUATION AND CONDITION OF THE INDIANS.

With these remarks I respectfully submit the following detailed account of the numbers, the location, and the present condition of each tribe and important band within the administrative control of the Indian Office. This account, whether statistical or descriptive, has been care-

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fully studied, with a view to securing the highest degree of exactness consistent with the nature of the subject. No unpleasant feature of the situation has been softened. No suppression has been permitted with any thought of relieving the service from odium thereby. On the other hand, the more agreeable aspects have been presented, if not in a skeptical, at least not in a sanguine spirit, for it is known and painfully appreciated how obstinate are the faults of character with which those who would improve the condition of the Indian have to deal; how delusive is oftentimes the appearance of improvement; and how easy the relapse to indolence and vice. Within the past year the Indian Office has seen the habits of industry of two important tribes, which had made a progress really commendable and even admirable toward self-support and independence, terribly shaken by the catastrophe of a total loss of crops from drought and the ravages of grasshoppers; the progress of the people completely arrested thereby; and large numbers driven off to hunting and fishing, from which they will not easily or speedily be recalled. Such calamities are apt enough to discourage and demoralize communities that have made large accumulations, and, having been long in habits of industry, are not easily moved from them. But to a people just emerging from barbarism, making their first painful efforts at agriculture, ignorant and superstitious, with no resource and no reserve, it could hardly be a subject of wonder or blame if such a calamity as the utter destruction of their crop should undo the beneficial work of years and throw them back in complete discouragement upon courses which it was hoped they had abandoned forever. It is always a weary work to lift any man or people from degradation to self-respect, self-restraint, and self-reliance; while with the Indian of this continent we have the exceptional difficulty of a nature singularly trivial, and habits singularly incompatible with civilized forms of life and industry.

But such considerations as these afford reason for moderating anticipations, not for relaxing effort. Even were it hopeless to rescue the men and the women of a single tribe now under the control of the Government from the life and the death of savages, it would still be the interest and the duty of the nation to organize and maintain an increasing service for the instruction of these people in the arts of industry and life, in the hope and reasonable expectation that another generation may be saved from becoming a pest and a scourge to themselves and to the larger community upon which they are to be thrown, their traditional morality unlearned, their tribal and social bonds dissolved, all that there was of good in their native character and condition completely lost, and with only such substitute for all this as we shall now give them.

A FEW GENERALIZATIONS.

The Indians within the limits of the United States, exclusive of those in Alaska, number, approximately, 300,000.

(*a*) They may be divided according to their geographical location, or range, into five grand divisions, as follows: In Minnesota and States east of the Mississippi River, about 32,500; in Nebraska, Kansas, and the Indian Territory, 70,650; in the Territories of Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, and Idaho, 65,000; in Nevada and the Territories of Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Arizona, 84,000; and on the Pacific slope, 48,000.

(*b*) In respect to the three lines of railroads—built or projected—Between the States and the Pacific Ocean, viz, the northern, central,

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and southern routes,* they may be divided, excluding those residing east of Minnesota and of the Missouri River, south of Dakota, as follows: Between the proposed northern route and the British possessions, about 36,000; between the northern and central routes, 92,000; between the central and the proposed southern routes, 61,000; and between the Southern route and Mexico, 85,000, making a total of 274,000.

(*c*) As regards their means of support and methods of subsistence they may be divided as follows: Those who support themselves upon their own reservations, receiving nothing from the Government, except interest on their own moneys, or annuities granted them in consideration of the cession of their lands to the United States, number about 130,000; those who are entirely subsisted by the Government, about 31,000; those in part subsisted, 84,000—together about 115,000; those who subsist by hunting and fishing, upon roots, nuts, berries, &c., or by begging and stealing, about 55,000.

(*d*) They may be divided again, with respect to their connection with the Government, as follows: There are about 150,000 who may be said to remain constantly upon their reservations, and are under the complete control of agents appointed by the Government; 95,000 who at times visit their agencies either for food or for gossip, or for both, but are generally roaming either on or off their reservations, engaged in hunting or fishing; and 55,000 who never visit an agency, and over whom the Government as yet exercises practically no control, but most of whom are inoffensive, and commit no acts of hostility against the Government.

(*e*) Again, it may be said that of the 300,000 Indians of the country about 180,000 have treaties with the Government; 40,000 have no treaties with the United States, but have reservations set apart by Executive order or otherwise for their occupancy, and are in charge of agents appointed by the Government; 25,000 have no reservations, but are more or less under the control of agents appointed for them, and receive more or less assistance from the Government, the remainder consisting of the same 55,000 already twice described, over whom the Government exercises, practically, no control, and for whom there are no treaty or other provisions.

(*f*) As to civilization, they may, though with no great degree of assurance be divided, according to a standard taken with reasonable reference to what might fairly be expected of a race with such antecedents and traditions, as follows: Civilized, 97,000; semi-civilized, 125,000; wholly barbarous, 78,000.

MINNESOTA, AND EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

New York.—The Indians of New York, remnants of the once powerful "Six Nations," number five thousand and seventy. They occupy

* The northern route consists of the proposed Northern Pacific Railroad, commencing at Du Luth, Minnesota, and terminating at a fixed point on Puget Sound, Washington Territory. The central route is composed of the Union Pacific Railroad, running from Omaha, Nebraska,, to Ogden, Utah Territory, and the Central Pacific, from Ogden, Utah Territory, to San Francisco, California. The southern route is composed of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, starting at Springfield, Missouri; thence to a point on Canadian River, in the Indian Territory; thence to the head-waters of the Colorado Chiquito; thence along the 35 parallel of latitude, as near as may be found practicable, to the Colorado River, at such point as may be selected; thence by the most practicable route to the Pacific; and of the Southern Pacific Railroad, which is authorized to connect with the Atlantic and Pacific at or near the southeastern boundary of California.

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six reservations in the State, containing in the aggregate 68,668 acres. Two of these reservations, viz, the Allegany and Cattaraugus, belonged originally to the colony of Massachusetts, but by sale and assignment passed into the hands of a company, the Indians holding a perpetual right of occupancy, and the company referred to, or the individual members thereof, owning the ultimate fee. The same state of facts formerly existed in regard to the Tonawanda reserve, but the Indians who occupy it have purchased the ultimate fee of a portion of the reserve, which is now held in trust for them by the Secretary of the Interior. The State of New York exercises sovereignty over these reservations. The reservations occupied by the Oneidas, Onondagas, and Tuscaroras, have been provided for by treaty stipulations between the Indians and the State of New York. All six reserves are held and occupied by the Indians in common. While the Indian tribes of the continent, with few exceptions, have been steadily decreasing in numbers, those of New York have of late more than held their own, as is shown by an increase of one hundred in the present reports over the reported number in 1871; and of thirteen hundred over the number embraced in the United States census of 1860. On the New York reservations are twenty-eight schools; the attendance during some portions of the past year exceeding eleven hundred, the daily average attendance being six hundred and eight. Of the teachers employed, fifteen are Indians, as fully competent for this position as their white associates. An indication of what is to be accomplished in the future, in an educational point of view, is found in the successful effort made in August last to establish a teachers' institute on the Cattaraugus reservation for the education of teachers specially for Indian schools. Thirty-eight applicants attended, and twenty-six are now under training. The statistics of individual wealth and of the aggregate product of agricultural and other industry are, in general, favorable; and a considerable increase in these regards is observed from year to year. Twenty thousand acres are under cultivation; the cereal crops are good, while noticeable success has been achieved in the raising of fruit. An instance is furnished, from the Tuscarora reservation, of one Indian who realized a profit of over $2,000 on the sale of peaches alone during the past year. Favorable reports are given of the annual fairs held upon one or more of the reservations, at which the displays of fruits, home manufactures, &c., were quite creditable. A subject of importance to many of the Indians in New York is the proposed allotment of the lands of Cattaraugus and Allegany reservations. The Society of Friends, at Philadelphia, have prepared a memorial upon the subject, and will, it is understood, present the same with a proposed bill to Congress at its next session. The United States agent, Daniel Sherman, esq., in expressing his views upon this matter, as set forth in the proposed bill, a copy of which was furnished, remarks that the Tuscaroras have already as good if not a better plan as to the division of their lands. Upon that reservation, he says,

> The improved lands are practically allotted to the individual adult Indians, who can buy and sell only as between themselves; two-thirds of their reservation under actual cultivation, and the balance, being timbered land, is owned by the Indians in common. The chiefs have appointed a committee to protect the timber, to see that no waste is committed, and that none is used by the Indians, except for fuel and building purposes.

These Indians have, by treaty made with them in 1794, a permanent annuity in clothing and other useful articles to the amount of $4,500. The Senecas on the Tonawanda, Cattaraugus, and Allegany reservations

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have a permanent annuity in money of $6,000, by act of February 19, 1831, and interest in lieu of investment, &c., by act of June 27, 1846, amounting annually to $5,902.50, in all $11,902.50, which is paid to them per capita. The Tonawanda band of Senecas, residing on the Tonawanda reservation, also have United States bonds held in trust for them to the amount of $86,950, the interest thereon, amounting to $5,217, being paid annually to that band.

MICHIGAN.

The bands or tribes residing in Michigan are the Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River; the Ottawas and Chippewas; the Pottawatomies of Huron, and the L'Anse band of Chippewas.

The Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River, numbering sixteen hundred and thirty, and the Ottawas and Chippewas, six thousand and thirty-nine, are indigenous to the country. They are well advanced in civilization; have, with few exceptions, been allotted lands under treaty provisions, for which they have received patents; and are now entitled to all the privileges and benefits of citizens of the United States. Those to whom no allotments have been made can secure homesteads under the provisions of the act of June 10, 1872. All treaty stipulations with these Indians have expired. They now have no money or other annuities paid to them by the United States Government. The three tribes first named have in all four schools, with one hundred and fifteen scholars, and the last, two schools, with one hundred and fifty-two scholars.

The Pottawatomies of Huron number about fifty. They have by treaty of 1807 a small money annuity, $400, paid to them annually, and rank in respect to civilization with the other Indians of the State.

The L'Anse band of Chippewas, numbering eleven hundred and ninety-five, belong with the other bands of the Chippewas of Lake Superior. They occupy a reservation of about 48,300 acres, situated on Lake Superior, in the extreme northern part of the State. But few of them are engaged in agriculture, most of them depending for their subsistence on hunting and fishing. They have two schools, with an attendance of fifty-six scholars.

The progress of the Indians of Michigan in civilization and industry has been greatly hindered in the past by a feeling of uncertainty in regard to their permanent possession and enjoyment of their homes. Since the allotment of land, and the distribution of either patents or homestead certificates to these Indians, (the L'Anse or Lake Superior Chippewas, a people of hunting and fishing habits, excepted,) a marked improvement has been manifested on their part in regard to breaking land and building houses. The aggregate quantity of land cultivated by the several tribes is 11,620 acres, corn, oats, and wheat being the chief products. The dwellings occupied consist of two hundred and forty-four frame and eight hundred and thirty-five log-houses. The aggregate population of the several tribes named (including the confederated "Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatomies," about two hundred and fifty souls, with whom the Government made a final settlement in 1866, of its treaty obligations) is, by the report of their agent for the current year, nine thousand one hundred and seventeen, an increase over the number reported for 1871 of four hundred and two, due, however, perhaps as much to the return of absent Indians as to the excess of births over deaths. In educational matters these Indians have, of late, most unfortunately, fallen short of the results of former

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years; for the reason mainly that, their treaties expiring, the provisions previously existing for educational uses failed. It may, perhaps, also be justly said that missionary efforts in respect to these Indians have during the same period relaxed. The following comparison will show the loss occasioned by the joint result of these two causes. For the year 1872, report is made of but eight schools, with three hundred and twenty-three scholars; while, for the year 1862, there were as many as thirty schools in operation, with one thousand and sixty-eight scholars.

WISCONSIN.

The bands or tribes in Wisconsin are the Chippewas of Lake Superior; the Menomonees; the Stockbridges and Munsees; the Oneidas, and certain stray bands (so called) of Winnebagoes, Pottawatomies, and Chippewas.

The Chippewas of Lake Superior (under which head are included the following bands: Fond du Lac, Boise Forte, Grand Portage, Red Cliff, Bad River, Lac de Flambeau, and Lac Court D'Oreille, number about five thousand one hundred and fifty. They constitute a part of the Ojibways, (anglicized in the term Chippewas,) formerly one of the most powerful and warlike nations in the Northwest, embracing many bands, and ranging over an immense territory extending along the shores of Lakes Huron, Michigan, and Superior, to the steppes of the Upper Mississippi. Of this great nation large numbers are still found in Minnesota, many in Michigan, and a fragment in Kansas.

The bands above mentioned by name are at present located on several small reservations set apart for them by treaties of September 30, 1854, and April 7, 1866, in Wisconsin and Minnesota, comprising in all about 695,290 acres. By act of Congress of May 29, 1872, provision was made for the sale, with the consent of the Indians, of three of these reservations, viz, the Lac de Flambeau and Lac Court D'Oreille in Wisconsin, and the Fond du Lac in Minnesota, and for the removal of the Indians located thereon to the Bad River reservation, where there is plenty of good arable land, and where they can be properly cared for and instructed in agriculture and mechanics. The reasons which influenced the Department in recommending the above legislation were, first, that on their present reservation these bands are completely surrounded and interpenetrated by evil influences, from which, at the Bad River reservation, they would be measurably exempt; second, that in their present location they have no sufficient funds to allow them to make beneficial improvements on any considerable scale, while by the sale of their land they would realize a capital sum sufficient to handsomely establish them on the Bad River, and provide them with stock and tools. Under the provisions of the treaties of September 30, 1854, and April 7, 1866, these Indians (excepting the Boise Forte band) have a limited annuity, (two installments still due,) in coin, of $5,000; in goods, &c., $8,000; agricultural implements, &c., $3,000; educational purposes, $3,000; and an annual appropriation for the support of eight smiths and shops, and two farmers, of $9,220. The L'Anse band, in Michigan, participate in these annuities. The Boise Forte band, under treaty of April 7, 1866, receive limited annuities, (thirteen installments still due,) as follows: In money, $3,500; in goods and other articles, $6,500; provisions, ammunition, and tobacco, $1,000; for support of blacksmith and assistant, $1,500; for support of teacher, purchase of books and stationery, $800; and for instruction of Indians in farming, purchase of seeds, tools, &c., $800.

The greater part of these Indians at present lead a somewhat roving

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life, finding their subsistence chiefly in game hunted by them; in the rice gathered in its wild state, and in the fish afforded by waters conveniently near. Comparatively little is done in the way of cultivating the soil. Certain bands have of late been greatly demoralized by contact with persons employed in the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad, the line of which runs near one (the Fond du Lac) of their reservations. Portions of this people, however, especially those situated at the Bad River reservation, have begun to evince an earnest desire for self-improvement. Their agent says of them that "no people ever responded more readily to efforts on their behalf than the Chippewas of Lake Superior to the noble Christian policy of the Government." Many live in houses of rude construction, and raise small crops of grain and vegetables; others labor among the whites, and a number find employment in cutting rails, fence-posts, and saw-logs for the Government. In regard to the efforts made to instruct the children in letters, it may be said that, without being altogether fruitless, the results have been thus far meager and somewhat discouraging. The majority of the parents profess to wish to have their children educated, and ask for schools, but, when the means are provided and the work undertaken, the difficulties in the way of success to any considerable extent appear in the undisciplined character of the scholars, which has to be overcome by the teacher without parental co-operation, and in the great irregularity of attendance at school, especially on the part of those who are obliged to accompany their parents to the rice-fields, the sugar-camps, or the fishing-grounds. A few years ago the American Mission Board established a mission and boarding-school among the "Bad River" bands, which gave promise of future good; quite a number of the Indians became converted to the Christian religion; but the Board, in consequence of the unfriendly attitude of the Government agent, withdrew from the field, the Christian band of Indians became scattered, and the children of the school returned to their homes. Since then the property of the mission has passed into the possession of the Presbyterian Board of Missions and the school has been, under a contract with the Department of the Interior, re-established, with more encouraging prospects.

The Menomonees number thirteen hundred and sixty-two, and are located on a reservation of 230,400 acres in the northeastern part of Wisconsin. They formerly owned most of the eastern portion of the State, and, by treaty entered into with the Government on the 18th October, 1848, ceded the same for a home in Minnesota upon lands that had been obtained by the United States from the Chippewas; but, becoming dissatisfied with the arrangement, as not having accorded them what they claimed to be rightfully due, subsequently protested, and manifested great unwillingness to remove. In view of this condition of affairs, they were, by the President, permitted to remain in Wisconsin, and temporarily located upon the lands they now occupy, which were secured to them by a subsequent treaty made with the tribe on the 12th May, 1854. This reservation is well watered by lakes and streams, the latter affording excellent power and facilities for moving logs and lumber to market: the most of their country abounding with valuable pine timber. A considerable portion of the Menomonees have made real and substantial advancement in civilization; numbers of them are engaged in agriculture; others find remunerative employment in the lumbering camp established upon their reservation, under the management of the Government agent, while a few still return, at times, to their old pursuits of hunting and fishing.

Under the plan adopted by the Department in 1871, in regard to cut-

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ting and selling the pine timber belonging to these Indians, 2,000,000 feet have been cut and driven, realizing $23,731; of which individual Indians received for their labor over $3,000, the treasury of the tribe deriving a net profit of $5 per thousand feet. The agent estimates that for labor done by the Indians upon the reservation, at lumbering, and for work outside on railroads, during the past year, about $20,000 has been earned and received, exclusive of the labor rendered in building houses, raising crops, making sugar, gathering rice, and hunting for peltries. The work of education upon the reservations has been of late quite unsatisfactory, but one small school being now in operation, with seventy scholars, the average attendance being fifty. It is, however, in contemplation to open one additional large school at an early date.

By act of Congress of February 13, 1871, provision was made for the sale of a portion of the Menomonee reservation; but as the consent of the Indians has not been obtained, no portion of their lands has been disposed of. They are now receiving a limited annuity (eight installments still due) of $16,179.06, under treaty of May 12, 1854, and also the interest on $154,438.89 United States and State bonds, held in trust for them by the Secretary of the Interior, amounting annually to $8,381.94.

The Stockbridges and Munsees, numbering two hundred and fifty, occupy a reservation of 60,800 acres adjoining the Menomonees. The Stockbridges came originally from Massachusetts and New York. After several removals they, with the Munsees, finally located on their present reservation. Under the provisions of the act of February 6, 1871, steps are now being taken to dispose of all of their reservation, with the exception of eighteen sections best adapted for agricultural purposes, which are reserved for their future use. They have no treaty stipulations with the United States at the present time, nor do they receive any annuities of any kind from the Government. They have, however, $6,000 invested in United States bonds, held in trust for them by the Secretary of the Interior, the interest on which ($360) is used for educational purposes for the benefit of their children. These tribes—indeed, it may be said this tribe, (the Stockbridges,) for of the Munsees there probably remain not more than a half a dozen souls—were formerly an intelligent, prosperous people, not a whit behind the most advanced of the race, possessed of good farms, well instructed, and industrious. Unfortunately for them, though much to the advantage of the Government, which acquired thereby a valuable tract of country for white settlement, they removed, in 1857, to their present place of abode. The change has proved highly detrimental to their interests and prospects. Their new reservation, the greater part poor in soil and seriously affected by wet seasons and frequent frosts, has never yielded them more than a meager subsistence. Many have for this reason left the tribe, and have been for years endeavoring to obtain a livelihood among the whites, maintaining but little intercourse with those remaining on the reservation, yet still holding their rights in the tribal property. The result has been bickerings and faction quarrels, prejudicial to the peace and advancement of the community. More than one-half of the present membership of the tribe, from both the "citizen" and the "Indian" parties, into which it has been long divided, are reported by the agent as having decided to avail themselves of the enrollment provisions in the act of Congress of February, 1871, hereinbefore referred to, by which they will finally receive their share of the tribal property and become citizens of the United States. Those who desire to retain their tribal relation under the protection of the United States may, under the act adverted to, if they so elect by their council, procure a new location for their

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future home. This act may fairly be looked to as securing, with proper administration, a substantial improvement in the condition of these Indians. The school interests and religious care of this people are under the superintendence of Mr. Jeremiah Slingerland, a Stockbridge of much repute for his intelligence and his success in the cause of the moral and educational improvement of his people. Mr. Slingerland has for many years had charge of the schools of the tribe, numbering on the roll forty-six scholars, with an average attendance of thirty.

The Oneidas, numbering twelve hundred and fifty-nine, have a reservation of 60,800 acres near Green Bay. They constitute the greater portion of the tribe of that name (derived from Lake Oneida, where the tribe then resided,) formerly one of the "Six Nations." Two hundred and fifty of the Oneidas yet remain in New York on the reservations already described. Those who are found in Michigan are progressing in the arts of civilized life, many of them being intelligent, industrious, and ripe for citizenship. The progress of those best disposed and most advanced is, however, retarded by the fact of the tribal lands being held in common, by which the incentive to individual exertion is greatly impaired, and habits of industry and frugality discouraged. There are also some members who fail to keep pace with the progress of the tribe, in part, probably, from the same cause which hinders the improvement of those better disposed, but principally from that fatal curse of the Indian, the passion for intoxicating liquor, which is especially developed among those members of the tribe who are engaged in lumbering.

It is now believed that a large majority of the tribe favor the division of their lands and the allotment of parcels to families and individuals, a measure deemed to be of the first importance to the future welfare of this people, and which, it is suggested, should be the subject of legislative action, with a view to its consummation at the earliest practicable date. There are two schools for this tribe, having on the rolls two hundred and seventeen scholars, the average attendance being ninety. With additional accommodations, a much larger number could be brought under instruction. The Episcopal and Methodist denominations have long sustained mission stations upon the reservation with some success. They have comfortable houses for public worship, and the attendance upon the regular religious services of the Sabbath is good.

The Oneidas of Wisconsin participate in the permanent annuity in clothing, amounting to $4,500, per treaty of 1794, made with the "Six Nations" of New York, $1,000 of which sum is being used for their benefit. They have no other treaty relations at present with the Government, nor are there any other funds expended for their benefit, with the exception of a small amount for pay of teachers and support of schools.

The stray bands of Winnebagoes, Chippewas, and Pottawatomies number about sixteen hundred. They are scattered in small parties over the central and northern portions of the State, and are those members of the tribes named who did not remove when their respective tribes went west of the Mississippi. They receive no assistance from the Government, and subsist by cultivating small patches of corn and vegetables, by hunting, fishing, and gathering berries, and by working for the whites at certain seasons of the year; a number own a few acres; others rent small patches from the whites. They are accused of causing considerable annoyance to the farmers in some localities, and, on account of complaints having been made in this respect, Congress has appropriated funds to remove them to the tribes to which they respectively

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belong, or to some place in the Indian territory south of Kansas. For various reasons their removal has not yet been undertaken. Indeed, while this may be found practicable, I doubt whether it can be thoroughly accomplished without additional and severe legislation on the part of Congress, as the Indians are attached to the country, and express great repugnance to their contemplated removal from it. On this account, and for the reason that they cannot be supposed to feel much interest in those from whom they have been so long separated, and by whom they might not be heartily welcomed, it is probable that those who should be removed against their will would return to their old haunts, and do the same as often as they should be removed therefrom. Such has been the case heretofore, not only with these, but with other Indians.

MINNESOTA.

The Indians residing within the limits of Minnesota, as in the case of those of the same name living in Wisconsin, heretofore noticed, constitute a portion of the Ojibway or Chippewa nation, and comprise the following bands: Mississippi, Pillager, Winnebagoshish, Pembina, Red Lake, Boise Forte, Fond du Lac, and Grand Portage. The last three bands, being attached to the agency for the Chippewas of Lake Superior, have been treated of in connection with the Indians of Wisconsin. The five first-named bands number in the aggregate about six thousand four hundred and fifty-five souls, and occupy, or rather it is intended they shall ultimately occupy, ample reservations in the central and northern portion of the State, known as the White Earth, Leech Lake, and Red Lake reservations, containing altogether about 4,672,000 acres, a portion of which is very valuable for its pine timber.

The condition of these Indians, except those upon the White Earth reservation, has been but little changed during the past year from that of several years preceding. Great difficulty is still experienced in inducing the Indians to remain permanently upon their reservations; a roving life is still preferred by many, their old haunts presenting more attractions for them than new homes, with the unavoidable necessity of labor for subsistence. Yet, no inconsiderable number are already evidencing by their efforts, as well as by their professions, a new spirit of industry and enterprise. The past year has been one of trouble and unusual excitement on the part of both whites and Indians, on account of the ill-behavior of the Pillager band, and apprehensions of a serious outbreak were for a time entertained. Nine murders of citizens are reported to have been committed by individual Chippewas, mainly if not wholly of this band, and threats were made on the part of some of the Pillagers, which, if carried out, would have involved nearly all of the Indians of this section in hostilities. Happily, by the prompt arrival of United States troops upon the White Earth reservation, and more especially by the strong disapprobation of the conduct of the Pillagers expressed in council by the general body of Leech Lake Indians, and their evident purpose to unite with the Government in putting down any and all enemies of the peace, the crisis was passed, and comparative quiet has again been restored. In view of the atrocities committed by the Pillagers, and of the alarm occasioned thereby among the citizens of Minnesota, Governor Austin issued a proclamation requiring all Indians to remain upon their reservations under penalty of arrest, to be effected by the militia of the State, should it be found necessary. In the present condition of things, however, a compliance by all with this requirement

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is simply impossible, and there is danger that, without the exercise of great prudence and forbearance on the part of the State authorities further and greater difficulties may arise. The "Otter Tail" Pillagers, to whom the difficulties referred to are principally due, have the right to a home on the White Earth reservation; they removed to it in 1871, but as they were not provided with the means of opening farms, nor with subsistence during the time necessary to raise a crop, they returned to their former haunts. They are now warned off from their grounds at Otter Tail by the State authorities. The larger portion of the Pillagers, together with the Winnebagoshish band, about fifteen hundred in number, live around Leech Lake; their general reputation for turbulence and worthlessness of character is well known and of long standing; still, there are those who seem willing and ready to work if assisted by the Government.

Agent Smith, in charge, says that their country is barren, with only, here and there, patches susceptible of tillage—accessible only by canoe or steamboat. In this connection, and adverting to the murders committed by the Pillagers, it is but just to notice that all lawlessness in Minnesota, in the region of the Indian reservations, is not confined to Indians. The murder of two Indians of the Otter Tail Pillagers for the offense of camping on a white man's ground is reported, while two others, who had been arrested at White Earth on suspicion of complicity in a murder, and lodged in jail for trial, were taken therefrom by a mob and hung. Such conduct can but have a pernicious effect upon the Indian mind, and tend to arouse a spirit of revenge and retaliation.

Mississippi bands.—These Indians reside in different localities. Most of them are on their reservation at White Earth; others are at Mille Lac, Gull Lake, and some at White Oak Point reservations. Upon the first-named reservation operations have been quite extensive in the erection of school-buildings, dwelling-houses, shops, and mills, and in breaking ground. At one time during the past summer there was a prospect of an abundant yield from 300 acres sown in cereals, but, unfortunately, the grasshoppers swept away the entire crop, and a second crop of buckwheat and turnips proved a failure. The Indians on this reservation are well-behaved and inclined to be industrious. Many of them are engaged in tilling the soil, while others are learning the mechanical arts; and they may, as a body, be said to be making considerable progress in the pursuits of civilized life. About one-half of the Indians at Gull Lake have been removed to White Earth; the remainder are opposed to removal, and will, in their present feeling, rather forfeit their annuities than change their location. The Mille Lac Chippewas, who continue to occupy the lands ceded by them in 1863, with reservation of the right to live thereon during good behavior, are indisposed to leave their old home for the new one designed for them on the White Earth reservation. Only about twenty-five have thus far been induced to remove. Their present reservation is rich in pine lands, the envy of lumber dealers, and there is a strong pressure on all sides for their early removal. They should have help from the Government, whether they remain or remove, and this could be afforded to a sufficient extent by the sale for their benefit of the timber upon the lands now occupied by them. Probably the Government could provide for them in no better way.

The White Oak Point Chippewas were formerly known as Sandy Lake Indians. They were removed in 1867 from Sandy Lake and Rabbit Lake to White Oak Point, on the Mississippi, near the eastern part

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of the Leech Lake reservation. This location is unfavorable to their moral improvement and material progress, from its proximity to the lumber-camps of the whites. Thus far the effort made to better their condition by placing them on farming land, has proved a failure. The ground broken for them has gone back into grass, and their log-houses are in ruin; the former occupants betaking themselves to their wonted haunts. It would be well if these Indians could be induced to remove to the White Earth reservation.

At Red Lake, the Indians have had a prosperous year; good crops of corn and potatoes have been raised, and a number of houses built. This band would be in much better circumstances were they possessed of a greater quantity of arable lands. That to which they are at present limited allows but five acres, suitable for that use, to each family. It is proposed to sell their timber, and, with the proceeds, clear lands, purchase stock, and establish a manual-labor school.

The Pembina bands reside in Dakota Territory, but are here noticed in connection with the Minnesota Indians, because of their being attached to the same agency; they have no reservation, having ceded their lands by treaty made in 1863, but claim title to Turtle Mountain, in Dakota, on which some of them resided at the time of the treaty, and which lies west of the line of the cession then made. They number, the full-bloods about three hundred and fifty, and the half-breeds about one hundred. They lead a somewhat nomadic life, depending upon the chase for a precarious subsistence, in connection with an annuity from the Government of the United States. Their agent recommends that "the Government either recognize their right to Turtle Mountain, and furnish them means to change their mode of life, or else obtain a home for them on the White Earth reservation, and order them to remove there."

The Chippewas of Minnesota have had but few educational advantages, but with the facilities now being afforded, and with the earnest endeavors that are now being put forth by their agent and the teachers employed, especially at White Earth, it is expected their interests in this regard will be greatly promoted. At White Earth, school operations have been quite successful, so much so that it will require additional accommodations to meet the demands of the Indians for the education of their children. The only other school in operation is that at Red Lake, under the auspices of the American Indian Mission Association. The school formerly maintained at Leech Lake is closed, the teacher having resigned and no successor having been obtained.

The Mississippi bands have limited annuities, &c., under treaties of 1842, 1854, 1855, 1864, and 1867, as follows: In money, $24,166.66; in goods, provisions, tobacco, medicines, &c., $4,467.67; for their advancement in agriculture, &c., $6,000; for salaries of carpenters, farmers, physicians, &c., $2,600; for support of schools, $4,666.67; and in common with the Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish bands, under treaty of May 7, 1864, as follows: In work-oxen, agricultural implements, &c., $1,500; for employment of carpenters, blacksmiths, laborers, physician, and female teachers, $7,700. The Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish bands have limited annuities, &c., in addition to those in common with the Mississippi bands, under the treaty of February 22, 1855, as follows: In money, $10,666.66; goods, $8,000; for purposes of utility, $4,000; and for education, $3,000. The Red Lake and Pembina bands have limited annuities, &c., under the treaty made with them October 2, 1863, and supplementary treaty of April 12, 1864, as follows: Red Lake band, in money, $10,000, and in goods, $8,000; Pembina band, in money, $5,000, and in goods, $4,000. Together, they have for pay of physician, blacksmith, miller, and farmer, $3,900, and for purchase of

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iron and steel, and for carpentering and other purposes, $2,500. The annuities due the Mississippi bands will expire in two, four, and five years; those for the Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish bands, in two and twelve years; and those for the Red Lake and Pembina bands, in six years, with the exception of their money annuity, which is to be paid during the pleasure of the President.

INDIANA.

There are now in Indiana about three hundred and forty-five Miamies who did not go to Kansas when the tribe moved to that section, under the treaty of 1840. Under the treaty of June 5, 1854, these Indians have an annuity or the interest on the sum of $221,257.86, held in trust for them, amounting to $11,062.89, which is paid to them annually by a special agent of the Government, appointed for that purpose. They are good citizens, many being thrifty farmers, giving no trouble either to their white neighbors or to the Government. There is also a small band called the Eel River band of Miamies, residing in this State, and in Michigan. They number only nineteen, and have a permanent annuity of $500, secured to them by treaty of August 3, 1795.

NORTH CAROLINA, TENNESSEE, AND GEORGIA.

Cherokees.—There are residing in these States probably about seventeen hundred Cherokees, who elected to remain, under the provisions respecting Cherokees averse to removal contained in the twelfth article of the treaty with the Cherokees of 1835. Under the act of July 29, 1848, a per capita transportation and subsistence fund of $53.33 was created and set apart for their benefit in accordance with a census-roll made under the provisions of said act, the interest on which fund until such time as they shall individually remove to the Indian Country is the only money to which those named, in said roll, who are living, or the heirs of those who have deceased are entitled. This interest is too small to be of any benefit, and some action should be taken by Congress, with a view of having all business matters between these Indians and the Government settled, by removing such of them west as now desire to go, and paying those who decline to remove the per capita fund referred to. The Government has no agent residing with these Indians. In accordance with their earnestly expressed desire to be brought under the immediate charge of the Government, as its wards, Congress by law approved July 27, 1868, directed that the Secretary of the Interior should cause the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to take the same supervisory charge of them as of other tribes of Indians; but this practically amounts to nothing, in the absence of means to carry out the intention of the law with any beneficial result to the Indians. The condition of this people is represented to be deplorable. Before the late rebellion they were living in good circumstances, engaged with all the success which could be expected, in farming, and in various minor industrial pursuits. Like all other inhabitants of this section, they suffered much during the war, and are now from this and other causes much impoverished.

FLORIDA.

Seminoles—There are a few Seminoles—supposed to number about three hundred—still residing in Florida, being those, or the descendants of those, who refused to accompany the tribe when it removed to the west many years ago. But little is known of their condition and

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temper; and in order that satisfactory information in regard to their number, condition, and means of support, might be obtained, especially with a view to intelligent action under representations made to this Office that an outbreak might at some time occur, steps have been taken by this Office to have the Indians visited in their abodes among the everglades by a gentleman of high official position in whose judgment and discretion the Office reposes great confidence. No report has yet been received as the result of this mission.

NEBRASKA, KANSAS, AND THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

The tribes residing in Nebraska, Kansas, and the Indian Territory are divided as follows: In Nebraska about 6,485; in Kansas, 1,500: in the Indian Territory, 62,465.

NEBRASKA.

The Indians in Nebraska are the Santee Sioux, Winnebagoes, Omahas, Pawnees, Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri, Iowas, and the Otoes and Missourias.

The Santee Sioux now numbering 965, a decrease from last year of 22, are a portion of the Sisseton, Wahpeton, Medawakanton and Wahpakoota bands of Sioux of the Mississippi, belonging thus to the great Sioux or Dakota nation. They formerly, with other members of the same bands, now located on reservations in Dakota, one at Devil's Lake, in the northeast corner of the Territory, and another at Lake Traverse, near their old home, had an extensive and valuable reservation in Minnesota, stretching, with a width of ten miles, a long distance on the south side of the Minnesota River, and were comparatively wealthy and prosperous until the Sioux outbreak in 1862, in which, it will be remembered, nearly 1,000 white citizens lost their lives. After the suppression of hostilities consequent on this outbreak, most of the Santee Sioux were removed, in 1863, to the Crow Creek reservation, and finally, in 1866, to their present location near the mouth of the Niobrara River, at which point their numbers were increased, to the extent of about 200, by the accession of other Sioux, who had been held at Davenport, Iowa, as prisoners, charged with complicity in the outbreak, but were pardoned by the President.

The reservation of the Santee Sioux contains 83,200 acres, of which a small portion only is suitable for agricultural purposes, the country generally being broken with high bluffs and deep ravines. Lands have been allotted in severalty to over 200. These Indians are peaceable, industrious and well advanced in the arts of life, and will soon render themselves independent of the assistance now afforded by the Government. They have about 500 acres in cultivation, upon which good crops of wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, &c., are raised, when not destroyed by that scourge of the country, the grasshopper. The houses of the Santee Sioux are generally of rude structure; those first built being without windows and having only dirt floors and roofs. The Indians are, however, improving of late in this regard, and building much more durable and comfortable dwellings. They are parties to the treaty made in 1868 with the nine bands of the Sioux Nation, ranging in the region of the Upper Missouri River. In addition to the benefits derived by the Santee Sioux under this treaty, they have moneys resulting from the sale of their lands in Minnesota, which are being used for their benefit in improving their farms, and otherwise aiding them in their efforts to become self-supporting. Three schools are in successful operation on their reservation, having in attendance 323 scholars. There are also

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missions of the Episcopal Church, and the "American Board," (A. B C. F. M.,) effecting a good work with this people, gathering many into the Christian church, and preparing not a few for missionary labor among kindred Sioux bands.

Winnebagoes.—These Indians, numbering 1,440, a gain of 40 over last year, are located in the eastern part of Nebraska, on a reservation containing 128,000 acres, adjoining that of the Omahas, and lying about eighty miles north of the city of Omaha. They are the remnant of a once powerful tribe which formerly inhabited Wisconsin, from which State they removed to Minnesota under the treaty of 1837. At the outbreak of the Sioux in 1862, they were peaceably engaged in agriculture, in a beautiful and fertile country, on the waters of the Blue Earth River, a majority being thriving and industrious farmers, many of them possessing considerable intelligence. Although the Winnebagoes were wholly disconnected with that outbreak, yet the citizens in their immediate vicinity, as well as in other portions of Minnesota, were so determined that all Indians should be removed beyond the limits of the State, that Congress in 1863 passed an act providing for their removal. They were first removed in May, 1863, to Crow Creek, in Dakota, and, after great suffering and loss of many lives from exposure and starvation, were finally established upon their present reservation, which had been secured for them by the Government under treaty stipulations with the Omahas, and at which they arrived in small and straggling parties during the year 1864. They are now gradually regaining their former comfortable and prosperous condition. Allotments of lands have been made to them. Their agent reports that the past year has been marked by a steady improvement of the condition generally of the tribe. The men have nearly all adopted the dress of the whites, and the agent anticipates that the women will do the same so soon as they shall come to live in houses, a number of which (50) of a better class than is usually provided for Indian occupancy, are now being erected, to be given to those most industrious and making the greatest progress toward civilization. Considerable interest is manifested in education, there being three day-schools, efficiently managed, with an attendance of 250 scholars, and there is probably in operation by this date also an industrial and boarding school, capable of accommodating 80 scholars.

Under the provisions of the treaties made with them November 1, 1837, October 13, 1846, and various acts of Congress, they have an annual appropriation of $52,031.84, and a small amount received for the sale of their lands in Minnesota, as the same are being sold, a small portion of which is paid to them per capita, and the residue expended for their benefit in the purchase of goods, in paying employés, in improving the reservation, for educational purposes, &c.

Omahas.—The Omahas, a peaceable and inoffensive people numbering 969, a decrease since 1871 of 15, are native to the country now occupied by them, and occupy a reservation of 345,600 acres adjoining the Winnebagoes. They have lands allotted to them in severalty, and have made considerable advancement in agriculture and civilization, though they still follow the chase to some extent. Under the provisions of the act of June 10, 1872, steps are being taken to sell 50,000 acres of the western part of their reservation. The proceeds of the sale of these lands will enable them to improve and stock their farms, build houses, &c., and, with proper care and industry, to become in a few years entirely self-sustaining. A few cottages are to be found upon this reservation. Preparations are being made for the erection, during the next season, of an additional number of decent houses for the use of these Indians.

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There are at present three schools in operation on this reservation, with an attendance of 120 scholars. By the provisions of the treaties of March 16, 1854, and March 6, 1865, the Omahas have a limited annuity of $20,000 for the term of ten years, and thereafter of $10,000 for the further term of fifteen years, which is paid to them per capita, or expended for their benefit; and are also provided with a saw and grist mill, a blacksmith-shop, and an engineer, miller, farmer, and blacksmith, at an annual expense to the Government of $4,500.

Pawnees.—The Pawnees, a warlike people, number 2,447, an increase for the past year of 83. They are located on a reservation of 288,000 acres, in the central part of the State. They are native to the country now occupied by them, and have for years been loyal to the Government, having frequently furnished scouts for the Army in operations against hostile tribes or marauding bands. Their location, so near the frontier, and almost in constant contact with the Indians of the plains, with whom they have been always more or less at war, has tended to retard their advancement in the arts of civilization. They are, however, gradually becoming more habituated to the customs of the whites; are giving some attention to agriculture, and, with the disappearance of the buffalo from their section of the country, will doubtless settle down to farming and to the practice of mechanical arts, in earnest. The act of June 10, 1872, heretofore referred to, provides also for the sale of 50,000 acres belonging to the Pawnees, the same to be taken from that part of their reservation lying south of Loup Fork. These lands are now being surveyed, and it is believed that, with the proceeds of this sale, such improvements, in the way of building houses and opening and stocking farms, can be made for the Pawnees as will, at an early day, induce them to give their entire time and attention to industrial pursuits. There are two schools in operation on the reservation; one a manual-labor boarding-school, the other a day-school, with an attendance at both of 118 scholars. Provision was also made by Congress, at its last session, for the erection of two additional school-houses for the use of this tribe.

Under the provisions of the treaty of September 24, 1857, made with these Indians, they have a perpetual annuity of $30,000 secured to them, part of which is paid to them per capita, and the residue expended for their benefit in goods and other beneficial objects; also for educational purposes $13,000, annually; farming utensils and stock, $1,200; and for salary of physician, farmer, and other employés, purchase of medicines, supplies for shops, &c., in all, $7,580.

Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri.—These Indians, formerly a portion of the same tribe with the Indians now known as the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, emigrated many years ago from Iowa, and settled near the tribe of Iowas, hereafter to be mentioned. They number at the present time but 88, having been steadily diminishing for years. They have a reservation of about 16,000 acres lying in the southeastern part of Nebraska and the northeastern part of Kansas, purchased for them from the Iowas. Most of it is excellent land; but they have never, to any considerable extent, made use of it for tillage, being almost hopelessly disinclined to engage in labor of any kind, and depending principally for their subsistence, a very poor one, upon their annuity, which is secured to them by the treaty of October 31, 1837, and amounts to $7,870. They also have United States bonds held in trust for them by the Secretary of the Interior to the amount of $21,925, the interest on which, $1,217.25 together with said annuity, is either paid to them per capita, or expended for their benefit. By act of June 10, 1872, provision

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was made for the sale of a portion or all of their reservation, the proceeds of such sale to be expended for their immediate use, or for their removal to the Indian Territory or elsewhere. They have consented to the sale of their entire reservation, and so soon as funds shall have been received from that source, steps will be taken to have them removed to the Indian Territory south of Kansas.

There are no schools in operation for this tribe. Up to the present year they have not manifested any special desire to be educated in letters or in industrial pursuits, and it could only be said in their favor that they were a civil and inoffensive people. During the present season, however, they have asked the Government to set apart one-half the proceeds of their lands for the erection and endowment of a manual-labor school, being moved thereto by the spectacle of the Iowa and Omaha children receiving instruction in schools of this character, and have professed a very strong desire to secure the same advantages for their own children. The willingness, thus manifested, to sacrifice the present to the future is a new thing for these Indians, and is so far hopeful. Congress will be asked to authorize the creation of an educational fund for them, in accordance with their wish. They desire, after disposing of their lands in Nebraska, to make their new home on the Osage reservation in the Indian Territory, purchasing from the Osages thirty sections for that use. It is understood that the latter tribe are favorable to this proposition, and so soon as their formal consent shall have been obtained, Congress will be asked to confirm the sale. The lands owned by the Sacs and Foxes in Kansas should also be sold at an early day for their benefit, and legislation to that end will, at the proper time, be recommended.

Iowas.—These Indians, numbering at present 225, emigrated years ago from Iowa and Northwestern Missouri, and now have a reservation adjoining the Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri, containing about 16,000 acres. They belong to a much better class of Indians than their neighbors, the Sacs and Foxes, being temperate, frugal, industrious, and interested in the education of their children. They were thoroughly loyal during the late rebellion, and furnished a number of soldiers to the Union Army. Many of them are good farmers, and as a tribe they are generally extending their agricultural operations, improving their dwellings, and adding to their comforts. A large majority of the tribe are anxious to have their reservation allotted in severalty; and inasmuch as they are not inclined to remove to another locality it would seem desirable that their wishes in this respect should be complied with. One school is in operation on the reservation, with an attendance of 68 scholars, besides an industrial home for orphans, supported by the Indians themselves.

The Iowas have secured to them, under the treaty of May 17, 1854, the interest on $57,500, amounting annually to $2,875; also the interest on $107,326.80, United States and State bonds, held in trust for them by the Secretary of the Interior, amounting annually to $6,609.34; and on $66,735, placed to their credit on the books of the Treasury by act of July 12, 1862, amounting annually to $3,336.75. These several sums of interest are either paid to them or expended for their benefit.

Otoes and Missourias.—These Indians, numbering 464, an increase of 14 over last year, were removed from Iowa and Missouri to their present beautiful and fertile reservation, comprising 160,000 acres, and situated in the southern part of Nebraska. Until quite recently they have evinced but little disposition to labor for a support or in any way to better their miserable condition; yet, cut off from their wonted source of

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subsistence, the buffalo, by their fear of the wild tribes which have taken possession of their old hunting-grounds, they have gradually been more and more forced to work for a living. Within the last three years many of them have opened farms and built themselves houses. A school has also been established, having an attendance of 95 scholars. Their reservation is much larger than necessary, and provision for the sale of one-half of it was made in the act of June 10, 1872; but as they decline to dispose of any portion of their lands, the matter cannot be further proceeded with at present. While they are averse to selling a portion of their land, however, as proposed by the act of June 10, 1872, it is not unlikely that they would be willing to sell the whole and remove to the Indian Territory, as they manifest an anxiety to follow tribes now there, with whom they formerly held intimate relations. With a view to the probability of such a change, a deputation of the tribe visited the Indian Territory but a short time since, and, returning, reported favorably in regard to the matter. It is probable that Congress will at an early date be asked to provide authority for this disposition of the tribe. Under the treaty made with them March 15, 1854, the Otoes and Missourias have a limited annuity of $9,000 for the term of ten years, and thereafter the sum of $5,000 for the further term of twelve years, which is paid to them in money, or expended for their benefit.

KANSAS.

The Indians still remaining in Kansas are the Kickapoos, Pottawatomies, (Prairie band,) Chippewas and Munsees, Miamies, and the Kansas, or Kaws.

Kickapoos.—The Kickapoos emigrated from Illinois, and are now located, to the number of 290, on a reservation of 19,200 acres, in the northeastern part of the State. During the late war a party of about 100, dissatisfied with the treaty made with the tribe in 1863, went to Mexico, upon representations made to them by certain of their kinsmen living in that republic, that they would be welcomed and protected by the Mexican government; but, finding themselves deceived, attempted to return to the United States. Only a few, however, succeeded in reaching the Kickapoo agency. The Kickapoos now remaining in Mexico separated from the tribe more than twenty years ago, and settled among the southern Indians, in the Indian Territory, on or near the Washita River, whence they went to Mexico, where they still live, notwithstanding the efforts of the Government, of late, to arrange with Mexico for their removal to the Indian Territory and location upon some suitable reservation. Their raids across the border have been a sore affliction to the people of Texas, and it is important that the first promising occasion should be taken to secure their return to the United States and their establishment where they may be carefully watched and restrained from their depredatory habits, or summarily punished if they persist in them. The Kickapoos remaining in Kansas are peaceable and industrious, continuing to make commendable progress in the cultivation of their farms, and showing much interest in the education of their children. Under the provisions of the treaty of June 28, 1862, a few of these Indians have received lands in severalty, for which patents have been issued, and are now citizens of the United States. Two schools are in operation among these Indians, with a daily average attendance of 39 scholars. By the treaty of May 18, 1854, they have an annual appropriation of $5,000 secured to them for educational and other beneficial purposes. There is also one more installment of annuity

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due them, amounting to $5,000. In addition to these items, they have the interest on $131,400 United States bonds, held in trust for them by the Secretary of the Interior, amounting annually to $6,570.

Pottawatomies.—The Prairie band is all of this tribe remaining in Kansas, the rest having become citizens and removed, or most of them, to the Indian Territory. The tribe, excepting those in Wisconsin heretofore noticed, formerly resided in Michigan and Indiana, and removed to Kansas under the provisions of the treaty of 1846. The Prairie band numbers, as nearly as ascertained, about 400, and is located on a reserve of 77,357 acres fourteen miles north of Topeka. Notwithstanding many efforts to educate and civilize these Indians, most of them still cling tenaciously to the habits and customs of their fathers. Some, however, have recently turned their attention to agricultural pursuits, and are now raising stock and most of the varieties of grain produced by their white neighbors. They are also showing more interest in education than formerly, one school being in operation on the reservation with an attendance of 84 scholars. These Indians have permanent annuities under the provisions of the treaties of August 3, 1795, September 30, 1809, October 2, 1818, September 20, 1828, July 29, 1829, June 5 and 17, 1846, amounting in the aggregate to $22,779.07 in silver and money; also permanent provisions for blacksmiths and assistants, for iron and steel, and for salt, amounting annually to $1,362.77, and an annual appropriation, during the pleasure of Congress, of $5,000 for educational purposes. In addition to the foregoing they have United States and State bonds, to the amount of $91,500, held in trust for them by the Secretary of the Interior, the interest on which, $4,585, is applied to educational purposes; and also United States bonds to the amount of $20,000, the interest on which, $1,000, is expended for their benefit. The citizen class, so called, have an interest in $67,000 of the bonds held in trust for educational purposes.

Chippewas and Munsees.—Certain of the Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River, removed from Michigan under the treaty of 1836, and certain Munsees, or Christian Indians from Wisconsin, under the treaty of 1839. These were united by the terms of the treaty concluded with them July 16, 1859. The united bands now number only 96. They own 5,760 acres of land in Franklin County, about forty miles south of the town of Lawrence, holding the same in severalty, are considerably advanced in the arts of life, and earn a decent living, principally by agriculture. They have one school in operation, with an attendance of 16 scholars. These Indians, at present, have no treaty with the United States, nor do they receive any assistance from the Government. Their only assured income beyond the avails of their labor is the interest, $2,451.77, on United States and State stocks, held in trust for them by the Secretary of the Interior, to the amount of $43,322.92. They manifest a desire to sell their allotted lands, and join other Indians in the Indian Territory.

Miamies.—The Miamies of Kansas formerly resided in Indiana, forming one tribe with the Miamies still remaining in that State, but removed in 1846 to their present location, under the provisions of the treaty of 1840.

Owing to the secession of a considerable number who have allied themselves with the Peorias, in the Indian Territory, and also to the ravages of disease consequent on vicious indulgences, especially in the use of intoxicating drinks, this band, which, on its removal from Indiana, embraced about 500, at present numbers but 95. These have a reservation of 10,240 acres in Linn and Miami Counties, in the southeast part of Kansas, the larger part of which is held in severalty by them.

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The superintendent of Indian affairs in immediate charge, in his report for this year, says the Miamies remaining in Kansas are greatly demoralized, their school has been abandoned, and their youth left destitute of educational advantages.

Considerable trouble has been for years caused by white settlers locating aggressively on lands belonging to these Indians, no effort for their extrusion having been thus far successful.

A bill was introduced into Congress at its last session which provided for the final settlement of the affairs of this tribe, for the members thereof becoming citizens, and for the capitalization and payment of the tribal funds. This bill met the full approval of this Office, and it is confidently believed that had it become law the affairs of the tribe would have been adjusted in a manner which would have been advantageous to the Indians, and which would also have relieved this Department of a source of constant annoyance. The bill referred to, or one similar in its provisions, should receive the sanction of Congress at an early day. The good of the service, so far as these Indians are concerned, absolutely requires it.

Under the provisions of the treaties made with these Indians October 6, 1818, October 23, 1834, and June 5, 1854, they have a limited annuity (seven installments still due) in money, of $7,500; the interest on $50,000, amounting to $2,500 annually for educational purposes, and a permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, iron and steel, and for miller, amounting annually to $1,540.

Kansas or Kaws.—These Indians are native to the country they occupy. They number at present 593; in 1860 they numbered 803. Although they have a reservation of 80,640 acres of good land in the eastern part of the State, they are poor and improvident, and have, in late years, suffered much for want of the actual necessaries of life. They never were much disposed to labor, depending upon the chase for a living, in connection with the annuities due from Government. They have been growing steadily poorer, and even now, in their straitened circumstances, and under the pressure of want, they show but little inclination to engage in agricultural pursuits, all attempts to induce them to work having measurably proved failures. Until quite recently they could not even be prevailed upon to have their children educated. One school is now in operation, with an attendance of about 45 scholars. By the act of May 8, 1872, provision was made for the sale of all the lands owned by these Indians in Kansas, and for their removal to the Indian Territory. Provision was also made by the act of June 5, 1872, for their settlement within the limits of a tract of land therein provided to be set apart for the Osages. Their lands in Kansas are now being appraised by commissioners appointed for the purpose, preparatory to their sale. Fifty per centum of the net proceeds of such sale is to be placed to the credit of the Indians on the books of the Treasury, interest thereon at the rate of 5 per centum to be paid to them semi-annually, and the remaining 50 per centum is to be used in providing and improving new homes for them. Under the treaty made with them January 14, 1846, a permanent annuity of $10,000 is secured to them, the same being the interest on a principal sum of $200,000, the price agreed to be paid by the United States for the cession of certain lands. They have also United States and State stocks to the amount of $27,485.41, held in trust for them by the Secretary of the Interior, the interest on which, amounting to $1,538.57 annually, is applied to educational purposes.

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INDIAN TERRITORY.

The Indians at present located in the Indian Territory—an extensive district, bounded north by Kansas, east by Missouri and Arkansas, south by Texas, and west by the one hundredth meridian, designated by the commissioners appointed under act of Congress July 20, 1867, to establish peace with certain hostile tribes, as one of two great Territories, (the other being, in the main, the present Territory of Dakota, west of the Missouri,) upon which might be concentrated the great body of all the Indians east of the Rocky Mountains, are the Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, Seminoles, Senecas, Shawnees, Quapaws, Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bœuf, Peorias and confederated Kaskaskias, Weas and Piankeshaws, Wyandotts, Pottawatomies, Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, Osages, Kiowas, Comanches, the Arapahoes and Cheyennes of the south, the Wichitas and other affiliated bands, and a small band of Apaches long confederatedwith the Kiowas and Comanches.

Cherokees.—The Cherokees number, according to the census for 1872, furnished by their agent, 18,000. In the report for 1871 the agent estimated the number at 14,682, and stated that if the Cherokees remaining in North Carolina and other States were gathered into the nation the population would then be 16,500. He does not now account for the large increase over the enumeration for 1871, which must be due to a gross error in one report or the other. The Cherokees occupy a reservation of 3,844,712 acres in the northeastern part of the Territory, lying east of the 96° west longitude. They also own a strip about fifty miles wide adjoining Kansas on the south, and extending from the Arkansas River west to the 100° west longitude. By the treaty of 1866, however, the United States may settle friendly Indians within the limits of the latter tract, and when such settlements are made the rights of the Cherokees to the lands so occupied terminate, the lands thus disposed of to be paid for to the Cherokee Nation at such price as may be agreed upon by the parties in interest, or as may be fixed by the President. That portion of country lying between the 96° west longitude on the east, the Arkansas River on the west and south, and the State of Kansas on the north, formerly owned by the Cherokees, has been sold to the Osages.

The Cherokees originally inhabited sections of country now embraced within the State of Georgia and portions of the States of Tennessee and North Carolina, and moved to their present location under the provisions of the treaties concluded with them in 1817 and 1835. They have their own written language, their national constitution and laws, their churches, schools, and academies, their judges and courts. They are emphatically an agricultural and stock-raising people, and, perhaps, of all the Indian tribes, great and small, are first in general intelligence, in the acquisition of wealth, in the knowledge of the useful arts, and in social and moral progress. The evidences of a real and substantial advancement in these respects are too clear to be questioned, and it is the more remarkable from the fact that but a few years since they were, as a people, almost ruined by the ravages of civil war. Their dwellings consist of 500 frame-houses, and 3,500 log-houses. Of the principal crops, they have raised during the year 2,925,000 bushels of corn, 97,500 bushels of wheat, about the same quantity of oats, and 80,000 bushels of potatoes. Their stock consists of 16,000 horses, 75,000 cattle, 160,000 hogs, and 9,000 sheep. The individual wealth is estimated at $4,995,000.

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By the latest reports they had 60 schools in successful operation, all, with the exception of one managed by the Moravians, maintained out of the national school fund, and having in attendance 2,133 scholars. Three of these schools are for the education of the freedmen living in the country. The orphans of the Cherokees have been heretofore provided for in private families, by means of the interest derived from certain funds invested for that purpose, but during the past year an orphan asylum has been established under an act of the National Council, where are now gathered 54 of this class. This school is designed ultimately to embrace in its operations all the orphans of the nation.

The Cherokees have no treaty-funds paid to them or expended for their benefit. They have, however, United States and State bonds held in trust for them by the Secretary of the Interior, to the amount of $1,633,627.39; also a recognized claim on account of abstracted State bonds to the amount of $83,000, on which the interest is appropriated annually by Congress, making in all $1,716,627.39. This sum is divided under the following heads, viz: National fund, $1,008,285.07; school fund, $532,407.01; orphan fund, $175,935.31. The interest on these several sums is paid to the treasurer of the Cherokee nation, to be used under the direction of the National Council for the objects indicated by said heads.

While the present condition and general prosperity of the Cherokees are as indicated above, there are some matters that have been, and in part are still, sources of disquiet and dissatisfaction among them. These matters will be found fully discussed in the annual report of Agent John B. Jones, accompanying, and may be here briefly stated as: 1st. The unlawful attempts of citizens of the United States to settle upon lands belonging to the Cherokees, with the probable expectation that the Government would tacitly consent to their remaining and eventually secure them in possession. At one time during the past summer, these trespassers numbered about fifteen hundred; and inasmuch as the number was constantly increasing, notwithstanding ample and formal notice served upon the intruders, it was decided by the Executive that forcible measures should be taken for their removal, which, after some delays, was effected by the military forces of the Department of the Missouri. It is hoped that this action of the Government in thus vindicating the integrity of an Indian reservation against lawless and even defiant encroachments will sufficiently establish the conviction in the minds of all persons similarly disposed that at last red men have rights which white men are bound to respect. 2d. The jurisdiction exercised by the United States court for the western district of Arkansas over the Cherokee Country, to a degree and for purposes which the Indians assert to constitute a violation of treaty stipulations guaranteeing to them the right to have their own courts and administer justice in all cases concerning their own citizens. It is alleged, on the part of the Cherokee authorities, that the disregard of this guarantee was the cause of the recent tragedy in Going Snake district, through an attempt by the United States marshal to arrest an Indian who was at the time on trial before the Cherokee court on a charge of having murdered a Cherokee woman, the ground of the action of the marshal being that the Indian was also charged with having committed an assault with intent to kill upon the murdered woman's husband, who, although a white man, had been duly adopted into the Cherokee nation. In this unfortunate affair eight members of the deputy marshal's party were killed and three wounded, while of the Cherokees present attending court three were killed and seven wounded. 3d. The efforts of certain parties

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to secure the organization, by act of Congress, of a United States territorial government over the Indian Territory without the consent of the tribes concerned, a measure which, if consummated, the Cherokees believe will be fraught with serious evils to themselves.

Choctaws and Chickasaws.—These tribes are for certain national purposes confederated. The Choctaws, numbering 16,000, an increase of 1,000 on the enumeration for 1871, have a reservation of 6,688,000 acres in the southeastern part of the Territory, and the Chickasaws, numbering 6,000, own a tract containing 4,377,600 acres adjoining the Choctaws on the west. These tribes originally inhabited the section of country now embraced within the State of Mississippi, and were removed to their present location in accordance with the terms of the treaties concluded with them, respectively, in 1820 and 1832. The remarks made respecting the language, laws, educational advantages, industrial pursuits, and advancement in the arts and customs of civilized life of the Cherokees, will apply in the main to the Choctaws and Chickasaws. The Choctaws have 36 schools in operation, with an attendance of 819 scholars; the Chickasaws 11, with 379 scholars. The Choctaws, under the treaties of November 16, 1805, October 18, 1820, January 20, 1825, and June 22, 1855, receive permanent annuities as follows: In money, $3,000; for support of government, education, and other beneficial purposes, $25,512.89; for support of light-horsemen, $600; and for iron and steel, $320. They also have United States and State stocks held in trust for them by the Secretary of the Interior, to the amount of $506,427.20, divided as follows: On account of "Choctaw general fund," $454,000, of "Choctaw school fund," $52,427.20. The interest on these funds, and the annuities, &c., are turned over to the treasurer of the nation, and expended under the direction of the National Council in the manner and for the objects indicated in each case. The Chickasaws, under act of February 25, 1799, and treaty of April 28, 1866, have a permanent annuity of $3,000. They also have United States and State stocks, held in trust for them by the Secretary of the Interior, to the amount of $1,185,947.03⅔; $1,183,947.03⅔ thereof being a "national fund," and $2,000 a fund for "incompetents." The interest on these sums, and the item of $3,000 first referred to, are paid over to the treasurer of the nation and disbursed by him, under the direction of the National Council, and for such objects as that body may determine.

Creeks.—The Creeks came originally from Alabama and Georgia. They numbered at the latest date of enumeration 12,295, and have a reservation of 3,215,495 acres in the eastern and central part of the Territory. They are not generally so far advanced as the Cherokees, Choctaws, and Chickasaws, but are making rapid progress, and will doubtless, in a few years, rank in all respects with their neighbors, the three tribes just named. Considerable embarrassment and excitement have been caused recently within the tribe by the contests of two factions, known respectively as the Government party and the Sands party, arising, it is asserted, out of the adoption by the nation, in 1867, of a new form of government, which dispensed with a number of offices. The incumbents failing to receive appointment under the new administration, became dissatisfied, and, with Sands, a prominent man and a disappointed seeker for the position of principal chief of the nation, formed an organization under their old system, in opposition to the present constitutional government, going so far in their resistance as to take up arms, declaring a purpose to seize the government and reinaugurate the former order. A settlement of the difficulties was apparently effected at a council of the nation in October, with the prospect

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of future peace and harmony; but, a few weeks later, the spirit of disaffection was again developed in the ignorant portion of the Creeks to such an extent that the Creek authorities were obliged to overawe the malcontents with a large armed force. This action, together with the interposition of a commission appointed by the Department to investigate the troubles, and the presence of a United States military force, resulted in a peace under substantially the conditions agreed upon by the contending parties in October last. The whole matter now awaits the action of the Department upon the report of the commission of investigation. The Creeks, by the latest reports, have 33 schools in operation, one of which is under the management of the Methodist Mission Society, and another supported by the Presbyterians. The number of scholars in all the schools is 760. These Indians have, under treaties of August 7, 1790, June 16, 1802, January 24, 1826, August 7, 1856, and June 14, 1866, permanent annuities and interest on moneys uninvested as follows: In money, $68,258.40; for pay of blacksmiths and assistants, wagon-maker, wheelwright, iron and steel, $3,250; for assistance in agricultural operations, $2,000; and for education, $1,000. The Secretary of the Interior holds in trust for certain members of the tribe, known as "orphans," United States and State bonds to the amount of $76,999.66, the interest on which sum is paid to those of said orphans who are alive, and to the representatives of those who have deceased. This orphan fund was derived from the sale of twenty sections of land reserved, per treaty of March 24, 1832, for the orphan children of the Creeks. Most of the persons originally entitled to these proceeds are dead, and action should be taken by Congress to authorize the payment of the full amount held in trust as above to the survivors of them, and the representatives of those who have deceased.

Seminoles.—The Seminoles, numbering 2,398, an increase of 190 over the census of 1871, have a reservation of 200,000 acres adjoining the Creeks on the west. This tribe formerly inhabited the section of country now embraced in the State of Florida. Some of them removed to their present location under the provisions of the treaties of 1832 and 1833. The remainder of the tribe, instigated by the former chief, Osceola, repudiated the treaties, refused to remove, and soon after commenced depredating upon the whites. In 1835 these depredations resulted in war, which continued seven years, with immense cost of blood and treasure. The Indians were at last rendered powerless to do further injury, and, after efforts repeated through several years, were finally, with the exception of a few who fled to the everglades, removed to a reservation in the now Indian Territory. In 1866 they ceded to the United States, by treaty, the reservation then owned by them, and purchased the tract they at present occupy. They are not so far advanced in the arts of civilized life as the Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Creeks, but are making rapid progress in that direction, and will, it is confidently believed, soon rank with the tribes named. They cultivate 7,600 acres, upon which they raised during the past year 300,000 bushels of corn and 6,000 bushels of potatoes. They live in log-houses, and own large stocks of cattle, horses, and hogs. A cause of discontent and just complaint on the part of this people is found in the fact that the Government, in providing them a new home, after the cession of their reservation under the treaty of 1866, misled them as to their boundary-line, so that many have settled beyond the line, upon territory still belonging to the Creeks, and have there established themselves in comfortable homes and upon lands which they have very much improved. The Seminoles so situated are troubled and discouraged,

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having no security as to their possession of the lands and improvements thereon, so occupied. As the mistake was not theirs, they look to the Government to adjust the matter with the Creeks, and to secure them in their rights and in the possession of their present homes. The Department has the matter under careful advisement, and will earnestly seek to avoid any unfortunate issue of the complication. So soon as the best method of saving at once the rights of the Creeks and the equities of the Seminoles shall be determined, Congress will be asked to provide the requisite authority for the adjustment of the question. The schools of the Seminoles number 4, with an attendance of 109 scholars.

They receive, under treaties made with them August 7, 1856, and March 21, 1866, annuities, &c., as follows: Interest on $500,000, amounting to $25,000 annually, which is paid to them as annuity; interest on $50,000, amounting to $2,500 annually, for support of schools; and $1,000, the interest on $20,000, for the support of their government.

Senecas and Shawnees.—The Senecas, numbering 214, and the Shawnees, numbering 90, at the present time, removed, some thirty-five or forty years ago, from Ohio to their present location in the northeastern corner of the Territory. They suffered severely during the rebellion, being obliged to leave their homes and fly to the North, their country being devastated by troops of both armies. Under the provisions of the treaty of 1867, made with these and other tribes, the Senecas, who were then confederated with the Shawnees, dissolved their connection with that tribe, sold to the United States their half of the reservation owned by them in common with the Shawnees, and connected themselves with those Senecas who then owned a separate reservation. The Shawnees now have a reservation of 24,960 acres, and the united Senecas one of 44,000 acres. These tribes are engaged in agriculture to a considerable extent. They are peaceable and industrious. Many are thrifty farmers and in comfortable circumstances. They have one school in operation, with an attendance of 36 scholars, which includes some children of the Wyandotts, which tribe has no schools.

The Senecas, under treaties of September 29, 1817, September 17, 1818, and February 23, 1867, have at the present time annuities and stocks as follows: Permanent annuities in specie to the amount of $1,500; for national purposes, $1,660; bonds held in trust for them by the Secretary of the Interior, $40,944.37, on which an annual interest of $2,047.22 is paid to them; also, in connection with the Shawnees, bonds held in trust as aforesaid to the amount of $15,655.49, on which interest to the amount of $880.39 is annually paid. The Shawnees have, under treaties of September 17, 1818, and February 23, 1867, permanent annuities to the amount of $500 in specie, and $1,060 for agricultural purposes, together with a half interest in the item of $15,655.49, bonds above referred to. With the Shawnee band is a party of 40 "Black Bob" Shawnees, recently arrived from Kansas in an impoverished condition, whose wants have, for the present season, been partly met by the Government.

Quapaws.—These Indians number at the present time about 240. They are native to the country, and occupy a reservation of 104,000 acres in the extreme northeast corner of the Territory. They do not appear to have advanced much within the past few years. In common with other tribes in that section, they suffered greatly by the late war, and were rendered very destitute. Their proximity to the border towns of Kansas, and the facilities thereby afforded for obtaining whisky, have tended to retard their progress; but there has recently been manifested a strong desire for improvement, and, with the funds

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derived from the sale of a part of their lands, and with the proposed opening of a school among them, better things are hoped for in the future. Under the treaties of May 13, 1833, and February 23, 1867, the Quapaws have an educational fund of $1,000 per annum during the pleasure of the President, $1,060 per annum for pay of blacksmith and a servant, and for the purchase of iron, steel, and tools, and $600 annually for agricultural purposes.

Ottawas.—The Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bœuf number, at the present time, 150. They were originally located in Western Ohio and Southern Michigan, and were removed, in accordance with the terms of the treaty concluded with them in 1831, to a reservation within the present limits of Kansas. Under the treaty of 1867 they obtained a reservation of 24,960 acres, lying immediately north of the western portion of the Shawnee reservation. They have paid considerable attention to education, are well advanced in civilization, and many of them are industrious and prosperous farmers. They have one school, attended by 52 scholars. The relation of this small band to the Government is somewhat anomalous, inasmuch as, agreeably to provisions contained in the treaties of 1862 and 1867, they have become citizens of the United States, and yet reside in the Indian Country, possess a reservation there, and maintain a purely tribal organization. They removed from Franklin County, Kansas, in 1870. They have no annuities paid them, but the Secretary of the Interior at the present time holds in trust for them United States bonds to the amount of $21,724.48, the interest on which sum, amounting to $1,297.72, is paid to them or expended for their benefit.

Peorias, &c.—The Peorias, Kaskaskias, Weas, and Piankeshaws, who were confederated in 1854, and at that time had a total population of 259, now number 160. They occupy a reservation of 72,000 acres, adjoining the Quapaw reservation on the south and west. Under treaties made with these tribes in 1832, they removed to a tract within the present limits of Kansas, where they remained until after the treaty of 1867 was concluded with them, in which treaty provision was made whereby they obtained their present reservation. These Indians are generally intelligent, well advanced in civilization, and, to judge from the statistical reports of their agent, are very successful in their agricultural operations, raising crops ample for their own support. With the Peorias are about 40 Miamies from Kansas. They have one school in operation, with an attendance of 29 scholars. By the treaty of February 23, 1867, a limited provision is made for furnishing these confederated bands with a blacksmith, and iron and steel, at an annual expense to the Government of $1,123.29. The Secretary of the Interior holds in trust for them United States and State stocks to the amount of $124,647.94, $79,947.94 of which amount is for general purposes, and $44,700 for educational purposes. The interest on these sums is used for the object indicated in each case. They have also to their credit on the books of the Treasury, under the act of July 12, 1862, a balance amounting to $64,164.69, the interest on which sum is used for their benefit.

Wyandotts.—The Wyandotts number at the present time 222 souls. Ten years ago there were 435. They occupy a reservation of 20,000 acres, lying between the Seneca and Shawnee reservations. This tribe was located for many years in Northwestern Ohio, whence they removed, pursuant to the terms of the treaty made with them in 1842, to a reservation within the present limits of Kansas. By the treaty made with them in 1867, their present reservation was set apart for

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those members of the tribe who desired to maintain their tribal organization, instead of becoming citizens, as provided in the treaty of 1855. They are poor, and, having no annuities and but little force of character, are making slight progress in industry or civilization. They have been lately joined by members of the tribe who, under the treaty, accepted citizenship. These, desiring to resume their relations with their people, have been again adopted into the tribe. Inasmuch as the newcomers are decidedly superior in point of industrial attainments, education, and energy of character, it is hoped that the condition of the tribe may be improved by their accession.

Pottawatomies.—These Indians, who formerly resided in Michigan and Indiana, whence they removed to Kansas, before going down into the Indian Territory, number about 1,600. They have, under the provisions of the treaty of 1861, made with the tribe, then residing in Kansas, become citizens of the United States. By the terms of said treaty they received allotments of land and their proportion of the tribal funds, with the exception of their share of certain non-paying State stocks, amounting to $67,000, held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior for the Pottawatomies. Having disposed of their lands, they removed to the Indian Territory, where a reservation thirty miles square, adjoining the Seminole reservation on the west, had been, by the treaty of 1867, provided for such as should elect to maintain their tribal organization. It having been decided, however, by the Department, that, as they had all become citizens, there was, consequently, no part of the tribe remaining which could lay claim, under treaty stipulations, to the reservation in the Indian Territory, legislation was had by Congress at its last session—act approved May 23, 1872—by which these citizen Pottawatomies were allowed allotments of land within the tract originally assigned for their use as a tribe, to the extent of 160 acres to each head of family and to each other person twenty-one years of age, and of 80 acres to each minor. Most if not all of them are capable of taking care of themselves, and many of them are well educated, intelligent, and thrifty farmers.

Absentee Shawnees.—These Indians, numbering 663, separated about thirty years ago from the main tribe, then located in Kansas, and settled in the Indian Territory, principally within the limits of the thirty-miles square tract heretofore referred to in the remarks relative to the Pottawatomies, where they engaged in farming, and have since supported themselves without assistance from the Government. With the view of securing to them permanent homes, provision was made in the act of May 23, 1872, whereby any Indian of pure or mixed blood of the Absentee Shawnees, being the head of a family, or over twenty-one years of age, who could show to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Interior that he or she had resided continuously for the term of three years within said thirty-mile square tract, and had made substantial improvements thereon, should receive an allotment of eighty acres of land, to include, so far as practicable, his or her improvements, together with an addition of twenty acres for each child under twenty-one years, belonging to the family of such Indian. Although the act of May 23, 1872, provides for individual allotments of lands indiscriminately to Pottawatomies and Absentee Shawnees within the thirty-mile square tract, yet it is intended, in making such allotments, that they shall be, so far as practicable, for the former, out of lands lying south of Little River, and, for the latter, out of lands lying north of it. Since being assured of the permanency of their homes, they have entered with renewed energy upon the work of farming, and succeeded during the

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past summer in raising crops more than sufficient for their support for the year. They own a large number of horses and cattle. A day-school has been established for them, at present attended by 16 children. The attendance, it is expected, will soon reach 65.

Sacs and Foxes.—The Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi number at the present time 463. In 1846 they numbered 2,478. They have a reservation of 483,840 acres, adjoining the Creeks on the west, and between the North Fork of the Canadian and the Red Fork of the Arkansas Rivers. They formerly occupied large tracts of country in Wisconsin, Iowa, and Missouri, whence they removed, by virtue of treaty stipulations, to a reservation within the present limits of Kansas. By the terms of the treaties of 1859 and 1868, all their lands in Kansas were ceded to the United States, and they were given in lieu thereof their present reservation. These Indians, once famous for their prowess in war, have not, for some years, made any marked improvement upon their former condition. Still, they have accomplished a little, under highly adverse circumstances and influences, in the way of opening small farms and in building houses, and are beginning to show some regard for their women by relieving them of the burdens and labors heretofore required of them. There is hope of their further improvement, although they are still but one degree removed from the Blanket or Breech-Clout Indians. They have one school in operation, with an attendance of only about 12 scholars. Three hundred and seventeen members of these tribes, after their removal to Kansas, returned to Iowa, where they were permitted to remain, and are now, under the act of March 2, 1867, receiving their share of the tribal funds. They have purchased 419 acres of land in Tama County, part of which they are cultivating. They are not much disposed to work, however, on lands of their own, preferring to labor for the white farmers in their vicinity, and are still much given to roving and hunting.

By the treaties of November 3, 1804, October 21, 1837, October 11, 1842, and February 18, 1867, these Indians have permanent annuities, amounting to $51,000 annually, and are supplied for a limited number of years with a physician, medicine, tobacco, and salt, at a cost to the Government of $1,850 annually.

Osages.—The Osages, numbering 3,956, are native to the general section of country where they now live. Their reservation is bounded on the north by the south line of Kansas, east by the ninety-sixth degree of west longitude, and south and west by the Arkansas River, and contains approximately 1,760,000 acres. Their location on this reservation has been effected after considerable complication. By the act of July 15, 1870, provision was made for sale of all the lands belonging to the Osages within the limits of Kansas, and for their removal across the line into the Indian Territory. In accordance with the terms of this act, a reservation was selected by them, which was supposed to be immediately west of the ninety-sixth degree of west longitude, but a large portion of it, containing in fact all the improvements made and all the really available land in the whole body, was found upon a subsequent survey to be east of it, that is, within the Cherokee country. To remedy this difficulty, Congress, by act of June 5, 1872, set apart their present reservation, with the proviso that they should allow the Kansas tribe of Indians to settle on the same tract. Owing to the unsettled condition of these Indians for several years past, and the limited amount of funds that could be used for their benefit, they have not made much progress in civilization. Having now a fixed place of abode, and having large sums coming to them from the sale of their lands in Kansas,

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the Department sees no reason to doubt that they will in a few years become a rich and prosperous people. They still follow the chase, the buffalo being their main dependence for food. Their wealth consists in horses (of which they own not less than 12,000) and in cattle. They have, since their removal, begun farming to some extent, having already about 2,000 acres under cultivation. Their agent reports the reservation "poorly adapted for civilizing purposes," there being only one small valley of fertile soil, barely affording enough good farming-land for four thousand Indians. Having but just located, they have at present but one school in operation, with an attendance of 38 scholars. Further educational provision will be made for them at an early day. The only money these Indians have, besides the proceeds of the sale of their lands in Kansas, is the interest on $300,000, amounting annually to $15,000, which is paid to them in money, or expended for their benefit; and $3,456, being the interest on $69,120, which sum is used for educational purposes. This interest is appropriated annually, per treaties of June 2, 1825, and September 29, 1865, and Senate resolution of January 9, 1838. In addition to the item of $3,456 for educational purposes, the Secretary of the Interior holds in trust for them United States and State stocks to the amount of $41,000, the interest on which sum, amounting annually to $2,120, is also used for educational purposes.

Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches.—These tribes, confederated under present treaty stipulations, formerly ranged over an extensive country lying between the Rio Grande and the Red River. As nearly as can be ascertained, they number as follows: Kiowas, 1,930; Comanches, 3,180; and Apaches, 380. They are now located upon a reservation secured to them by treaty made in 1867, comprising 3,549,440 acres in the southwestern part of the Indian Territory, west of and adjoining the Chickasaw country. Wild and intractable, these Indians, even the best of them, have given small signs of improvement in the arts of life, and, substantially, the whole dealing of the Government with them, thus far, has been in the way of supplying their necessities for food and clothing, with a view of keeping them upon their reservation and preventing their raiding into Texas, with the citizens of which State they were for many years before their present establishment on terms of mutual hatred and injury. The liberality and forbearance of the Government since the treaty of 1867, when complete amnesty for the offenses of the past was extended to these Indians, even to the extent of allowing them to retain their stolen stock, have not borne the fruits expected, and it may be found necessary, according to the opinion expressed in another part of this report, to bring them to a sense of their errors by severe punishment. In the opinion of the Commissioner, the point has been reached where forbearance ceases to be a virtue. Some individuals and bands have remained quiet and peaceable upon their reservations, evincing a disposition to learn the arts of life, to engage in agriculture, and to have their children instructed in letters. To these every inducement is being held out to take up land and actively commence tilling it. Thus far they have under cultivation but 100 acres, which have produced the past year a good crop of corn and potatoes. The wealth of these tribes consists in horses and mules, of which they own to the number, as reported by their agent, of 16,500, a great proportion of the animals notoriously having been stolen in Texas.

A boarding-school has been established upon this reservation, having an attendance of 35 scholars, with, as the agent reports, a remarkable degree of success. It is strongly urged by Superintendent Hoag, within

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whose general superintendence these Indians are, that the agency be removed from its present location in the vicinity of Fort Sill, or else that the military post be removed to some other and more distant point, the reason assigned being that the influences emanating from this post tend strongly to further demoralize the Indians, even those best disposed, and to render unavailing the present efforts for their improvement.

However, it may be said, in a word, of these Indians that their civilization must follow their submission to the Government, and that the first necessity in respect to them is a wholesome example, which shall inspire fear and command obedience. So long as four-fifths of these tribes take turns at raiding into Texas openly and boastfully bringing back scalps and spoils to their reservation, efforts to inspire very high ideas of social and industrial life among the communities of which the raiders form so large a part will presumably result in failure. These Indians, under the two treaties made with them October 21, 1867, have limited annuities, &c., (twenty-five installments still due,) as follows: For beneficial objects, $30,000, and for clothing, $26,000. A carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, engineer, physician, and teacher are also furnished them per said treaties, at a cost to the Government of $7,700 per annum. Those who remain on the reservation are also supplied with subsistence at the expense of the Government.

Arapahoes and Cheyennes of the South. — These tribes are native to the section of country now inhabited by them. The Arapahoes number at the present time 1,500, and the Cheyennes 2,000. By the treaty of 1867, made with these Indians, a large reservation was provided for them, bounded on the north by Kansas, on the east by the Arkansas River, and on the south and west by the Red Fork of the Arkansas. They have, however, persisted in a refusal to locate on this reservation; and another tract, containing 4,011,500 acres, north of and adjoining the Kiowa and Comanche reservation, was set apart for them by Executive order of August 10, 1869. By act of May 29, 1872, the Secretary of the Interior was authorized to negotiate with these Indians for the relinquishment of their claim to the lands ceded to them by the said treaty, and to give them in lieu thereof a "sufficient and permanent location" upon lands ceded to the United States by the Creeks and Seminoles in treaties made with them in 1866. Negotiations to the end proposed were duly entered into with these tribes unitedly, but, in the course of such negotiations, it has become the view of this Office that the tribes should no longer be associated in the occupation of a reservation. The Arapahoes are manifesting an increasing disinclination to follow further the fortunes of the Cheyennes, and crave a location of their own. Inasmuch as the conduct of the Arapahoes is uniformly good, and their disposition to make industrial improvement very decided, it is thought that they should now be separated from the more turbulent Cheyennes, and given a place where they may carry out their better intentions without interruption and without the access of influences tending to draw their young men away to folly and mischief. With this view, a contract, made subject to the action of Congress, was entered into between the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the delegation of the Arapaho tribe which visited Washington during the present season, (the delegation being fully empowered thereto by the tribe,) by which the Arapahoes relinquish all their interest in the reservation granted them by the treaty of 1867, in consideration of the grant of a reservation between the North Fork of the Canadian River and the Red Fork of the Arkansas River, and extending from a point ten miles east of the ninety-

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eighth to near the ninety-ninth meridian of west longitude. There can be no question, I think, that the arrangement will be equally for the advantage of the Government and of the Indians. Legislation to carry into effect the provisions of the agreement will be recommended at the approaching session of Congress. Should this adjustment of the question, so far as the Arapahoes are concerned, meet the approval of Congress, separate negotiations will be entered into with the Cheyennes, with a view to obtaining their relinquishment of the reservation of 1867. and their location on some vacant tract within the same general section of the Indian Territory.

A considerable number of the Arapahoes are already engaged in agriculture, though at a disadvantage, and when the question of their reservation shall have been settled, it is confidently believed that substantially the whole body of this tribe will turn their attention to the cultivation of the soil. Two schools are conducted for their benefit at the agency, having an attendance of 35 scholars. Of the Cheyennes confederated with the Arapahoes, the reports are less favorable as to progress made in industry, or disposition to improve their condition. Until 1867 both these tribes, in common with the Kiowas and Comanches, were engaged in hostilities against the white settlers in Western Kansas, but since the treaty made with them in that year they have, with the exception of one small band of the Cheyennes, remained friendly, and have committed no depredations. The disposition of the Arapahoes is especially commendable. No breach of peace whatever can be charged upon them, and their influence is uniformly exerted to dissuade neighboring tribes from depredating on the whites. It is the intention of the Department at the opening of the next agricultural season to afford the Arapahoes substantial assistance in the form of stock and agricultural implements, and by breaking up land, should the question of their reservation be finally settled.

Under the treaty of October 28, 1867, the Cheyennes and Arapahoes have limited annuities, &c., (twenty-five installments still due,) as follows: For beneficial objects, $20,000, and for clothing $14,500. Provision is also made for the employment of a physician, teacher, carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, and engineer, at a cost to the Government of $7,700. These Indians are now subsisted mainly at the expense of the Government.

Wichitas, &c.—The Wichitas and other affiliated bands of Keechies, Wacoes, Towoccaroes, Caddoes, Ionies, and Delawares number 1,250, divided approximately as follows: Wichitas, 299; Keechies, 126; Wacoes, 140; Towoccaroes, 127; Caddoes, 392; Ionies, 85; Delawares, 81. These Indians, fragments of once important tribes originally belonging in Louisiana, Texas, Kansas, and the Indian Territory, were all, excepting the Wichitas and Delawares, removed by the Government from Texas, in 1859, to the "leased district," then belonging to the Choctaws and Chickasaws, where they have since resided, at a point on the Washita River near old Fort Cobb. They have no treaty relations with the Government, nor have they any defined reservation. They have always, or, at least, for many years, been friendly to the whites, although in close and constant contact with the Kiowas and Comanches. A few of them, chiefly Caddoes and Delawares, are engaged in agriculture, and are disposed to be industrious. Of the other Indians at this agency, some cultivate small patches in corn and vegetables, the work being done mainly by women, but the most are content to live upon the Government. The Caddoes rank among the best Indians of the continent, and set an example to the other bands affiliated with them worthy of

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being more generally followed than it is. In physique, and in the virtues of chastity, temperance, and industry, they are the equals of many white communities.

A permanent reservation should be set aside for the Indians of this agency, and, with proper assistance, they would doubtless in a few years become entirely self-sustaining. In the chapter of this report containing specific recommendations for legislation to be had by Congress at its approaching session, will be found the text of an agreement between these bands and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, by which the Indians relinquish all their claims on account of lands formerly held by them, and of which they were dispossessed without their consent, and the Government on its part confirms to them the tract now in fact occupied by them. Effect should be given to this agreement by Congress at as early date as practicable. The claims relinquished have been long before Congress, and may or may not have merit, a question not here considered; but it is equally for the interest of the Government and of the Indians that these bands should be put as early as practicable in the way of self-support, a result which will be greatly forwarded by confirming to them a permanent home. But one school is in operation, with an attendance of 18 scholars. These Indians have no annuities, but an annual appropriation of $50,000 has for several years been made for their benefit. This money is expended for goods and agricultural implements, and for assistance and instruction in farming, &c.

DAKOTA, MONTANA, WYOMING, AND IDAHO.

The tribes residing in Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, and Idaho are divided as follows: in Dakota, about 28,000; Montana, 30,000; Wyoming, 2,000; and Idaho, 5,000. The present temporary location of the Red Cloud agency has, however, drawn just within the limits of Wyoming a body of Indians varying from 8,000 to 9,000, who are here, and usually, reckoned as belonging in Dakota.

DAKOTA.

The Indians within the limits of Dakota Territory are the Sioux, the Poncas, and the Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans.

Sioux.—There are, probably, including those at the Red Cloud agency, at present temporarily located in Wyoming, about 25,000 Sioux under the care of Government at eight different agencies.

The Yankton Sioux, numbering about 2,000, are located in the extreme southern part of the Territory, on the east side of the Missouri, about fifty miles from the town of Yankton, upon a reservation of 400,000 acres, nearly all rolling prairie, set apart for them by treaty of 1858, out of the tract then ceded by them to the United States. They have not been much inclined to work, and although there is good land within their reservation, they are poor, having still to be subsisted in a great measure by the Government. It is but due to say of the Yanktons, that, while other bands of Sioux have been hostile to the Government and its citizens, they have uniformly been friendly, even to the extent of assisting the Government against their own kindred. They are now giving considerable attention to the education of their children, having six schools in operation, with an average attendance of 366 scholars. The change in this latter respect has resulted mainly from the benevolent efforts of the missionaries of the Episcopal Church, and of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Under a

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treaty made with this band April 19, 1858, they have a limited annuity of $40,000, six installments of that amount still due, and thereafter $25,000 for ten years, and then $15,000 for the further term of twenty years, part of which is paid to them per capita, the residue being expended for their benefit.

The Sisseton and Wahpeton bands have two reservations; one in the eastern part of the Territory, at Lake Traverse, containing 1,241,600 acres, where are 1,496 Indians, and one in the northeastern part of the Territory, at Devil's Lake, containing 345,600 acres, where are 720 Indians, including a few from the "Cut-Head" band of Sioux. These two reservations are provided for in a treaty made with the bands in 1867. These Indians were a portion of the Sioux living in Minnesota at the time of the outbreak in 1862. Many of them claim to have been, and doubtless were, friendly to the whites during the troubles referred to, and when the removal of the Sioux took place in 1863, as noticed heretofore, under the title of "Santee Sioux," they went to the western part of Minnesota and to the eastern and northern parts of Dakota, near their present reservations. They are quite generally engaged in agricultural operations, under the system adopted while they were on their reservation in Minnesota, by which the individual Indians receive pay in goods or supplies for all work performed, only the aged, infirm, or sick being supplied with clothing and subsistence gratuitously. So far as these Indians are concerned, the scheme has been decidedly successful, and it should be extended to all the tribes and bands now on the "feeding-list," so soon as practicable. There are four schools in operation for the bands at Lake Traverse, attended by 123 scholars. An unusual degree of interest is manifested of late in having their children educated. By treaty made with them in 1867, the amount of funds to be appropriated annually for their benefit is at the discretion of Congress. For the present year, the sum of $75,000 has been appropriated for the benefit of these Indians. They also participate in the proceeds derived from the sales of the Sioux lands in Minnesota, which furnish a considerable revenue yearly.

The Oncpapa, Blackfeet, Lower Yanktonai, Upper Yanktonai, Sans Arc, Upper and Lower Brulé, Two Kettle, Minneconjou, and Ogallala bands are located at five different agencies, viz: the Upper Missouri, or Crow Creek agency, on the east side of the Missouri; the Grand River agency, at the mouth of the Grand River; the Cheyenne River agency, at the mouth of the Cheyenne River; the Whetstone agency, (so called from its former location at the junction of the Whetstone with the Missouri Rivers,) on the White River, about two hundred and twenty-five miles west of the Missouri; and the Red Cloud agency, at present on the North Platte, about thirty miles southeast from Fort Laramie. The Indians at these agencies number in the aggregate about 22,000. They have a reservation set apart for them by the treaty of 1868, containing about 25,000,000 acres, lying west of the Missouri River and north of Nebraska. Prior to this treaty, these Indians had for years been engaged in acts of hostility against the Government and in depredations upon the white settlers. Claiming to own most, if not all, of the Territory of Dakota, and portions of the Territories of Montana and Wyoming, as well as the western part of Nebraska, they used every effort to prevent the settlement of the country so claimed, their hostility being especially directed against the Union Pacific Railroad. The military operations of 1867–'68, however, convinced the Sioux of the hopelessness of opposing the progress of the railroad and the settlement of the immediate belt through which it was to pass, and disposed them to accept the provision made for them by the treaty of 1868. With the exception of the main

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portion of the Ogallala band, at the Red Cloud agency, and a considerable body of disaffected Indians from all the bands, known as the "hostile Sioux," of whom "Sitting Bull" and "Black Moon" are the principal chiefs, these bands are all within the limits of the reservation set apart by said treaty of 1868. A few at each of the agencies on the Missouri River have shown a disposition to engage in agriculture, but by far the greater part of them remain "breech-clout" Indians, disinclined to labor for a living, and accepting subsistence from the Government as the natural and proper consideration for the favor done the Government by their consenting to remain at the agencies assigned them. If they have any suspicion that this thing cannot last forever, and that the time will soon come for them to work or starve, the great majority do not allow themselves to be influenced by it, but seem determined to put the evil day as far off as possible. The present cost of supporting these 25,000 Indians does not fall much short of $1,500,000 per annum, an expenditure the continuance of which beyond the treaty provisions to that effect (expiring in 1874) could only be justified by such considerations as were urged in the first pages of this report. It must be remembered that the Government has, more than once, spent in six months in fighting the Sioux what it would cost at present rates to support them for six years, while the present policy allows our railways and settlements to progress without practical obstruction. The reported attacks on the surveying parties and the stations of the Northern Pacific Railroad during the summer and autumn, were really of the most contemptible character, and merely served to suggest the difficulties which this great national work would encounter if opposed by the whole fighting force of the Sioux nation, as it would necessarily be but for the feeding system. Efforts have been and are still being made to induce the Ogallalas under Red Cloud to remove voluntarily to some place within the limits of their reservation, where their agency may be established, but as yet this has not been effected. Until this matter has been definitely settled, nothing can be done to advance this band in civilization. Under their treaty of April 29, 1868, these Indians receive annuities, &c., as follows: In clothing, (twenty-seven installments still due,) $159,400; beneficial objects, (twenty-seven installments still due,) $236,000; subsistence, including the Yankton Sioux and the Poncas, (one installment due,) $1,314,000; and to the ten persons who grow the best crops, (last appropriation made,) $500. They are also, by the terms of said treaty, furnished with blacksmiths, teachers, physician, miller, engineer, and farmer, at an expense to the Government of $12,400.

Poncas.—The Poncas, numbering 735, have a reservation of 576,000 acres, near the confluence of the Niobrara and Missouri Rivers, in the southeastern part of the Territory, provided for them in their treaty with the United States, made in 1858. They are quiet and peaceable, are inclined to be industrious, and engage to some extent in farming; but from various causes, principally the destruction of their crops by grasshoppers, have not succeeded in supporting themselves without assistance from the Government. They are well advanced in civilized habits of life, and have shown considerable interest in the education of their children, having three schools in operation, with an average attendance of 77 scholars. By the treaty of March 12, 1858, they receive limited annuities, &c., as follows: $10,000,* which is paid to them in money or expended for their benefit, and $7,500 (during the pleasure of the President) for aid in agricultural and mechanical pur-

* But one further installment of their $10,000 annuity remains due, after which they will become entitled by treaty to an annuity of $8,000 for the term of fifteen years.

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suits. They are also supplied with sufficient subsistence, at the expense of the Government, to prevent actual suffering, though not upon the "feeding-list," like their neighbors, the Sioux.

Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans.—These tribes number 2,200, and have a reservation set apart for their occupancy by Executive order of April 12, 1870, comprising 8,640,000 acres, situated in the northwestern part of Dakota and the eastern part of Montana, extending to the Yellowstone and Powder Rivers. They have no treaty with the Government, are now and have always been friendly to the whites, are exceptionally known to the officers of the Army and to frontiersmen as "good Indians," and are engaged to some extent in agriculture. Owing to the shortness of the agricultural season, the rigor of the climate, and the periodical ravages of grasshoppers, their efforts in this direction, though made with a degree of patience and perseverance not usual in the Indian character, have met with frequent and distressing reverses, and it has from time to time been found necessary to furnish them with more or less subsistence to prevent starvation. They are traditional enemies of the Sioux, and the petty warfare maintained between them and the Sioux of the Grand River and Cheyenne River agencies, while, like most warfare confined to Indians alone, it causes wonderfully little loss of life, serves to disturb the condition of these agencies, and to retard the progress of all the parties concerned. These Indians should be moved to the Indian Territory, south of Kansas, where the mildness of the climate and the fertility of the soil would repay them their labors, and where, it is thought, from their willingness to labor and their docility under the control of the Government, they would in a few years become wholly self-supporting. The question of their removal has been submitted to them, and they seem inclined to favor the project, but have expressed a desire to send a delegation of their chiefs to the Indian Territory, with a view of satisfying themselves as to the desirableness of the location. Their wishes in this respect should be granted early next season, that their removal and settlement may be effected during the coming year. Notwithstanding their willingness to labor, they have shown but little interest in education; there is at present no school for them, unless one has been opened since September last by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Congress makes an appropriation of $75,000 annually for goods and provisions, for their instruction in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, for salaries of employés, and for the education of their children, &c.

MONTANA.

The Indian tribes residing within the limits of Montana are the Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans, the Gros Ventres of the Prairie, the Assiniboines, the Yanktonais, Santee and Teton (so called) Sioux; a portion of the northern Arapahoes and Cheyennes, the River Crows, the Mountain Crows, the Flatheads, Pend d'Oreilles and Kootenays, and a few Shoshones, Bannocks and Sheep-Eaters, numbering in the aggregate about 32,412. They are all, or nearly all, native to the regions now occupied by them respectively.

The following table will exhibit the population of each of these tribes, as nearly as the same can be ascertained:

Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans	7,500
Assiniboines	4,790
Gros Ventres	1,100
Santee, Yanktonais, Uncpapa, and Cut-Head Sioux, at Milk River agency	2,625

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River Crows	1,240
Mountain Crows	2,700
Flatheads	460
Pend d'Oreilles	1,000
Kootenays	320
Shoshones, Bannocks, and Sheep-Eaters	677
Roving Sioux, commonly called Teton Sioux, including those gathered during 1872, at and near Fort Peck, (largely estimated)	8,000
Estimated total	30,412

The number of Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes roaming in Montana, who, it is believed, have co-operated with the Sioux under "Sitting Bull" in their depredations, is not known; it is probably less than 1,000.

The Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans, (located at the Blackfeet agency on the Teton River, about seventy five miles from Fort Benton;) the Gros Ventres, Assinaboines, the River Crows, about 1,000 of the Northern Arapahoes and Cheyennes,* and the Santee and Yankton Sioux, (located at the Milk River agency, on the Milk River, about 100 miles from its mouth,) occupy jointly a reservation in the extreme northern part of the Territory, set apart by treaties (not ratified) made in 1868 with most of the tribes named, and containing about 17,408,000 acres. The Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans, particularly the last-named band, have been, until within about two years, engaged in depredating upon the white settlers. The Indians at the Milk River agency, with the exception of the Sioux, are now, and have been for several years, quiet and peaceable. The Sioux at this agency, or most of them, were engaged in the outbreak in Minnesota in 1862. On the suppression of hostilities they fled to the northern part of Dakota, where they have been roaming until, in the fall of 1871, they went to their present location, with the avowed intention of remaining there. Although they had been at war for years with the Indians properly belonging to the Milk River agency, yet, by judicious management on the part of the agent of the Government stationed there, and the influence of some of the most powerful chiefs, the former feuds and difficulties were amicably arranged, and all parties have remained friendly to each other during the year past. The Indians at neither the Blackfeet nor the Milk River agency show any disposition to engage in farming, nor have they thus far manifested any desire for the education of their children. They rely entirely upon the chase and upon the bounty of the Government for their support. They, however, quite scrupulously respect their obligation to preserve the peace, and no considerable difficulty has of late been experienced, or is anticipated, in keeping them in order. The Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans have an annual appropriation of $50,000 made for their benefit; the Assinaboines, $30,000; the Gros Ventres of the Prairie, $35,000; the River Crows, $30,000. These funds are used in furnishing the respective tribes with goods and subsistence, and

* The Cheyennes and Arapahoes of the south have been noted in the review of the tribes found in the southwestern portion of the Indian Territory. The Cheyennes and Arapahoes of Montana have, in common with still other members of those tribes roaming principally in the eastern part of Wyoming, a treaty with the Government, by the terms of which they may accept for their home a portion of the country set apart for the Southern Arapahoes and Cheyennes in the Indian Territory south of Kansas, or of that set apart for the Sioux by the treaty of 1868, or may attach themselves to the Crow agency on the Yellowstone River. All efforts on the part of the Department to induce them to select one of the three places named, and settle permanently thereon, have thus far failed. These efforts are being continued, and it is hoped they may at an early day prove successful.

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generally for such other objects as may be deemed necessary to keep the Indians quiet. For the Sioux at the Milk River agency an extraordinary appropriation of $150,000 was made the last year, to provide them with subsistence.

Mountain Crows.—These Indians have a reservation of 6,272,000 acres lying in the southern part of the Territory, between the Yellowstone River and the north line of Wyoming Territory. They have always been friendly to the whites, but are inveterate enemies of the Sioux, with whom they have for years been at war. By the treaty of 1868—by the terms of which their present reservation was set apart for their occupancy—they are liberally supplied with goods, clothing, and subsistence. But few of them are engaged in farming, the main body relying upon their success in hunting, and upon the supplies furnished by the Government, for their support. They have one school in operation, with an attendance, however, of only nine scholars. By the treaty of May 7, 1868, provision is made by which they are to receive for a limited number of years the following annuities, &c., viz: In clothing and goods, $22,723, (twenty-six installments due;) in beneficial objects, $25,000, (six installments due;) in subsistence, $131,400, (one installment due.) Blacksmiths, teachers, physician, carpenter, miller, engineer, and farmer are also furnished for their benefit, at an expense to the Government of $11,600.

Flatheads, &c.—The Flatheads, Pend d'Oreilles, and Kootenays have a reservation of 1,433,600 acres in the Jocko Valley, situated in the northwestern part of the Territory, and secured to them by treaty of 1855. This treaty also provided for a reservation in the Bitter Root Valley, should the President of the United States deem it advisable to set apart another one for their use. The Flatheads have remained in the last-named valley; but, under the provisions of the act of June 5, 1872, steps are being taken for their removal to the Jocko reservation. Many of these Indians are engaged in agriculture, but, as they receive little assistance from the Government, their progress in this direction is slow. They have one school in operation, with an attendance of 27 scholars. Under the treaty of July 16, 1855, they have a limited annuity of $4,000, (one installment of $4,000 and five of $3,000 still due,) which is expended for their benefit in the purchase of goods, &c. Certain employés, teachers, &c., are also maintained, in accordance with the treaty, at an expense to the Government of $12,500 a year. The head chief of each of the three tribes is also paid $500.

Shoshones, &c.—The Shoshones, Bannocks, and Sheep-Eaters are at present located about twenty miles above the mouth of the Lemhi Fork of the Salmon River, near the western boundary of the Territory. They have shown considerable interest in agriculture, and many of them are quite successful as farmers. They have no reservation set apart for them, either by treaty or by Executive order. They are so few in number that it would probably be better to remove them, with their consent, to the Fort Hall reservation in Idaho, where their brethren are located, than to provide them with a separate reservation. They have no schools in operation. An annual appropriation of $25,000 is made for these Indians, which sum is expended for their benefit in the purchase of clothing, subsistence, agricultural implements, &c.

WYOMING.

The Indians in this Territory, with the exception of the Sioux and Northern Arapahoes and Cheyennes, mentioned under the heads of Da-

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kota and Montana, respectively, are the eastern band of Shoshones, numbering about one thousand. The Shoshones are native to the country. Their reservation in the Wind River Valley, containing 2,688,000 acres, was set apart for them by treaty of 1868. On account of difficulties apprehended in consequence of the intrusion of settlers and miners upon the southern portion of this reservation, the President was authorized by act of June 1, 1872, to negotiate with the Shoshones for the relinquishment of that portion of the reservation lying south of the dividing ridge between the Big Popoagie and Little Wind Rivers, and south of the forty-third parallel. In return for such relinquishment, the act contemplated the cession to them of lands lying north of, and adjacent to, their present reservation, equal in area to the lands so relinquished. Negotiations have accordingly been made, and the consent of the Indians to this relinquishment has been obtained, upon terms which will be stated in detail under the head of "Legislation Proposed."

But little advancement in civilization has been made by these Indians, owing to their indisposition to labor for a living, and to the incessant incursions into their country of the Sioux and the Northern Arapahoes and Cheyennes, with which tribes they have for many years been at war. The losses sustained from these incursions, and the dread which they inspire, tend to make the Shoshones unsettled and unwilling to remain continuously on the reservation. They therefore spend most of the year in roaming and hunting when they should be at work tilling the soil and improving their lands. Their agent says of them, in his annual report, that their views in regard to their mode of life have, of late, somewhat changed, they having consented to abandon their migratory habits, and enter upon stock-raising and farming. There is one school at the agency, having an attendance of ten scholars, in charge of an Episcopal missionary as teacher.

Under the treaty of July 3, 1868, these Indians receive limited annuities in clothing to the amount of $13,874, (twenty-seven installments due,) and for beneficial objects $30,000, (eight installments due.) They are also furnished with various employés, and with iron and steel, at an expense to the Government of $8,800. Provision is also made for the payment of $50 (one installment due) to each of the ten persons who grow the most valuable crops.

A portion of the Bannocks have, since the treaty of 1868, been visiting the agency of the Shoshones, and have received their annuity goods there. They belong, however, to the Fort Hall reservation, in Idaho, and will hereafter receive their annuity goods at that place.

IDAHO.

The Indian tribes in Idaho are the Nez Percés; the Boisé and Bruneau Shoshones, and Bannocks; the Cœur d'Alênes and Spokanes, with several other small bands, numbering in the aggregate about 5,800 souls.

Nez Percés.—The Nez Percés number 2,807, and have a reservation of 1,344,000 acres in the northern part of the Territory. By treaties of 1855 and 1863, they ceded to the United States a large body of land lying within the limits of the then Territories of Oregon and Washington, and accepted their present diminished reservation, with certain annuities in consideration of the cession of the remainder. The tribe has long been divided into factions known as the "treaty" party and the "non-treaty" party, from disagreements arising out of the treaty made with them in 1863. Though the ill-feeling engendered has in a measure subsided, the "non-treaty" Indians, to the number of a few

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hundred, still stand apart and accept no favors from the Government. These, with few exceptions, reside outside the reservation on Snake River and its tributaries, and cause more or less trouble in a petty way to the white settlers. The Nez Percés generally have for many years been friendly to the whites, are quite extensively engaged in agriculture, and may be considered well advanced in civilization. They show considerable interest in the education of their children, and have two schools in operation, with an attendance of 124 scholars. Under the treaties of June 11, 1855, and June 9, 1863, these Indians receive limited annuities, &c., (from seven to nine installments due,) as follows: For beneficial objects, $6,000; support of schools, pay of teachers, boarding and clothing children, &c., $7,300, and salaries of head chief and two subordinate chiefs, $1,500. Employés of different kinds are also maintained, at a cost, after including the repairs on buildings, purchase of medicine, &c., of $15,500 per annum.

Shoshones and Bannocks.—These Indians, numbering 1,037, the former 516 and the latter 521, occupy a reservation in the southeastern part of the Territory, near Fort Hall, formerly a military post. This reservation was set apart by treaty of 1868 and Executive order of July 30, 1869, and contains 1,568,000 acres. The Shoshones on this reservation have no treaty with the Government. Both bands are generally quiet and peaceable, and cause but little trouble; are not disposed to engage in agriculture, and, with some assistance from the Government, depend upon hunting and fishing for subsistence. There is no school in operation on the reservation. Under the treaty of July 3, 1868, with the Shoshones and Bannocks, the Bannocks are entitled to limited annuities in clothing to the amount of $6,937, (twenty-seven installments due,) and for beneficial objects, $16,000, (seven installments due.) A physician, teacher, and other employés are also maintained for their benefit, at an expense to the Government of $6,800 per annum. Congress also appropriates annually for those Indians on the Fort Hall reservation, who have no treaty with the United States, and for other Indians in Southeastern Oregon, the sum of $40,000, one-half of which is expended for the benefit of those residing on this reservation.

Cœur d'Alênes, &c.—The Cœur d'Alênes, Spokanes, Kootenays, and Pend d'Oreilles, numbering about 2,000, have no treaty with the United States, but have a reservation of 256,000 acres set apart for their occupancy by Executive order of June 14, 1867, lying 30 or 40 miles north of the Nez Percés reservation. They are peaceable, have no annuities, receive no assistance from the Government, and are wholly self-sustaining. These Indians have never been collected upon a reservation nor brought under the immediate supervision of an agent. So long as their country shall remain unoccupied, and not in demand for settlement by the whites, it will scarcely be desirable to make a change in their location; but the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad, which will probably pass through or near their range, may make it expedient to concentrate them. At present they are largely under the influence of Catholic missionaries of the Cœur d'Alêne Mission.

COLORADO, NEW MEXICO, UTAH, ARIZONA, AND NEVADA.

The tribes residing in Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Arizona, and Nevada are divided as follows: In Colorado, about 3,800; New Mexico, 19,000; Utah, 10,000; Arizona, 25,000; and Nevada, 13,000.

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COLORADO.

The Indians residing in Colorado Territory are the Tabequache band of Utes, at the Los Pinos agency, numbering 3,000,and the Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah bands of the White River agency, numbering 800. They are native to the section which they now inhabit, and have a reservation of 14,784,000 acres in the western part of the Territory, set apart for their occupancy by treaty made with them in 1868. The two agencies above named are established on this reservation, the White River agency being in the northern part, on the river of that name, and the other in the southeastern part. This reservation is much larger than is necessary for the number of Indians located within its limits, and as valuable gold and silver mines have been, or are alleged to have been, discovered in the southern part of it, the discoveries being followed by the inevitable prospecting parties and miners, Congress, by act of April 23, 1872, authorized the Secretary of the Interior to enter into negotiations with the Utes for the extinguishment of their right to the south part of it. The proceedings of the commission appointed pursuant to the provisions of this act will be found under the appropriate title in another portion of this report. Notwithstanding the present failure of the efforts to this end, it is not doubted that the result will yet be secured; and inasmuch as trouble between the miners and Indians may occur at any time, the sooner the object is effected the better it will be for all concerned.

A few of these Indians, who have declined to remove to and remain upon the reservation, still roam in the eastern part of the Territory, frequently visiting Denver and its vicinity, and causing some annoyance to the settlers by their presence, but committing no acts of violence or extensive depredations. The Indians of Colorado have thus far shown but little interest in the pursuits of civilized life or in the education of their children. A school is in operation at the Northern or White River agency, with an attendance of 40 scholars. Steps are also being taken to open one at the Southern or Los Pinos agency. Under the treaties made with these Indians, October 7, 1863, and March 2, 1868, they are receiving limited annuities, &c., (from one to twenty-six installments due,) as follows: In goods, clothing, blankets, &c., $40,000, and in subsistence $40,000. Provision is also made for furnishing them with various employés, shops, iron and steel, &c., at an expense to the Government of $11,940.

NEW MEXICO.

The tribes residing and roaming within the limits of New Mexico are the Navajoes, the Mescalero, Gila, and Jicarilla bands of Apaches, the Muache, Capote, and Weeminuche bands of Utes, and the Pueblos.

Navajoes.—The Navajoes now number 9,114, an increase of 880 over last years' enumeration. Superintendent Pope considers this increase to be mainly due to the return, during the year, of a number who had been held in captivity by the Mexicans. They have a reservation of 3,328,000 acres in the northwestern part of New Mexico and northeastern part of Arizona, set apart for them by treaty of 1868. These Indians are natives of the section of the country where they are now located. Prior to 1864 no less than seven treaties had been made with these tribes, which were successively broken on their part, and that, with but one exception, before the Senate could take action on the question of their ratification. In 1864 the Navajoes were made captives by the military, and taken to

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the Bosque Redondo reservation, which had been set apart for the Mescalero Apaches, where they were for a time held as prisoners of war, and then turned over to this Department. After the treaty of 1868 had been concluded, they were removed to their present location, where they have, as a tribe, remained quiet and peaceable, many of them being engaged in agriculture and in raising sheep and goats. Of these they have large flocks, numbering 130,000 head, which supply them not only with subsistence but also with material from which they manufacture the celebrated, and, for warmth and durability, unequaled, Navajo blanket.* They also have a stock of 10,000 horses. These Indians are industrious, attend faithfully to their crops, and even put in a second crop when the first, as frequently happens, is destroyed by drought or frost. A point on the San Juan River about ninety miles from the present agency, and within the bounds of their reservation, has recently been selected for their farming operations, the valley of that river being far better adapted for this purpose than the portions of the reservation heretofore cultivated.

The reason for the non-occupation heretofore of this section of the reserve has been found in their dread of war-parties from the Utes, who also claim the country. A special agent has been appointed to take charge of the Indians who gather at this point. It is a matter of profound regret to the Department that on the 11th of June last James H. Miller, esq., agent for the Navajoes, while in the performance of duty connected with this very object, was surprised and murdered in his camp on the San Juan by two Ute Indians.

One school is in operation on the reservation, with an attendance of forty scholars. The Navajoes are receiving, under the provisions of their treaty of 1868, limited annuities, (six installments due,) in clothing, or material for clothing, $40,000, and in other beneficial objects, $14,000. Provision is also made for the employment of two teachers, at a cost to the Government of $2,000 per annum. Owing to the partial failure of their crops, from the causes already indicated, the Navajoes have for some years been partially subsisted, off and on, by the Government.

Mescalero Apaches.—These Indians, numbering about 830, are at present located—not, however, upon a defined reservation secured to them—near Fort Stanton, in the eastern part of the Territory, and range generally south of that point. Prior to 1864 they were located on the Bosque Redondo reservation, where they were quiet and peaceable until the Navajoes were removed to that place. Being unable to live in harmony with the newcomers, they fled from the reservation, and until quite recently have been more or less hostile. They are now living at peace with the whites and conducting themselves measurably well. They have no schools, care nothing apparently about the education of their children, and are not to any noticeable extent engaged in farming or in any pursuit of an industrial character. These Indians have no treaty with the United States, nor do they receive any annuities. They are, however, subsisted in part by the Government and are supplied with a limited quantity of clothing when necessary. In addition to the Mescaleros proper, Agent Curtis reports as being embraced in his agency other Indians, called by him Aguas Nuevos, 440; Lipans, 350, (probably from Texas;) and Southern Apaches, 310, whose proper home is no doubt upon the Tularosa reservation. These Indians, the agent

*The Navajo blankets are a wonder of patient workmanship, and often sell as high as $80, $100, and $150.

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remarks, came from the Comanche country to his agency at various dates during the past year.

Gila (sometimes called Southern) Apaches.—This tribe is composed of two bands, the Mimbres and Mogollons, and number about 1,200. They are warlike, and have for years been generally unfriendly to the Government. The citizens of Southern New Mexico, having long suffered from their depredatory acts, loudly demanded that they be removed, and, to comply with the wish of the people, as well as to prevent serious difficulties, and possibly war, it was a year or two since decided to provide the Indians with a reservation distant from their old home and there establish them. With a view to that end a considerable number of them were collected early last year at Cañada Alamosa. Subsequently, by Executive order dated November 9, 1871, a reservation was set apart for them with other roving bands of Apaches in the Tularosa Valley, to which place 450 of them are reported to have been removed during the present year by United States troops. These Indians, although removed against their will, were at first pleased with the change, but, after a short experience of their new home, became dissatisfied, and no small portion left the reservation to roam outside, disregarding the system of passes established. They bitterly object to the location as unhealthy, the climate being severe and the water bad. There is undoubtedly much truth in these complaints. They ask to be taken back to Cañada Alamosa, their old home, promising there to be peaceable and quiet. Of course nothing can be said of them favorable to the interests of education and labor. Such of these Indians as remain on the reservation are being fed by the Government. They have no treaty with the United States, nor do they receive annuities of any kind.

Jicarilla Apaches.—These Indians, numbering about 850, have for several years been located with the Muache Utes, about 650 in number, at the Cimarron agency, upon what is called "Maxwell's Grant," in Northeastern New Mexico. They have no treaty relations with the Government, nor have they any reservation set apart for them. Efforts were made some years ago to have them, with the Utes referred to, remove to the large Ute reservation in Colorado, but without success. The Cimarron agency, however, has lately been discontinued, and these Apaches will, if it can be effected without actual conflict, be removed to the Mescalero agency at Fort Stanton. Four hundred Jicarilla Apaches are also reported as being at the Tierra Amarilla agency. The Jicarillas have heretofore supported themselves by hunting, with such assistance as this Department has been able, without specific appropriations, to render them.

Muache, Weeminuche, and Capote Utes.—These bands, the Muache band, numbering about 650, heretofore at the Cimarron agency, and the other two bands, numbering 870, at the Abiquiu agency, are all parties to the treaty made with the several bands of Utes in 1868. It has been desired to have these Indians remove to their proper reservation in Colorado, but all efforts to this end have thus far proved futile. The discontinuance of the Cimarron agency may have the effect to cause the Muaches to remove either to that reservation or to the Abiquiu agency, now located at Tierra Amarilla, in the northwestern part of the Territory. These three bands have generally been peaceable and friendly to the whites. Recently, however, some of them have shown a disposition to be troublesome, but no serious difficulty is apprehended. None of them appear disposed to work for a subsistence, preferring to live by the chase and on the bounty of the Government; nor do they show any inclination or desire to have their children educated and taught

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the habits and customs of civilized life. Declining to remove to and locate permanently upon the reservation set apart for the Utes in Colorado, they receive no annuities and participate in none of the benefits provided in the treaties of 1863 and 1868 with the several bands of Ute Indians referred to under the head of "Colorado."

Pueblos.—The Pueblos, so named because they live in villages, number 7,683. They have 439,664 acres of land confirmed to them by act of Congress of December 22, 1858, the same consisting of approved claims under old Spanish grants. They have no treaty with the United States and receive but little aid from the Government. During the past two years efforts have been made, and are still being continued, to secure the establishment of schools in all the villages of the Pueblos, for the instruction of their children in the English language. Five such schools are now being conducted for their benefit.

The history of the Pueblos is an interesting one. They are the remains of a once powerful people, and in habits and modes of life are still clearly distinguished from all other aborigines of the continent. The Spanish invaders found them living generally in towns and cities. They are so described by Spanish historians as far back as 1540. They early revolted, though without success, against Spanish rule, and in the struggle many of their towns were burned and much loss of life and property occasioned. It would seem, however, that, in addition to the villagers, there were others, at that time living, dispersed, whose reduction to Pueblos was determined upon and made the subject of a decree by Charles V of Spain, in 1546, in order chiefly, as declared, to their being instructed in the Catholic faith. Under the Spanish government schools were established at the villages, the Christian religion was introduced and impressed upon the people, and the rights of property thoroughly protected. By all these means a high degree of civilization was secured, which was maintained until after the establishment of Mexican independence, when, from want of government care and support, decay followed, and the Pueblos measurably deteriorated, down to the time when the authority of the United States was extended over that country; still they are a remarkable people, noted for their sobriety, industry, and docility. They have few wants, and are simple in their habits and moral in their lives. They are, indeed, scarcely to be considered Indians in the sense traditionally attached to that word, and, but for their residence upon reservations patented to these bands in confirmation of ancient Spanish grants, and their continued tribal organization, might be regarded as a part of the ordinary population of the country. There are now nineteen villages of these Indians in New Mexico. Each village has a distinct and organized government, with its governor and other officers, all of whom are elected annually by the people, except the *cacique*, a sort of high priest, who holds his office during life. Though nominally Catholics in religion, it is thought that their real beliefs are those of their ancestors in the days of Montezuma. A much-vexed question affecting the peace and prosperity of this people remains to be settled, and, it is hoped, will be determined without unnecessary delay, namely, whether they are citizens of the United States, or Indians, to whom the law of 1834, respecting trade and intercourse with Indian tribes, is applicable. Chief Justice Slough, of the United States first judicial district of the Territory of New Mexico, decided, in 1867, that their status was that of citizens. This decision will be found contained in Document No. 59, accompanying the annual report of this Office for 1867, page 217.

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UTAH.

The tribes residing wholly or in part within the limits of Utah are the Northwestern, Western, and Goship bands of Shoshones; the Weber, Yampa, Elk Mountain, and Uintah bands of Utes; the Timpanagos, the San Pitches, the Pah-Vents, the Piedes, and She-be-rechers, all, with the exception of the Shoshones, speaking the Ute language, and being native to the country inhabited by them.

Northwestern, Western, and Goship Shoshones.—These three bands of Shoshones, numbering together about 3,000, have treaties made with the Government in 1863. No reservations were provided to be set apart for them by the terms of said treaties, the only provision for their benefit being the agreement on the part of the United States to furnish them with articles, to a limited extent and for a limited term, suitable to their wants as hunters or herdsmen. Having no reservations, but little can be done for their advancement. They live in Northwestern Utah and Northeastern Nevada, and are generally inclined to be industrious, many of them gaining a livelihood by working for the white settlers, while others cultivate small tracts of land on their own account. Under the treaties referred to, the sum of $5,000 is appropriated annually for the Northwestern bands, $5,000 for the Western bands, and $1,000 for the Goship bands. These items are to be appropriated for eleven years from the present time. The money is expended for the benefit of the Indians, in accordance with the terms of the treaties.

The Weber Utes, numbering about 300, live in the vicinity of Salt Lake City, and subsist by hunting, fishing and begging. The Timpanagos, numbering about 500, live south of Salt Lake City, and live by hunting and fishing. The San Pitches, numbering about 300, live, with the exception of some who have gone to the Uintah Valley reservation, in the country south and east of the Timpanagos, and subsist by hunting and fishing. The Pah-Vents number about 1,200, and occupy the territory south of the Goships, cultivate small patches of ground, but live principally by hunting and fishing. The Yampa Utes, Piedes, Pi-Utes, Elk Mountain Utes, and She-be-rechers live in the eastern and southern parts of the Territory. They number, as nearly as can be estimated, 5,200; do not cultivate the soil, but subsist by hunting and fishing, and at times by depredating in a small way upon the white settlers. They are warlike and migratory in their habits, carrying on a petty warfare pretty much all the time with the southern Indians. These bands of Utes have no treaties with the United States; they receive no annuities, and but very little assistance from the Government.

The Uintah Utes, numbering 800, are now residing upon a reservation of 2,039,040 acres in Uintah Valley, in the northeastern corner of the Territory, set apart for the occupancy of the Indians in Utah by Executive order of October 3, 1861, and by act of Congress of May 5, 1864. This reservation comprises some of the best farming land in Utah, and is of sufficient extent to maintain all the Indians in the Territory. Some of the Indians located here show a disposition to engage in agriculture, though most of them still prefer the chase to labor. No steps have yet been taken to open a school on the reservation. The Uintah Utes have no treaty with the United States, but an appropriation averaging about $10,000 has been annually made for their civilization and improvement since 1863.

In respect to the Indians of Utah it may be said generally that the time will soon come when they must, in the interest of peace and settlement, be constrained to go upon the Uintah reservation, or such

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other reservation as shall be set apart for them by Executive order or congressional action, and be strictly held there by military force, should that be found necessary. It is even a fair question whether the present condition of things should be allowed to continue through another season.

ARIZONA.

The tribes residing in the Territory of Arizona are the Pimas and Maricopas, Papagoes, Mohaves, Moquis, and Orivas Pueblos, Yumas, Yavapais, Hualapais, and different bands of the Apaches. All are native to the districts occupied by them, respectively.

Pimas and Maricopas.—These, said to have been in former years "Village" or "Pueblo" Indians, number 4,342, and occupy a reservation of 64,000 acres set apart for them under the act of February 28, 1859, and located in the central part of the Territory, on the Gila River. They are, and always have been, peaceful, and loyal to the Government; are considerably advanced, according to a rude form of civilization, and, being industrious, and engaged quite successfully whenever the conditions of soil and climate are favorable, in farming operations, are nearly self-sustaining. The relations of these bands with the neighboring whites are, however, very unfavorable to their interests, and the condition of affairs is fast growing worse. The difficulty arises out of the fact of the use, and, probably, the improvident use, by the whites above them, of the water of the Gila River, by which they are deprived of all means of irrigating their lands. Much dissatisfaction is manifested on this account, and the result is, so far, that many of the Indians have left the reservation and gone to Salt River Valley, where they are making a living by tilling the soil, not, however, without getting into trouble at this point also with the settlers.

It is seriously in contemplation by the Department to secure their removal to the Indian Territory. Before, however, any authority or appropriation for this purpose is asked from Congress, the minds of the Indians will be influenced to desire the change. Instructions to this effect have been given to the agent and superintendent in charge.

The Pimas and Maricopas are greatly interested in the education of their children. Two schools are in operation on the reservation, with an attendance of 105 scholars. These tribes have no treaty with the United States, and receive but little assistance from the Government.

Papagoes.—These Indians, numbering about 5,000, are of the same class, in some respects, as the Pueblos in New Mexico, living in villages, cultivating the soil, and raising stock for a support. They have no reservation set apart for their occupancy, but inhabit the southeastern part of the Territory. Many of them have embraced Christianity, and they are generally well-behaved, quiet, and peaceable. They manifest a strong desire to have their children educated, and steps to this end have been taken by the Department. These Indians have no treaty relations with the United States, and receive no assistance from the Government. The expediency of assigning to the Papagoes a reservation, and concentrating them where they can be brought within the direct care and control of the Government, is under consideration by the Department. There seems to be no reason to doubt that, if so established and once supplied with implements and stock, they would become in a short time not only self-sustaining, but prosperous. It was in contemplation years ago to set apart a reservation for them at San Xavier, so as to include

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the venerable church built there by their ancestors, and it may yet be advisable and practicable to establish them at that point.

Mohaves.—These Indians have a reservation of 75,000 acres, located on the Colorado River, and set apart for them and other tribes in the vicinity of said river, under the act of March 3, 1865. The Mohaves number about 4,000, of whom only 828 are on the reservation, the rest either roaming at large or being fed at other reservations in the Territory. An irrigating canal has been built for them at great expense, but farming operations have not as yet proved very successful. Over 1,100 acres, however, are being cultivated by the Indians. The crops consist of corn, melons, and pumpkins. These Indians show but little progress in civilization. The parents objecting to the education of their children, no schools have been put in operation on the reservation, as they could be conducted only on a compulsory system. The Mohaves have no treaty stipulations with the United States, but they are partly subsisted and are largely assisted in their farming operations from the general incidental fund of the Territory.

Yumas.—These Indians number probably 2,000. They inhabit the country near the mouth of the Colorado River, but belong to the reservation occupied by the Mohaves. They refuse, however, to remove to the reservation, and gain a scanty subsistence by planting and by cutting wood for steamers plying on the river. Many of them remain about Arizona City, performing menial services for the whites, and gratifying their inveterate passion for gambling. They have no treaty with the United States, and receive but little assistance from the Government.

Hualapais.—These Indians, numbering about 1,500, inhabit the country near the Colorado River, north of the Mohaves, ranging a considerable distance into the interior. They have been and still are more or less hostile. Those who are quiet and peaceable are, with members of other bands of Indians, being fed by the Government at Camps McDowell, Beal's Spring, and Date Creek.

Yavapais and Apaches.—These Indians are estimated to number from 8,000 to 12,000, the lower estimate being the more reasonable. Their ranging grounds are in the central, northern, and eastern parts of the Territory. Most of them have long been hostile to the Government, committing numerous robberies and murders. Earnest efforts have been made during the past year to settle them on reservations, three of which, viz, Camp Apache, Camp Grant, and Camp Verde, were set apart for their occupancy by Executive order, dated November 9, 1871. These efforts, however, have not resulted very successfully, the Indians occasionally coming upon the reservations in large numbers, but leaving without permission, and, indeed, defiantly, whenever so disposed, oftentimes renewing their depredations before their supplies of Government rations were exhausted. Many of the bands of this tribe (if it can be called a tribe, habits, physical structure, and language all pointing to a great diversity in origin among the several bands) are seemingly incorrigible, and will hardly be brought to cease their depredations and massacres except by the application of military force. Such as remain on the reservations set apart for them are being subsisted and cared for by the Government; the others have now, as this Office understands from the dispatches of the department commander, been turned over to the military, to be dealt with by that branch of the service. For further particulars respecting these Indians, reference is made to the accompanying reports of General O. O. Howard, special commissioner; of

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Superintendent Bendell, and of the agents in charge of the reservations set apart for the Apaches.

NEVADA.

The tribes residing in Nevada are Pah-Utes, Pi-Utes, Washoes, Shoshones, and Bannocks, and are native to the districts inhabited by them respectively.

Pah-Utes.—These Indians, numbering about 6,000, inhabit the western part of the State. Two reservations have been set apart for them, one known as the Walker River, the other as the Pyramid Lake reservation, containing each 320,000 acres. These Indians are quiet and friendly to the whites, are very poor, and live chiefly upon fish, game, seeds, and nuts, with such assistance as the Government from time to time renders them. They show considerable disposition to labor; and those on the reservations, especially the Walker River reservation, are cultivating small patches of ground. The Pyramid Lake reservation affords, in addition, excellent fishing, and the surrounding settlements a ready market for the catch, over and above what the Indians require for their own consumption.

No schools have been established for these Indians. They have no treaty relations with the Government, and receive no annuities, but are assisted as much as possible from the small amount of $15,000 annually appropriated for the service in Nevada. This sum has proved inadequate to properly provide for the Indians in this State.

Pi-Utes.—The Pi-Utes, numbering probably 2,500, inhabit the southeastern part of the State. They have no reservation set apart for them, nor have they any treaty with the United States. They roam about at will, are very destitute, and obtain a living principally by pilfering from the whites, although a few of them are engaged in a small way in farming. But very little can be done for these Indians by the Government in their present unsettled condition. They should be brought upon one of the reservations set apart for the Indians in Nevada, or upon the Uintah reservation in Utah, where they could receive suitable care and proper instruction in the arts of civilized life.

Washoes.—These Indians, numbering about 500, are a poor, miserable, and debauched people, and spend most of their time among the white settlements, where they gain some supplies of food and clothing by menial services. They have no reservation and no treaty, are not in charge of any agent of the Government, and vice and disease are rapidly carrying them away.

Shoshones.—The Shoshones are a portion of the Northwestern, Western, and Goship bands referred to under the head of "Utah." Those roaming or residing in the eastern part of Nevada number about 2,000. The remarks made respecting their brethren in Utah will equally apply to them.

Bannocks.—The Bannocks roaming in the northeastern part of the State number, probably, 1,500, and are doubtless a portion of the people of that name ranging in Eastern Oregon and Southern Idaho. They have no treaty with the Government nor any reservation set apart for them, and are not in charge of any United States agent. They should, if possible, be located upon the Fort Hall reservation in Idaho, where some steps could be taken to advance them in civilization.

THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

The Indians on the Pacific Slope are divided as follows: In Washington Territory, about 14,000; in Oregon, 12,000; in California, 22,000.

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WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

The tribes residing in Washington Territory are the Nisqually, Puyallup, and other confederate tribes; the D'Wamish and other allied bands: the Makahs; the S'Klallams; the Qui-nai-elts, and Qui-leh-utes: the Yakamas; the Chehalis, and other allied tribes; and the Colville, Spokanes, Cœur d'Alênes, Okanagans, and others.

Nisqually, Puyallup, and others.—These Indians, numbering about 1,200, have three reservations containing, as per treaty of 1854, 26,776 acres, situated on the Nisqually and Puyallup Rivers, and on an island in Puget Sound. Some of these Indians are engaged in farming, and raise considerable wheat, also potatoes and other vegetables. Many are employed by the farmers in their vicinity, while others still are idle and shiftless, spending their time wandering from place to place. One school is in operation on the Puyallup reservation, with an attendance of eleven scholars. Under the treaty of December 26, 1854, they are to receive annually for a limited period, (two installments due,) $1,000 in beneficial objects; and are furnished with an agricultural and industrial school, at a cost of $1,500 to the Government, and also with teachers, physician, farmer, and other employés, at an expense of $6,700 per annum.

D'Wamish and others.—The D'Wamish and other allied tribes number 3,600, and have five reservations, containing in all 41,716 acres, set apart by treaty made with them in 1855, and located at as many points on Puget Sound. Many of these Indians, particularly those residing on the Lummi reservation, are industrious farmers, raising all the produce necessary for their support, and owning a large number of cattle, horses, hogs, &c.; while others are either employed by the neighboring white farmers or engaged in lumbering on their own account. They are generally Christianized, most of them members of the Catholic Church. One school, with 57 scholars, is in operation on the Tulalip reservation, where all the Government buildings are located. This school has had a remarkable degree of success, as reported by the agent and by disinterested visitors. Under the treaty of January 22, 1855, made with these bands, they are to receive annually for a limited number of years, in beneficial objects, $6,000, (two installments due, after which they become entitled to $4,000 annually for five years,) are supplied with an agricultural and industrial school, at an expense of $3,000 per annum, and are also to be provided with certain employés and shops, the salaries and support of which cost the Government annually $5,100.

Makahs.—These Indians number 604, and have a reservation of 12,800 acres set apart by treaty made with them in 1855, and located at the extreme northwest corner of the Territory. They are a bold, hardy race, not inclined to till the soil for a support, but depending principally upon fishing and the taking of fur-seal for their livelihood. One school is in operation among them, with an attendance of 16 scholars. Under the treaty of January 31, 1855, they receive for a certain number of years (seven installments due) $1,000 in beneficial objects, and are supplied with an agricultural and industrial school, at a cost of $2,500 annually, and with certain employés and shops, the salaries and support of which cost the Government $5,100 per annum.

S'Klallams.—These Indians, numbering 919, have a reservation of 4,000 acres, set apart by treaty made with them in 1855, and located on what is known as "Hood's Canal." Some of them are engaged, in a small way, in farming, and others are employed in logging for the neighboring saw-mills. Their condition generally is such that their advance

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ment in civilization must necessarily be slow. A school has been established on the reservation, and is attended by 22 scholars. Under the treaty made with these Indians January 26, 1855, appropriations are made annually, for their benefit, as follows: For beneficial objects, $2,400, (two installments due, after which they become entitled to $1,600 annually, for five years;) for support of an agricultural and industrial school, including pay of teachers, $2,500; for the employment of certain mechanics and laborers, $4,600, and for the support of shops, $500. These benefits are to continue for twenty years from the date of the treaty.

Qui-nai-elts, Qui-leh-utes, Hohs, and Quits.—These Indians number 520, and have a reservation of 25,600 acres in the extreme eastern part of the Territory, and almost wholly isolated from white settlements, set apart under a treaty made with them July 1, 1855. But one of the four tribes mentioned, the Qui-nai-elts, live upon the reservation; the others reside at different points along the coast, northward from the reservation. These declare that they never agreed to sell their country, and that they never knowingly signed any treaty disposing of their right to it. The bottom-land on the reservation is heavily timbered, and a great deal of labor is required to clear it; but, when cleared, it produces good crops. Many of the Indians, though in the main fish-eaters, (the Qui-nai-elt River furnishing them with salmon in great abundance,) are cultivating small patches, and raise sufficient vegetables for their own use. One school is in operation on the reservation, with an attendance of 15 scholars. Under the treaty referred to, appropriations are made annually, for the benefit of these Indians, as follows: For beneficial objects, $1,000, (two installments due, after which they are to receive $700 annually for five years;) for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, and pay of teacher, $2,500; for the employment of a blacksmith, farmer, carpenter, and physician, $4,100, and for the support of shops, $500. These appropriations, with the exception of the first, are to be made for twenty years from the date of the treaty.

Yakamas.—The Yakamas number 3,000, and have a reservation in the southern part of the Territory, containing 783,360 acres set apart for them by treaty of June 9, 1855. These Indians belong to numerous bands, confederated under the title of Yakamas. Many of them, under the able management of their present agent, have become noticeably advanced in civilization, and are good farmers or skilled mechanics. The manual-labor school at the Yakama agency has been a complete success, and of incalculable benefit in imparting to the children a practical knowledge of farming and of the different mechanical arts. Their principal wealth is in horses, of which they own 12,000. The fact that the reservation for these Indians is located east of the Cascade Mountains, away from all contact with the whites, has doubtless tended, in a great measure, to make this what it is—the model agency on the Pacific slope; though to this result the energy and devotion of Agent Wilbur have greatly contributed. Churches have been built on the reservation, which are well attended, the services being conducted by native preachers. There are at present two schools, with an attendance of 44 scholars. Under the provisions of the treaty made with these Indians in 1855, appropriations, to continue for a limited number of years, are made annually for their benefit, as follows: For beneficial objects, $6,000, (two installments due, after which they are to receive $4,000 annually for five years;) for the support of schools, pay of teachers, purchase of books, &c., $4,700; for employés of different kinds, $12,600; for keeping in repair shops, mills, hospitals, and agency-build-

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ings, &c., $1,600; and for salary of head chief, $500. These appropriations, with the exception of the first item, are to continue twenty years from the date of the treaty.

Chehalis and others, remnants of tribes, and parties to no treaty with the Government.—These Indians number about 600, and have a reservation of 4,322 acres in the eastern part of the Territory, set apart for them by Executive order of July 8, 1864. A considerable portion of the land in this reservation is excellent for agricultural purposes, and quite extensive crops are being raised by the Indians of the Chehalis tribe. None of the other tribes for whom the reservation was intended reside upon it, declining to do so for the reason that they do not recognize it as their own, and fear to prejudice their claims to other lands by so doing.

All these Indians have horses and cattle in abundance. They are industrious, and being good field-hands, those of them who do not farm on their own account, find ready employment from the surrounding farmers, their services always commanding the highest wages. Having no treaty relations with the Government, no direct appropriations are made for their benefit. They, however, receive some assistance from the general incidental fund of the Territory. The Indians herein referred to as not living upon the reservation, are of the Cowlitz, Chinook, Shoalwater Bay, and Humboldt tribes. They profess to desire a home at the mouth of the Humboldt and Chinoose Rivers, where they originated.

Colville and other tribes.—These Indians, numbering 3,349, occupy the northeastern portion of the Territory. They have no treaty relations with the Government, and, until the present year, have had no reservation set apart for them. They are now, however, to be established, under an order of the President, of July 2, 1872, in the general section of the Territory where they now are, upon a tract which is bounded on the south and east by the Columbia River, on the west by the Okinakane River, and on the north by British Columbia. The tribes for whom this reservation is designed are known as Colvilles, Okinakanes, San Poels, Lake Spokanes, Cœur d'Alênes, Calispells, and Methows. Some of these Indians, however, have settled upon valuable tracts of land, and have made extensive improvements, while others, to a considerable number, have begun farming in a small way at various points within the district from which it is proposed to remove their respective tribes. It is doubtful whether these individuals will voluntarily remove to the reservation referred to, which is some distance west of their present location. It is proposed, therefore, to allow such as are engaged in farming to remain where they are, if they so desire. Owing to the influx of whites into the country thus claimed or occupied by these Indians, many of them have been crowded out, and some of them have had their own unquestionable improvements forcibly wrested from them. This for a time during the past summer caused considerable trouble, and serious difficulties were apprehended; but thus far peace has been preserved by a liberal distribution among them of agricultural implements, seeds, blankets, &c. No funds are appropriated specially for these Indians, such supplies and presents as are given them being furnished from the general incidental fund of the Territory.

OREGON.

The tribes residing in Oregon are the Umatillas, Cayuses, Walla-Wallas, Wascoes, Molels, Chasta Scotans, Coosas, Alseas, Klamath, Modocs, and Wul-pah-pee Snakes, besides numerous other small bands.

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They are all native to the country. On account of the great number of small tribes and bands in this State, the number of tribes and bands parties to the same treaty being in some cases as high as ten or fifteen, these Indians will be treated of, and the remarks concerning them will be made, under the heads of the agencies at which they are respectively located.

Umatilla agency.—The tribes located at this agency are the Umatillas, Cayuses, and a portion of the Walla-Wallas, and number 837. They have a reservation of 512,000 acres, situated in the northeastern part of the State, set apart for them by treaty of June 9, 1855. This reservation is very fertile, and, as usual in such cases, has attracted the cupidity of the whites. A proposition was made last year, under the authority of Congress, to have the Indians take land in severalty, or sell and remove to some other reservation. The Indians, however, in the exercise of their treaty rights, refused to accede to this proposition. These Indians are successfully engaged in agricultural operations, are nearly self-supporting, and may be considered, comparatively speaking, wealthy. It is gratifying to state that the introduction of whisky by whites upon this reservation, and its sale to the Indians, has, during the last year, received a decided check through the vigilance of Agent Cornoyer in causing the arrest and trial of four citizens for a violation of the law in this respect. All the parties charged were convicted, and are now in prison. This is especially worthy of note, from the fact that it is always exceedingly difficult to obtain convictions for such dealing with Indians in any section of the country. There is one school in operation on the reservation, with an attendance of 27 scholars. A manual-labor school is also very much needed. Under the treaty of 1855, appropriations are being made annually for the benefit of these Indians, as follows: For beneficial objects, $4,000; for the salaries and subsistence of certain employés, including a physician and teachers, $11,200; for the purchase of tools, medicines, books, and stationery for schools, repairs of buildings, &c., $3,000; and for salary of each of the head chiefs of the three tribes named, $500. These benefits are to continue for seven years from date.

Warm Springs agency.—The Indians at this agency, known as the "Confederated tribes and bands of Indians in Middle Oregon," comprise seven bands of the Walla-Walla and Wasco tribes, numbering 626. They have a reservation of 1,024,000 acres, located in the central part of the State, set apart for them by the treaty of June 25, 1855. Though there is but little really good land in this reservation, many of the Indians, by reason of their industry, have succeeded measurably in their farming operations, and may be considered as self-sustaining. In morals they have greatly improved, so that polygamy, the buying and selling of wives, gambling, and drunkenness have ceased to be common among them, as in the past. There are some, however, who are disposed to wander off the reservation, and lead a vagabond life. But little advancement has been made in education among these Indians. One school is in operation at the agency, with an attendance of 51 scholars. Under the treaty made with these bands in 1855, they receive an annuity, in beneficial objects, for a limited period, of $4,000, (two installments still due,) after which they are entitled to $2,000 annually, for five years. Employés are also maintained for their benefit, at an annual expense of $9,100. The head chief is paid $500 per annum by the Government.

Grand Ronde agency.—The Indians at this agency comprise the Molalla, Clackama, Calapooia, Molel, Umpqua, Rogue River, and other bands,

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seventeen in all, with a total population of 870. The reservation upon which these bands are located, is in the northwestern part of the State. It contains 69,120 acres, and was set apart for their occupation by treaty of January 22, 1855, with the Molallas, Clackamas, &c., and by Executive order of June 30, 1857. Some portions of this reservation are well adapted to grain-raising, though much of it is rough and heavily timbered. An allotment of land in severalty has been directed to be made, much to the gratification and encouragement of the tribes. These Indians are inclined to industry, and show commendable zeal in cultivating their farms, growing crops which compare favorably with those of their white neighbors. Their customs and habits of life also exhibit a marked improvement. One school is in operation, with an attendance of 50 scholars. Under the treaty of January 22, 1855, with the Molallas, Clackamas, &c., a limited annuity (two installments still due) of $5,500 in beneficial objects is provided for the bands parties to that treaty. By the treaty made with the Molels, December 21, 1855, provision is made for a manual-labor school for the benefit of that tribe, at an annual expense to the Government of $3,000. The treaty of November 29, 1854, with the Umpquas and Calapooias provided for a limited annuity (two installments still due) in beneficial objects of $1,000, and for salary of teacher, purchase of books, &c., at an expense to the Government of $1,450 per annum. The Cow Creek Band of Umpquas have a limited annuity of $550, (one installment still due,) in blankets, clothing, &c., by treaty of September 19, 1853; and the Rogue River band, under treaty of September 10, 1853, also a limited annuity of $3,000, (two installments still due,) in blankets, clothing, farming utensils, and stock.

Siletz agency.—The Indians at this agency are the Chasta Scotons and fragments of fourteen other bands, called generally Coast tribes, numbering altogether about 2,500. These Indians, including those at the Alsea sub-agency, have a reservation of 1,100,800 acres set apart for them by treaty of August 11, 1855, which treaty, however, has never been ratified, although the reservation is occupied by the Indians. They were for a long time much averse to labor for a support; but recently they have shown more disposition to follow agriculture, although traditionally accustomed to rely chiefly upon fish for food. Many already have their farms well fenced and stocked, with good, comfortable dwellings and out-houses erected thereon. There is no reason why they should not, in time, become a thoroughly prosperous people. The failure to make allotments of land in severalty, for which surveys were commenced in 1871, has been a source of much uneasiness to the Indians, and has tended to weaken their confidence in the good intentions of the Government. One school is in operation on the reservation, with an attendance of 20 scholars. None of the tribes or bands at this agency have any treaty relations with the United States, unless it may be a few members of the Rogue River band, referred to under the head of the Grand Ronde agency. All the assistance rendered these Indians is out of funds appropriated for the general incidental expenses of the service in Oregon.

Alsea sub-agency.—The Indians at this sub-agency are the Alseas, Coosas, Sinselaus, and a band of Umpquas, numbering in all 300, and are located within the limits of the reservation referred to under the head of the Siletz agency. The remarks made about the Indians at the Siletz agency will generally apply to the Indians of this sub-agency. The Coosas, Sinselaus, and Umpquas are making considerable advancement in agriculture, and, had they advantages of instruction, would rapidly acquire a proficiency in the simpler mechanical branches of industry. The Al-

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seas are not so tractable, and exhibit but little desire for improvement. All the assistance they receive from the Government is supplied out of the limited amount appropriated for the general incidental expenses of the service in Oregon.

Klamath agency.—The Indians belonging to this agency are the Klamaths, and Modocs, and the Yahooskin, and Wal-pah-pee bands of Snakes, numbering altogether about 4,000, of whom only 1,018 are reported at the agency. They have a reservation containing 768,000 acres, set apart for them by the treaty of October 14, 1864, and by Executive order of March 14, 1871, situated in the extreme southern portion of the State. This reservation is not well adapted to agriculture. The climate is cold and uncertain, and the crops are consequently liable to be destroyed by frosts. It is, however, a good grazing country. Although this reservation is, comparatively speaking, a new one, the Indians located upon it are making commendable progress, both in farming operations and in lumbering. A part of the Modocs, who belong by treaty to this agency, and who were at one time located upon the reservation, have, on account of their troubles with the Klamaths—due principally to the overbearing disposition of the latter—left the agency and refuse to return to it. They desire to locate upon a small reservation by themselves. Under the circumstances, they should be permitted to do this, or else be allowed to select a tract on the Malheur reservation. There is no school at present in operation for these Indians. Under treaty of October 14, 1864, with the Klamaths, &c., appropriations for their benefit are being made for a limited number of years, as follows: For beneficial objects, $5,000, (three installments still due, after which they become entitled to $3,000 annually for five years;) for keeping in repair the mills, shops, and buildings, $1,000; for purchase of tools, materials for mills and shops, and books and stationery for school, $1,500; and for salaries and subsistence of various employés, including physician and teachers, $9,600. The Wal-pah-pee band of Snakes, under the treaty made with that band August 12, 1865, have a limited annuity (nine installments still due) in beneficial objects of $1,200.

Malheur reservation.—This reservation set apart by Executive order of September 12, 1872, is situated in the southeastern part of the State. Upon this it is the intention of the Department eventually to locate all the roving and straggling bands in Eastern and Southeastern Oregon, which can be induced to settle there. As no funds are at the disposal of the Department with which to make the necessary improvements, and to provide temporary subsistence for Indians removed, the work has not yet been fairly commenced. The Indians who should be collected upon this reservation are now a constant source of annoyance to the white settlers. They hang about the settlements and military posts, begging and stealing, and unless some prompt measures be taken to bring them under the care and control of an agent of the Government, serious trouble may result at any time. Congress should make the necessary appropriation during the coming session to maintain an agent for these Indians, to erect the agency buildings, and to provide subsistence for such as may be collected and remain upon the reservation.

Indians not upon reservations.—There are a number of Indians, probably not less than 3,000, "renegades," and others of roving habits, who have no treaty relations with the Government, and are not in charge of any agent. The tribal names of some of these are the Clatsops, Nestucals, Tillamooks, Nehalims, Snakes, and Nez Percés. The "renegades," such in fact and so called, roam on the Columbia River, and are of consid-

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erable annoyance to the agents at Warm Springs and Umatilla; others, the Snakes, 200 in number, are upon the edge of the Grande Ronde reservation. These live by hunting and fishing, and profess to desire to have lands allotted to them, and a school provided for their children. The Nez Percés, belonging in Idaho, to the estimated number of 200, are found in Wallowa Valley, in the eastern part of the State. They claim that they were not parties to the treaty with the Nez Percés tribe years ago; that the valley in which they live has always belonged to them, and they strenuously oppose its settlement by the whites.

CALIFORNIA.

The tribes in California are the Ukie, Pitt River, Wylackie, Concon, Redwood, Humboldt, Hoonselton, Miscott, Siah, Tule, Tejon, Coahuila, King's River, and various other bands and tribes, including the "Mission Indians," all being native to the country.

Round Valley agency.—The Indians belonging to this agency are the Ukies, Concons, Pitt Rivers, Wylackies, and Redwoods, numbering in all 1,700. The number has been increased during the past year by bringing in 1,040 Indians collected in Little Lake and other valleys. A reservation containing 31,683 acres has been set apart per act of April 8, 1864, and Executive order of March 30, 1870, in the western and northern part of the State, for these Indians, and for such others as may be induced to locate thereon. The lands in the reservation are very fertile, and the climate admits of a widely varied growth of crops. More produce being raised than is necessary for the subsistence of the Indians, the proceeds derived from the sale of the surplus are used in purchasing stock and work animals, and for the further improvement of the reservation. Several of the Indians are engaged in cultivating gardens, while others work as many as twenty-five or thirty acres on their own account.

The Indians on this reservation are uniformly quiet and peaceable, notwithstanding that they are much disturbed by the white trespassers. Suits, by direction of the Department, were commenced against such trespassers, but without definite results as yet, the Attorney-General having directed the United States district attorney to suspend proceedings. Of this reservation the Indian Department has in actual possession and under fence only about 4,000 acres, the remainder being in the possession of settlers, all clamorous for breaking up the reservation and driving the Indians out. Superintendent Whiting suggests that legislation be had by Congress in the matter without delay.

The Indians at this reservation have shown no especial disposition to have their children educated, and no steps were taken to that end until in the summer of 1871, when a school was commenced. There is now one school in operation, with an attendance of 110 scholars. These Indians have no treaties with the Government, and such assistance as is rendered them in the shape of clothing, &c., is from the money appropriated for the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in the State.

Hoopa Valley agency.—The Indians belonging to this agency are the Humboldts, Hoonsoltons, Miscolts, Siahs, and several other bands, numbering 725.

A reservation was set apart per act of April 8, 1864, for these and such other Indians in the northern part of the State as might be induced to settle thereon. This reservation is situated in the northwestern part of the State, on both sides of the Trinity River, and contains 38,400 acres. As a rule, sufficient is raised on the reservation to supply the wants of the Indians. These Indians are quiet and peaceable, and are not disposed to labor on the reservation in common, but will work

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industriously when allowed to do so on their own individual account. One school is in operation on the reservation, with an attendance of 74 scholars. Having no treaty relations with the United States, and, consequently, no regular annuities appropriated for their benefit, the general incidental fund of the State is used so far as may be necessary, and so far as the amount appropriated will admit, to furnish assistance in the shape of clothing, agricultural implements, seeds, &c. Besides these, their agent has a general supervisory control of certain Klamath Indians, who live adjacent to the reservation and along the banks of the Klamath River. These formerly belonged to a reservation bearing their name, which was, years ago, abandoned in consequence of the total destruction of agency buildings and improvements by flood. They now support themselves chiefly by hunting and fishing, and by cultivating small patches in grain and vegetables. It is recommended by the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for California that the Hoopa Valley reservation be extended so as to include these Indians.

Tule River farm or agency.—The Indians located at this point are the Tules and Manaches, numbering 374. About sixty miles from the agency reside several hundred King's River Indians, who are in a wretched and destitute condition. They desire to be attached to the agency, and have in the past received occasional supplies of food from it.

The agency is located in the central part of the State, and consists of a farm of 1,280 acres, leased from T. P. Maden, at an annual rental of $1,920, with about 500 acres of Government land adjoining. This land is very productive, but the drought prevailing generally for several years past in that section of the State has rendered the crops almost entire failures. In my opinion the farm now leased from Mr. Maden should be purchased by the Government, or another location should be selected for the Indians located at this agency, in order that improvements necessary to be made in the successful prosecution of farming operations may be made upon Government land, or land owned by the Indians, instead of upon private property. These Indians are gradually improving; are quite proficient in all kinds of farm-work, and show a good disposition to cultivate the soil on their own account. There is one school in operation at the Tule River farm, with an attendance of 37 scholars. Assistance is on occasion rendered these Indians out of the general incidental fund of the State.

Indians not on reservations.—In addition to the Indians located at the three agencies named, there are probably not less than 20,000, including the Mission Indians, so called, the Coahuilas, Owen's River, and others in the southern part of the State and those on the Klamath, Trinity, Scott, and Salmon Rivers, in the northern part. The Mission Indians, having been for the past century under the Catholic missions established on the California coast, are tolerably well advanced in agriculture, and compare favorably with the most highly civilized tribes of the East. The Coahuilas and others inhabiting the southeastern and eastern portions of the State, and those in the north, support themselves by working for white settlers, or by hunting, fishing, begging, and stealing, except, it may be, a few of the northern Indians, who go occasionally to the reservations and the military posts in that section for assistance in the way of food.

There are also about 4,000 Owen's River and Manache Indians east of the Sierras, whom the settlers would gladly see removed to a reservation, and brought under the care of an agent. The Department has under consideration the propriety of establishing a new reservation, upon which shall be concentrated these and numerous other Indians, in which event the Tule River agency could advantageously be discontinued.

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The following tabular statement exhibits the

Statement exhibiting the names and locations of Indian agencies, and the number of Indians agency, at date of

	Name of agency.	Location of agency.	Tribes embraced in agency.	Number of Indians.	Clerks.	Physicians.	Teachers.
1	New York	Forestville, N. Y.	Senecas, or New York Indians	5,070			
2	Michigan	Detroit, Mich	Ottawas and Chippewas	8,914			
3	La Pointe	Bayfield, Wis	Chippewas of Lake Superior	5,150			
4	Chippewa	White Earth, Minn	Chippewas of the Mississippi	6,455	1	3	
5	Green Bay	Green Bay, Wis	Menomonees, Oneidas, Stockbridges.	2,871			
6	Sac and Fox	Toledo, Iowa	Sacs and Foxes in Iowa	275			
7	Santee	Nebraska	Santee Sioux	965		1	
8	Winnebago	do	Winnebagoes	1,440		1	
9	Omaha	do	Omahas	969			
10	Pawnee	do	Pawnees	2,447		1	
11	Great Nemaha	do	Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri and Iowas.	313			
12	Otoe	do	Otoes and Missourias	464			
13	Kickapoo	Kansas	Kickapoos	290			
14	Pottawatomie	do	Pottawatomies, Prairie band	400			
15	Kansas	do	Kansas or Kaws	598			
16	Quapaw	Indian Territory	Quapaws, Senecas, Shawnees, Miamies, Wyandotts, Kaskaskias, Weas, Peorias, and Piankeshaws.	1,629			
17	Neosho	do	Osages	3,956			
18	Sac and Fox	do	Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi	463		1	
19	Kiowa	do	Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches.	5,490	1	1	
20	Wichita	do	Wichitas and confederated bands	1,250		1	
21	Upper Arkansas	do	Cheyennes and Arapahoes	3,500	1	1	
22	Cherokee	do	Cherokees	18,000			
23	Choctaw	do	Choctaws and Chickasaws	22,000			
24	Creek	do	Creeks	12,295			
25	Seminole	do	Seminoles	2,388			
26	Yankton	Dakota	Yankton Sioux	2,000			
27	Sisseton	do	Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux	1,496	1	1	
28	Devil's Lake	do	Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux	720		1	
29	Upper Missouri	do	Sioux	3,000		1	
30	Whetstone	do	Sioux	5,000		1	
31	Cheyenne River	do	Sioux	5,000		1	
32	Grand River	do	Sioux	6,000		1	
33	Red Cloud	Wyoming	Sioux	7,000	1		
34	Ponca	Dakota	Poncas	735			1
35	Blackfeet	Montana	Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans	7,500			1
36	Milk River	do	Assiniboines, Gros Ventres, Sioux, River Crows.	5,565			
37	Crow	do	Crows, (Mountain)	2,700			1
38	Flathead	do	Flatheads and confederate tribes.	1,460		1	
39	Temporary	do	Bannocks, Shoshones, and Sheep-Eaters.	677			
40	Fort Hall	Idaho	Bannocks and Shoshones	1,000		1	
41	Nez Percés	do	Nez Percés	2,807		1	
42	Wyoming	Wyoming	Shoshones	1,037		1	
43	White River	Colorado	Utes, Grand River, Yampa, and Uintah bands.	800			1
44	Los Pinos	do	Utes, Tabequache band	3,000		1	1
45	Uintah Valley	Utah	Utes, Uintah band	800			
46	Navajo	New Mexico	Navajoes	9,114		1	1
47	Mescalero Apache	do	Mescalero Apaches	836			
48	Tierra Amarilla	do	Utes, Capote, and Weeminuche band.	870		1	
49	Tularosa	do	Southern or Gila Apaches	525			
50	Cimarron	do	Utes, Muache band and Jicarillos Apaches.	1,250			
51	Pueblo	do	Pueblos	7,683			4
52	Pima and Maricopa	Arizona	Pimos and Maricopas	4,342		1	1
53	Papago	do	Papagoes	5,000		1	
54	Colorado River	do	Mohaves	4,000		1	
55	Moquis Pueblo	do	Moquis Pueblos	3,000			1
56	Camp Grant	do	Apaches	400		1	
57	White Mountain	do	Apaches	900		1	
58	Camp Verde	do	Apaches	500		1	
59	Walker River	Nevada	Pah-Utes	6,000			
60	Pah Ute	do	Pi-Utes, Southeastern Nevada	2,500			

* Messenger, 1.
‖ Butcher, 1; watchmen, 3.
† Stone-mason, 1.
¶ Detective, 1.

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organization of the Indian service in the field.

the number and class of employés, and the aggregate annual compensation of employés, at each last quarterly report.

Farmers.	Blacksmiths.	Carpenters.	Millwrights and millers.	Sawyers.	Engineers.	Shoemakers.	Herders.	Teamsters.	Matrons of schools.	Cooks.	Seamstresses.	Gunsmiths.	Laborers.	Interpreters.	Indian apprentices to trades.	Commissioners.	Tinsmiths.	Wagon and plow makers.	Total employés in each agency.	Aggregate amt of compensation paid to employés in each agency.	
....		2	1											1					1	$400	1
....		2	1											5					*13	4, 800	2
5		10	1											1					19	10, 770	3
4		3	4	2				2	2				1	3		1			28	22, 120	4
1		1		1										1					7	3, 320	5
....														1					1	400	6
1	3	4	2	1			1	1					8	1	4				21	8, 760	7
2	2	5	2		2	3		4						1	9				34	13, 340	8
1	1	2	1		2									1					11	9, 000	9
2	2	4	2				1		2	3	2		7	1	3		2		37	13, 671	10
....	1	1									1			2					7	3, 200	11
....		1												1					3	1, 900	12
1									1					1					4	2, 050	13
3														1	1				5	1, 820	14
1														1					3	1, 500	15
....	5													4	3				18	8, 660	16
....	1	1											7						9	5, 400	17
2	1	4							1	1		1	2	1					16	10, 864	18
....	1				1		4			6									15	12, 460	19
3	1	4			1		2		3	4			24	1				1	†46	26, 340	20
2	2	2			1		8		1				23	2		2			†47	28, 240	21
....														1					1	400	22
....													1	2					3	1, 100	23
....														1					1	300	24
....														1					5	2, 325	25
2	2	3			1		8						8	1		1			26	17, 220	26
....	1	2			1					1			6	1					17	10, 180	27
1	1	1			1		1	1		1			1	1					10	5, 700	28
1	1	1		1	1		7						12	1					§28	17, 900	29
....	1	1			1		7						14	1					26	19, 360	30
1	1	2		1	1		4						10						21	17, 080	31
1	1	4			1								6			1			15	10, 500	32
....	1	1		1			6	2		1			6			2			‖21	16, 900	33
....	2	2		1	2								5	1	3				17	8, 695	34
1	1	1								1			11	1					17	11, 320	35
....										1			11	1		2			¶15	11, 300	36
1	2	1			1								8	1					15	11, 000	37
2		2	2					1		6			2	1				1	20	13, 100	38
1	1												4						**6	4, 900	39
1			1				1						10						14	6, 000	40
1	1	1	1						1					1				1	††10	13, 500	41
1	1													1					4	3, 700	42
1	1		1				1												5	4, 000	43
1	1	1	2				2			1									10	7, 930	44
1	1	1								1			9						13	9, 900	45
1	1	1					2	1					1	2		2			13	8, 600	46
....														1					1	500	47
....													1	1					3	1, 700	48
....								1					1	1					3	1, 520	49
....														1					1	500	50
....								2											6	3, 180	51
1	1	1												1					6	5, 600	52
....	1													1					3	2, 000	53
2	1						1			1			1	1					8	6, 540	54
....														2					3	1, 840	55
2													2	2		1			8	4, 820	56
....														1					2	500	57
....		1												2					4	2, 100	58
2														1					3	2, 150	59
....														1					1	500	60

* Night watch, 1; baker 1; mail-carrier, 1. § Watchmen, 2; ferrymen, 4.
** Overseer, 1. †† A head and 2 sub-chiefs receive $1,500 of this amount.

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Statement exhibiting the names and locations of Indian agencies, and the

	Name of agency.	Location of agency.	Tribes embraced in agency.	Number of Indians.	Clerks.	Physicians.	Teachers.
61	Round Valley	California	Ukies and other bands	1,700		1	
62	Hooper valley	do	Humboldts and other bands	725		1	1
63	Tule River	do	Tules and other bands	374		1	
64	Umatilla	Oregon	Umatillas, Cayuses, Walla-Wallas.	837		1	2
65	Warm Springs	do	Walla-Wallas and Wascoes	626		1	1
66	Grand Ronde	do	Molallas, Clackamas, and other bands.	870			2
67	Siletz	do	Chasta Scotons and fourteen other bands.	2,500		1	
68	Alsea	do	Alseas and other bands	300			
69	Klamath	do	Klamaths, Modocs, and Snakes	4,000		1	1
70	Puyallup	Washington	Nisquallys, Puyallups, and others.	1,200		1	2
71	Tulalip	do	D'Wamish and other bands	3,600		1	
72	Neeah Bay	do	Makahs	604		1	2
73	Skokomish	do	S'Klallams, Skokomish, and others	919		1	2
74	Quinaielt	do	Quinaielts Qui-leh-utes, and others.	320		1	2
75	Yakama	do	Yakamas	3,000			3
76	Chehalis	do	Chehalis and others	600		1	1
77	Colville	do	Colvilles and other tribes	3,349		1	
					5	43	22

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number of Indians, the number and class of employés, &c.—Continued.

Farmers.	Blacksmiths.	Carpenters.	Millwrights and millers.	Sawyers.	Engineers.	Shoemakers.	Herders.	Teamsters.	Matrons of schools.	Cooks.	Seamstresses.	Gunsmiths.	Laborers.	Interpreters.	Indian apprentices to trades.	Commissioners.	Tinsmiths.	Wagon and plow makers.	Total employés in each agency.	Aggregate am't of compensation paid to employés in each agency.	
1	2	2				1													7	$5, 460	61
1				1			1												5	3, 950	62
1	1	1																	4	3, 360	63
2	1	1	3										2	1					13	11, 710	64
2	1			1										1	1				8	7, 300	65
....	1	2		1				3		1			8	1	1				20	11, 710	66
4	1															1			7	6, 960	67
....													3	1		1			5	2, 640	68
5	2	1	1					1				6	2		1				21	15, 070	69
1		1					1												6	4, 600	70
2	1	1		1										1					7	5, 800	71
1	1													1					6	4, 700	72
1	1	1												1					7	5, 600	73
1	1	1					1							1					8	5, 650	74
1			1										3	1			1		10	5, 560	75
1							1												4	3, 560	76
1														2					4	3, 500	77
80	73	72	22	9	17	4	60	19	11	29	3	7	220	76	26	14	3	3	878	564, 305	

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The aggregate number of employés of all grades connected with the eight superintendencies of Indian affairs is 24, whose annual compensation is $25,230. They are distributed as follows: *Northern*, 2 clerks, 1 messenger, total compensation $2,630; *Central*, 2 clerks, total compensation $2,600; *New Mexico*, 2 clerks, 1 interpreter, 1 porter, 1 teamster, total compensation $3,680; *Washington*, 2 clerks, 1 interpreter, 1 messenger, total compensation $4,500; *Oregon*, 2 clerks, total compensation $3,000; *California*, 2 clerks, 1 porter, total compensation $3,780; *Arizona*, 1 clerk, 1 interpreter, 1 teamster, total compensation $3,300, and *Montana*, 1 clerk, 1 porter, total compensation $1,740.

THE INDIAN SERVICE AND THE RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

For the year preceding the passage of the act of July 15, 1870, all superintendents of Indian affairs and Indian agents, with the exception of those for the States of Kansas and Nebraska, were officers of the Army assigned to duty under the orders of the Indian Office. In the two States named, however, the superintendents of Indian affairs and Indian agents had been for somewhat more than a year appointed by the Executive upon the recommendation of the two Societies of Friends, the appointees being in all cases recognized members of one or the other of those religious bodies, and, while duly subordinate and responsible in all official respects to the Indian Office, maintaining close correspondence with committees of their respective societies appointed for that purpose. So fortunate were the results of this system of appointment in Kansas and Nebraska considered, that when, under the provisions of the 18th section of the act of July 15, 1870, it became necessary to relieve officers of the Army from this service, it was decided by the Executive that all the agencies thus vacated in the remaining States and the Territories should be filled by appointment upon the recommendation of some religious body; and to this end the agencies were, so to speak, apportioned among the prominent denominational associations of the country, or the missionary societies representing such denominational views; and these associations or societies were thereupon requested to place themselves in communication with the Department of the Interior, to make nominations to the position of agent whenever a vacancy should occur within the list of the agencies assigned them respectively, and in and through this extra-official relationship to assume charge of the intellectual and moral education of the Indians thus brought within the reach of their influence. The reason formally announced for this somewhat anomalous order of appointment was the desirableness of securing harmony between agents and missionaries, complaints having become general that, in the frequent change of agents, no missionary efforts could long be carried on at any specified agency without encountering, sooner or later, from some agent of different religious views or of no religious views, a degree of opposition or persecution which would necessarily extinguish such missionary enterprise and even destroy the fruits of past labors. When it is remembered that efforts of this kind must, to achieve valuable results, be continued for many years, confidence being a plant of slow growth in savage breasts, and the hope of the missionary being almost universally founded on the education of the rising generation, while, in fact, Indian agents were under the old political *régime* changed every few months, or every two or three years at the longest, it will readily be seen that the chances of missionary enterprises being cut off in the flower were far greater than the chances of continuance and success. Such indeed had been the general history

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of these efforts among the Indians of North America, and it may fairly be said that almost the only enterprises of this kind which have secured a permanent footing are those which preceded the Government control of the Indians, and which had founded themselves on the confidence and sympathies of the natives too strongly to be shaken by official hostility or neglect.

While, however, the importance of securing harmony of feeling and concert of action between the agents of the Government and the missionaries at the several agencies, in the matter of the moral and religious advancement of the Indians, was the single reason formally given for placing the nominations to Indian agencies in the hands of the denominational societies, it is, perhaps, not improper to say that the Executive was also influenced by the consideration that the general character of the Indian service might be distinctly improved by taking the nomination to the office of agent out of the domain of politics and placing it where no motives but those of disinterested benevolence could be presumed to prevail.

The following schedule exhibits the present apportionment of Indian agencies among the several religious associations and missionary societies. The figures refer to the number of Indians embraced in the several agencies:

Friends, (Hicksite,) the Northern superintendency and the agencies therein, viz: Great Nemaha, 313; Omaha, 969; Winnebago, 1,440; Pawnee, 2,447; Otoe, 464; and Santee Sioux, 965; all located within the State of Nebraska.

Friends, (Orthodox,) the Central superintendency and the agencies therein, viz: Pottawatomie, 400; Kaw, 290; Kickapoo, 598; all located in Kansas; and Quapaw, 1,070; Osage, 4,000; Sac and Fox, 463; Shawnee, 663; Wichita, 1,250; Kiowa, 5,490; and Upper Arkansas, 3,500; all located in the Indian Territory.

Baptist, the Cherokee, 18,000; Creek, 12,300, in the Indian Territory; Walker River, 6,000; and Pi-Ute, 2,500, in Nevada; and Special, 3,000, in Utah.

Presbyterian, the Choctaw, 16,000; and Seminoles, 2,398, in the Indian Territory; Abiquiu or Tierra Amarilla, 1,920; Navajo, 9,114; Mescalero Apache, 830; Tularosa, or Southern Apache, 1,200, in New Mexico Territory; Moquis Pueblo, 3,000, in Arizona Territory; Nez Percé, 2,807, in Idaho Territory; and Uintah Valley, 800, in Utah Territory.

Christian, the Pueblo, 7,683, in New Mexico; Neeah Bay, 604, in Washington Territory.

Methodist, Hoopa Valley, 725; Round Valley, 1,700; and Tule River, 374, in California; Yakama, 3,000; Skokomish, 919; Quinaielt, 520, in Washington Territory; Warm Springs, 626; Siletz, 2,500; and Klamath, 4,000, in Oregon; Blackfeet, 7,500; Crow, 2,700; and Milk River, 19,755, in Montana Territory; Fort Hall, 1,037, in Idaho Territory; and Michigan, 9,117, in Michigan.

Catholic, Tulalip, 3,600; and Colville, 3,349, in Washington Territory; Grand Ronde, 870; Umatilla, 837, in Oregon; Flathead, 1,780, in Montana Territory; Grand River, 6,700; and Devil's Lake, 720, in Dakota Territory.

Reformed Dutch, Colorado River, 828; Pima and Maricopa, 4,342; Camp Grant, 900; Camp Verde, 748; and White Mountain, or Camp Apache, 1,300, in Arizona Territory.

Congregational, Green Bay, 2,871; and Chippewas of Lake Superior, 5,150, in Wisconsin; and Chippewas of the Mississippi, 6,455, in Minnesota.

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Protestant Episcopal, Whetstone, 5,000; Ponca, 735; Upper Missouri, 2,547; Fort Berthold, 2,700; Cheyenne River, 6,000; Yankton, 1,947; and Red Cloud, 7,000, in Dakota Territory; and Shoshone, 1,000, in Wyoming Territory.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Sisseton, 1,496, in Dakota Territory.

Unitarian, Los Pinos, 3,000; and White River, 800, in Colorado Territory.

Lutheran, Sac and Fox, 273, in Iowa.

Recapitulation.

The Hicksite Friends have in their charge 6 agencies, with 6,598 Indians; Orthodox Friends, 10 agencies, with 17,724 Indians; Baptists, 5 agencies, with 40,800 Indians; Presbyterians, 9 agencies, with 38,069 Indians; Christians, 2 agencies, with 8,287 Indians; Methodists, 14 agencies, with 54,473 Indians; Catholics, 7 agencies, with 17,856 Indians; Reformed Dutch, 5 agencies, with 8,118 Indians; Congregationalist, 3 agencies, with 14,476 Indians; Episcopalians, 8 agencies, with 26,929 Indians; the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, 1 agency, with 1,496 Indians; Unitarians, 2 agencies, with 3,800 Indians; Lutherans, 1 agency, with 273 Indians.

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THE INDIANS AND THE RAILROADS.

The following are the railroads which pass through Indian reservations, and by which the interests of the Indians are, or may be, affected.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

By act of July 2, 1864, entitled "An act granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph-line from Lake Superior to Puget Sound, on the Pacific coast, by the northern route," this corporation was authorized to construct a railroad between the points named, and it was provided in the second section of this act that "the United States shall extinguish, as rapidly as may be consistent with public policy and the welfare of said Indians, the Indian titles to all lands falling under the operation of this act, and acquired in the donation to the [road] named in this bill." The first tract of country through which the line of this road passes to which the Indians have claim is that lying between the Red River of the North on the east and the James River on the west. The claim of the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Sioux Indians to this territory is recognized by the treaty of 1867. By act of June 7, 1872, it was made the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to examine and report to Congress what title or interest the said bands of Sioux Indians have to this territory, and what compensation should be paid them therefor. The proceedings of the commission appointed in pursuance of this act, and the recommendations of the Office thereon, will be found under the appropriate titles of this report.

To the lands upon the line of this road between the James River and the Missouri, no Indian tribe is known to have title. This whole tract is, however, "Indian country" within the meaning of the intercourse act of 1834, and the same is true of the lands upon this road from the western bank of the Missouri to the eastern border of the Territory of Idaho, except as the road (as its line is at present understood at this Office) is to pass through the Jocko reservation in Western Montana, established by the provisions of the treaty of July 16, 1855, for the Flatheads and other Indians. Between the same two points the line of road also passes through the reservation of the Arickarees, Mandans, and Gros Ventres, which, however, has only the authority of an Executive order, (April 12, 1870.) Further on, the line of the road passes north of and near to the reservation established for the Mountain Crow Indians, by the treaty of May 7, 1868. West of Idaho to the Pacific coast the line of the road does not intersect any Indian reservation.

So far as operations in construction of this road have been carried on, no serious difficulty has yet been encountered with any of the Indians. The Sisseton and Wahpeton bands, by the treaty of 1867, ceded to the United States the right to construct railroads through their country, and these Indians have manifested no opposition to the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad. West of the Missouri River objections have been made by various Sioux Indians, members of the Ogallala, Brulé, and other bands, and by the Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, and

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surveying and working parties have been loudly threatened by these Indians. The proceedings of the commission, of which the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Hon. B. R. Cowen, was chairman, and which visited this section of the country during the past summer for the especial purpose of removing the objections of the Indians to the progress of the road, will be found elsewhere. The most unfortunate feature of the situation is the premature withdrawal of the surveying party and its military escort from the head-waters of the Yellowstone River, in October last, in the face of threatening demonstrations from some small but noisy bands of Sioux from the Grand River and Lower agencies. The agent for the Crows, who are the true allies of the Government in this matter, desiring the construction of the railroad as a barrier against their inveterate enemies, the Sioux, reports that this has caused a great depression among that people, being taken as an indication of the weakness of the Government. It is also known from other quarters that the more turbulent of the Sioux are proportionately elated and encouraged in their opposition. But, notwithstanding the naturally critical character of this enterprise, and the misadventure accompanying its first step across the Missouri, it is believed that the road will be enabled to proceed to completion as rapidly as its finances will permit, with nothing worse than threats on the part of the Indians, the stampeding and running off of loose stock belonging to engineering and construction parties, and occasional firing into camps at night by small parties of Indians wishing to be thought particularly heroic.

As previously stated, the number of Indians between the projected line of this road and the British possessions, is approximately 36,000, and the number between the same line and the Union and Central Pacific Railroads, on the south, 92,000.

In each of the treaties concluded severally with the Cherokees, the Creeks, and the Choctaws and Chickasaws, in 1866, the right of way is granted to one railroad, authorized by Congress, running north and south, and to one running east and west. By decision of the Secretary of the Interior, of May 21, 1870, the road to run from north to south through the countries of the tribes named was determined to be what is now known as the

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY.

This railroad enters the Indian Territory on the west side of the Neosho River, and near to the same, extends southward through the Cherokee country, crossing the Arkansas River a few miles west of Fort Gibson, passes through the Creek country, crossing the forks of the Canadian River a few miles above their junction, and passes still south through the Choctaw and Chickasaw country, crossing the Red River a few miles below Preston. Its course after its emergence in Texas is not of consequence in this connection. This road is finished to within a few miles of the Red River, and is being rapidly completed. Its construction has been attended with little or no difficulty in its relations with the Indians; but at some of the towns springing up on the line of the road, desperate white characters have congregated in large numbers, causing great excitement and alarm to the Indians, as well as inflicting much actual mischief. As is elsewhere narrated, it was in one instance found necessary to invoke the aid of the military forces of the Department of the Missouri, and with their assistance to deal summarily, under the act of 1834, with gangs of desperadoes, who threatened the

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peace of the Territory, and even defied the authority of the United States Government.

So far, only one road running east and west in this Territory has been recognized by the Department. This is the

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD,

which enters the Territory at the northeast part, running through the corner of the Shawnee reserve, thence southwesterly through the Wyandott reservation, crossing the Neosho River just below the junction of Spring River, thence west in the Cherokee country to a junction with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway at Venita. The road has been completed only to or a little beyond the latter point, but the location of its route thence to the Canadian River, as well as of a branch easterly from that point to the western boundary-line of Arkansas, at or near the town of Van Buren, (the latter being authorized by the act of incorporation of July 27, 1866,) has been recognized and confirmed by the Department.

In addition to the inevitable influx and congregation of desperadoes and outlaws at the successive termini of these two roads through the Indian Country, and at all principal points along their completed routes, (in which respect the history of the progress of the Union and the Central Pacific Railroads is only repeated,) the result of their construction has been to attract new attention to the Indian Territory; and not only has it required persistent action on the part of this Department to prevent the reservations of the several tribes from being lawlessly overrun by trespassers from the adjoining States, but it has been felt to be the duty of the Commissioner to take a position strongly, promptly, and aggressively against the propositions made, and seeking the aid of Congress for their consummation, to break down the barriers raised in solemn treaties, and to open up this last home of the Indian to indiscriminate white settlement. In this position it is my sincere hope that the incumbent of this Office may ever stand, until it shall be shown that the treaties with these tribes have heretofore been wrongly read, or that national honor and conscience do not require faith to be kept with the feeble and the defenseless.

The tenth article of the treaty of 1859 with the Kansas tribe of Indians contains the provision that "railroad companies, when the lines pass through the lands of said Indians, shall have right of way, on the payment of a just compensation therefor in money." In accordance with these provisions, the contract was authorized by this Department June 12, 1869, with

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, SOUTHERN BRANCH,

now Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway, for right of way across the lands of said Indians in Kansas, and the purchase of ties therefrom.

On the 3d day of June, 1870, the President approved a permit given by the chiefs of the Oneida tribe of Indians to the

GREEN BAY AND LAKE PEPIN RAILWAY COMPANY,

authorizing them to construct and complete its road across their reservation in the State of Wisconsin.

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The ninth article of the treaty of 1854 with the Sac and Fox Indians of the Missouri, and the tenth article of the treaty of the same year with the Iowas, contain a provision that when the lines of railroads necessarily pass through the lands of these Indians, they shall have right of way on the payment of a just compensation therefor in money. These provisions are continued in force by the treaty of 1861 with these Indians. In accordance with these provisions a contract with the

ATCHISON AND NEBRASKA RAILROAD COMPANY

was concluded October 14, 1870, with authority from this Office for the right of way across that portion of the reservation of the Iowas which lies in Kansas, and, on April 10, 1871, for right of way across that part of the same reservation which lies in Nebraska.

It is provided, in the eleventh article of the treaty of 1854 with the Otoes and Missourias, "that all the necessary roads and highways and railroads which may be constructed as the country improves, and the lines of which may run through their land west of the Big Blue River, shall have the right of way through the reservation, a just compensation being made therefor in money."

Under authority from this Bureau, a contract was concluded May 28, 1872, with the

OMAHA AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,

for the right of way through that part of the reservation in Nebraska, and on the same date with the

MANHATTON AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY

for right of way through that portion of the same reservation which lies in Kansas.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,

authorized by act of Congress approved July 2, 1864, has been completed from Omaha, in Nebraska, to Ogden, in Utah Territory, where it connects with the Central Pacific, which has been completed from that point to Sacramento, California.

The Indians located or ranging on or near the line of these roads are as follows: The Omahas and the Winnebagoes have reservations on the west bank of the Missouri River, some seventy-five miles north of the eastern terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad. It is not probable that these Indians ever come in close proximity with this road, unless it is when engaged in their annual autumn buffalo-hunt, upon the plains west and southwest of their reservation. They are, however, peaceable and well-disposed, and there is no danger that, should they at any time during such hunts cross the line of the railroad, they would interfere in any way with stations, trains, or passengers.

About one hundred miles west of the Missouri River, near the railroad, is the Pawnee reservation, embracing 288,000 acres, occupied by about 2,400 Indians, who, though at war with certain other Indian tribes, are of the same character and disposition with the Omahas as respects the whites.

Between this point and Ogden the railroad passes through no Indian

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reserve, but between the Pawnee reserve and the Rocky Mountains, particularly in the country near the North Fork of the Platte, Spotted Tail's band and other Sioux Indians range in their hunting expeditions across the line of the road, but have never done any injury.

About one hundred and twenty miles to the north of the road from Cheyenne is the temporary agency for the Ogallala Sioux, under Red Cloud. These Indians, though frequently insolent and mutinous, have shown no such disposition as would make them dangerous to the railroad, even though a large military force were not lying between them and it.

The reservation for the eastern band of the Shoshones and Bannocks in Wyoming, established under the provisions of the treaty of July 3, 1868, is within one hundred miles of the line of the railroad, as is also the reservation known as the Fort Hall reservation, for the Shoshones and Bannocks, in Idaho. The Uintah reservation, south of the line of the road, about fifty miles from the road, and probably one hundred and fifty miles east of Salt Lake City, is the only Indian reservation in Utah Territory. None of the occupants of any of these reservations interfere in any manner with the railroad, nor is it probable that many of them ever visit its line. At some distance from the line of the Central Pacific there are, in Nevada, two Indian reservations, one north of the road, known as the Pyramid Lake reservation, and one south of it, known as the Walker River reservation, both of which reservations are occupied by Pah-Utes, who do not interfere with the operations of this road.

In general it may be said of this, the central transcontinental line, that no Indians have seriously interfered with its operations at any time since its completion. As already stated, the number of Indians located or ranging between the road and the proposed route of the Northern Pacific is approximately 92,000, and the number between the road and the proposed southern route, 61,000.

THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY

has been completed and under operation for several years past, between Kansas City, Missouri, and Denver, Colorado. No serious trouble with Indians has occurred at any time in the operations of this road. It runs through no Indian reservation, but passes near a reservation for the Prairie band of Pottawatomies, about seventy-five miles west of the Missouri River. This reservation embraces 77,357 acres, and is occupied by about four hundred Indians, who are entirely peaceable. No other Indians visit the line of this road, except as bands of Sioux or Northern or Southern Cheyennes and Arapahoes occasionally cross the track in passing from one part of the country to another, while upon their hunting expeditions.

THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FÉ RAILROAD COMPANY

have constructed a railroad from Atchison, in Kansas, extending southwest, crossing the Kansas River at Topeka to the Arkansas River near the mouth of the Little Arkansas River; thence along the north bank of the Arkansas River to Fort Dodge. It is proposed to complete this road to Sante Fé, New Mexico. It passes through no Indian reservation, and is visited by no Indians except the Southern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, who range at times across the track in the vicinity of Fort Dodge.

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THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD,

which has been before referred to as having right of way through the Indian Territory, and as having been completed to Venita, in the Cherokee country, was further authorized, by the act of July 27, 1866, to construct its line from a point on the Canadian River to the town of "Albuquerque, on the River Del Norte, and thence, by the way of the Agua Frio, or other suitable pass, to the headwaters of the Colorado Chiquito, and thence along the thirty-fifth parallel of latitude, as near as may be found most suitable for a railway route, to the Colorado River, at such point as may be selected by said company for crossing; thence, by the most practicable and eligible route, to the Pacific." By the eighteenth section of said act of 1866,

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD

of California is authorized to connect with this road near the boundary-line of said State. In passing from the point on the Canadian River determined by this company, to Albuquerque, the former railroad would pass through the reservation of the Kiowas and Comanches, established for these Indians under the provisions of the treaty of October 21, 1867, and, in passing from Albuquerque to California, would pass near the reservation of the Navajoes, which is in Arizona and New Mexico, established by the provisions of the treaty of June 1, 1868, and would probably pass through Camp Verde reservation, for the Apaches in Arizona. It is not known whether the immediate construction of this road is being proceeded with or not. The present attitude of some of the Indians on the proposed line of the same is not very favorable for peaceable operations. At the same time the Government can in no way better strengthen itself in its attitude toward the Indians than by favoring and forwarding the railroad by all reasonable and proper means, certainly, at the least, by strong and sufficient escorts and garrisons to enable the road to go on as rapidly as its finances will allow. The position of the Government toward the Kiowas and Comanches and the Apaches, and the steps proposed to be taken with them in case of further hostilities, have been elsewhere freely spoken of. As previously stated, the number of Indians between this proposed route and the Union and Central Pacific Railroads on the north is 61,000, and the number between the road and Mexico on the south, 85,000.

What is now known as the

TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

is authorized, by the act of March 3, 1871, to construct a road "from a point at or near Marshall, county of Harrison, State of Texas; thence, by the most direct and eligible route, to be determined by said company, near the thirty-second parallel of north latitude to a point at or near El Paso; thence, by the most direct and eligible route, to be selected by said company, through New Mexico and Arizona, to a point on the Rio Colorado, at or near the southeastern boundary of the State of California; thence, by the most direct and eligible route, to San Diego, California, to Ship's Channel, in the Bay of San Diego, in the State of California." It is understood that this railroad is being rapidly constructed. The line, as defined by the act of incorporation, does not pass through any Indian reservation as at present

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established, but will probably cut in two the reservation proposed by General Howard for the Apaches in Southeastern Arizona. How this will immediately affect our relations with the Indians can only be conjectured; but it will, as all railroads entering the Indian Country eventually must, settle the Indian question in that quarter. Indians cannot fight near a railroad. Their paltry, flabby, grass-fed ponies cannot long keep ahead of American horses, fed liberally with grain, and the latter point, upon which all Indian fighting at last turns, is secured by the proximity of a railroad.

This Office is advised that there has been constructed, under territorial sanction, a "narrow-gauge" railroad from Denver to Pueblo, in Colorado Territory, and that the proposed termination of said road is Santa Fé, New Mexico. This line passes through no Indian reservation—that for the various bands of Ute Indians in Colorado, (treaty of March 2, 1868,) lying west of the one hundred and seventh meridian of longitude (west from Greenwich,) while the line of this road is east of 105°. Occasionally parties of these Indians may pass across the line of this road, in Colorado, but such as are likely to do so are peaceable and well-disposed, and will do no injury to track or trains. As the road enters New Mexico, roving bands of the Cimmarron, Jicarilla, and Muache Apaches will be found to range in the vicinity, and to cross the track at many points. These Indians are not wholly well-disposed, but the railroad is more likely to be the means of taming them, than they the agents of obstructing or harming the road.

In closing this chapter of the report, it may be said generally that while transcontinental railroads are of the first importance in the solution of the Indian problem, the immediate proximity of a railroad to a reservation, where the experiment of civilizing a peaceful tribe or band of Indians is being carried on, is certainly unfortunate. But, while regretting every such occasion when the progress of industrial enterprise interrupts an experiment which requires care, and time, and seclusion, this Office has in no case felt itself at liberty to oppose the granting of a right of way to any railroad, naturally and legitimately directing its course toward an Indian reservation. On the contrary, every facility has been afforded to the officers of such companies to secure the requisite permission of the tribes concerned. But, while making this concession freely to any enterprise, this Office holds that such a company must be content to take its right of way, with land enough for track, sidings, and stations, and no more; that when the company puts in a further claim, that, because it passes through an Indian reservation, (having perhaps aimed at it for the purpose,) it must therefore be allowed to take alternate sections of land for its own benefit, or, at least, be permitted to introduce a rift of white settlement to furnish business for the road, the claim must be denied. The true principle of dealing with this difficult question is, as this Office apprehends it, that whenever railways find it for their interest to go through Indian reservations as *desert country* they shall be free so to do. When their request for a right of way is merely the cover to a demand for the disruption of a reservation, the treaty-rights of the Indian are paramount, and must in all honor and conscience be preserved inviolate.

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INDIAN LANDS.

The Indian title to lands within the limits of the States and Territories of the United States is well settled to be the right of occupancy alone, except in special instances where, perhaps, a title of a higher nature has been vested by statute or treaty provision.

In the early history of the Western World the principle was established as between European nations, that discovery conferred sovereignty upon the Government under whose authority the discovery was made; and to the discoverers was accorded the exclusive right of acquiring the soil from the natives. The Indians in possession were conceded to be the rightful occupants, with a just and perfect claim to retain possession and enjoy the use until they should be disposed to part with it; but it was also well established that they could only part with the soil to those who claimed sovereignty by right of discovery. Thus far were the rights of the natives, as original owners of the soil, restricted; they could not sell or convey to any other power, or to the citizens of any other power.

By the treaty of peace with Great Britain in 1783, the United States acquired all the rights in respect to the soil which had previously been in that nation.

By treaty with France in 1803, known as the treaty of Paris, by which France ceded to the United States territory previously ceded to France by Spain, it was stipulated in the sixth article thereof:

> The United States promise to execute such treaties and articles as may have been agreed between Spain and the tribes and nations of Indians until, by mutual consent of the United States and the said tribes or nations, other suitable articles shall have been agreed upon.

The attitude of the Mexican government toward the Indians was, however, unlike that of the European powers. This government at no time recognized an Indian title to soil within its jurisdiction except where title had been specially granted, but treated the Indians merely as a peculiar class of citizens. In this view of the old Mexican law, it has been decided by the United States court for the Territory of New Mexico that the Indians within the territory acquired by the United States from Mexico are, by virtue of the provisions of the eighth article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo of 1848, citizens of the United States.

The executive and legislative departments of the Government, however, have never recognized any distinction between the Indians living on territory ceded by Mexico and those upon territory ceded by Great Britain, France, or Spain. These Indians have been provided with reservations, placed under control of government agents, and negotiated with in treaties, like the other Indians within the limits of the United States.

Such being the right of the Indians to the soil, the United States for more than eighty-five years pursued a uniform course of extinguishing the Indian title only with the consent of those Indian tribes which were recognized as having claim by reason of occupancy: such consent being expressed in treaties, to the formation of which both parties approached as having equal rights of initiative, and equal rights in negotiation. These treaties were made from time to time (not less than 37

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being embraced in the General Statutes of the United States) as the pressure of white settlements or the fear or the experience of Indian hostilities made the demand for the removal of one tribe after another urgent or imperative. Except only in the case of the Indians in Minnesota, after the outbreak of 1862, the United States Government has never extinguished an Indian title as by right of conquest; and in this latter case the Government provided the Indians another reservation, besides giving them the proceeds of the sales of the lands vacated by them in Minnesota. So scrupulously up to that time had the right of the Indians to the soil been respected, at least in form. It is not to be denied that wrong was often done in fact to tribes in the negotiation of treaties of cession. The Indians were not infrequently overborne or deceived by the agents of the Government in these transactions; sometimes, too, unquestionably, powerful tribes were permitted to cede lands to which weaker tribes had a better claim, but, formally at least, the United States accepted the cession successively of all lands to which Indian tribes could show color of title, which are embraced in the limits of any of the present States of the Union, except California and Nevada. Up to 1868, moreover, the greater portion of the lands embraced within the present Territories of the United States, to which Indians could establish a reasonable claim on account of occupancy, had also been ceded to the United States in treaties formally complete and ratified by the Senate. In 1867 and 1868, however, many treaties, not more exceptionable, on any account known to this Office, than the average of Indian treaties for the eighty-five years preceding, were either rejected by the Senate, or allowed to stand over without action; and since the latter year no Indian treaty whatever has been ratified. It was not until 1871, however, that Congress formally pronounced the doom of the Indian-treaty system. By act of March 3 of that year, it was declared "that hereafter no Indian nation or tribe within the territory of the United States shall be acknowledged or recognized as an independent nation, tribe, or power, with whom the United States may contract by treaty."

It is not for an instant to be thought or spoken that Congress, by such a declaration, intended to pave the way for a repudiation of treaties already made and ratified. This action of Congress does, however, present questions of considerable interest and of much difficulty, viz: What is to become of the rights of the Indians to the soil, over portions of territory which had not been covered by treaties at the time Congress put an end to the treaty system? What substitute is to be provided for that system, with all its absurdities and abuses? How are Indians, never yet treated with, but having every way as good and as complete rights to portions of our territory as had the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, and Chickasaws, for instance, to the soil of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, to establish their rights? How is the Government to proceed to secure their relinquishment of their lands, or to determine the amount of compensation which should be paid therefor? Confiscation, of course, would afford a very easy solution for all difficulties of title, but it may fairly be assumed that the United States Government will scarcely be disposed to proceed so summarily in the face of the unbroken practice of eighty-five years, witnessed in nearly four hundred treaties solemnly ratified by the Senate, not to speak of the two centuries and a half during which the principal nations of Europe, through all their wars and conquests, gave sanction to the rights of the aborigines.

The limits of the present report will not allow these questions to be

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discussed; but it is evident that Congress must soon, if it would prevent complications and unfortunate precedents, the mischiefs of which will not be easily repaired, take up the whole subject together, and decide upon what principles and by what methods the claims of Indians who have not treaty relations with the Government, on account of their original interest to the soil, shall be determined and adjusted; and also by what initiative and according to what forms, treaties now in force may be modified, (as proposed, only at the last session of Congress, in respect to three important treaties, the Wahpeton and Sisseton treaty of 1867, and the Ute and the Shoshone treaties of 1868,) for the advantage and with the consent of both parties.

The present number of Indians embraced in treaties made with the Government, by which all lands belonging to the several tribes are ceded, except such portions as by treaty were set apart for permanent reservations, is approximately 180,000. The number of reservations thus secured to these Indians is 92, ranging in size from 288 acres to 40,570 square miles, and aggregating 167,619 square miles.

Of these reservations, 31, aggregating 2,693 square miles, are east of the Mississippi River; 42, aggregating 144,838 square miles, are between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains; and 19, aggregating 20,088 square miles, are upon the Pacific slope.

In addition to the above, 40,000 Indians having no reservations secured to them by treaty have had reservations set apart for them by Executive order out of the public lands of the United States. The number of reservations thus set apart is 15, aggregating 59,544 square miles. The Indians thus located, however, have, in the nature of the case, no assurance for their occupation of these lands beyond the pleasure of the Executive.

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THE INDIAN LEGISLATION OF THE LAST SESSION AND THE ACTION OF THIS OFFICE THEREON.

FLATHEADS.

The attention of this Office having been called by the officials of Montana Territory to the importance of the removal of the Flatheads and other Indians remaining by sufferance in the Bitter Root Valley, in Montana, to the reservation in the same Territory known as the "Jocko," established for the confederated Flatheads, Kootenays, and Pend d'Oreilles by the provisions of the treaty of 1855, it was recommended to the Department that Congress be asked to make the necessary appropriation to pay for the improvements of these Indians in the Bitter Root Valley, and to provide for their removal to the "Jocko" reservation. Congress, agreeably to this recommendation, provided by act approved June 5, 1872, for the removal of the Indians, and for the survey and sale of the lands in Bitter Root Valley: the sum of $50,000 to be set apart out of the proceeds of the sale, to be by the President expended in annual installments in such manner as he may deem for the good of the Indians thus removed. The privilege is extended by said act to any one of said Indians, being the head of a family or twenty-one years of age, to receive a patent for the land occupied or cultivated by him, to the extent of 160 acres, provided he shall thereupon abandon his tribal relations. Under date of June 15, 1872, a special commissioner was appointed by the Department to carry out the provisions of this act. The report of the commissioner contains the text of an agreement entered into by him with the chiefs for the self-removal of the Flatheads to the "Jocko," and their comfortable establishment thereon out of the appropriation provided by act of June 5. For further particulars reference is made to the report of the special commissioner. An Office note attached states the progress made in the execution of the work, at the latest advices from the superintendent of Indian affairs for Montana.

TRIBES IN THE NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

The Omahas, the Pawnees, the Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri, and the Otoe and Missouria tribes of Indians, having through their chiefs or tribal councils expressed a desire to have portions of their respective reservations sold, this Office recommended to the Department that Congress be requested to give the necessary authority for such action. This was done by act approved June 10, 1872, entitled "An act for the relief of certain Indians in the northern superintendency," which provides:

> That, in respect to each of the tribes mentioned, with the consent of the tribe expressed in open council, the Secretary of the Interior shall cause to be surveyed the whole or a part of its reservation, as follows: Of the reservation for the Omahas, not to exceed 50,000 acres; of the Pawnee reservation, the same amount; of the reservation for the Otoes and Missourias, not to exceed 80,000 acres; of the reservation for the Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri, the whole, being in the neighborhood of 16,000 acres; the lands after such survey to be first appraised and then sold by the Secretary of the Interior, upon sealed proposals, in tracts not exceeding 160 acres, or the entire body of lands offered within any reservation may be sold to one purchaser, should it be deemed for the best interest of the Indians interested.

All of these tribes have assented to the provisions of this act, ex-

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cepting only the Otoes and Missourias. The portion of the Omaha reserve to be sold under the act had been surveyed prior to the passage of the act cited, and commissioners are already engaged in making an appraisal of the same. The lands of the Pawnees and of the Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri to be sold, are now being surveyed.

KANSAS OR KAW INDIANS.

The Kansas Indian lands in Kansas, embracing 137,658.13 acres of unsold trust lands, and 80,409.6 acres of what is known as the "diminished reserve," having been offered for sale under the provisions of the treaty of 1859, and all bids having been rejected by the Department, and the whole subject again referred to Congress in order that the interests of the Indians might be better protected, an act, the provisions of which were in the main those which had been recommended by this Office, passed Congress and was approved May 8, 1872. This act provides for the appraisement, by a commission, of both the "trust lands" and the "diminished reserve." It gives to actual settlers on the "trust lands" the privilege of purchasing 160 acres each within one year from the date of appraisal. The unoccupied "trust lands" are to be sold at public sale after due advertisement to the highest bidder for cash, in tracts not exceeding 160 acres, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe. The "diminished reserve" may be sold in tracts of 160 acres, on sealed bids, after due advertisement.

A commission has been appointed and is at present engaged in making an appraisement of these lands, in compliance with the provisions of said act. This appraisement will soon be completed, and the sale of the land will be effected at the first convenient season.

SISSETON AND WAHPETON SIOUX.

The title of the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Sioux Indians appearing to be recognized, by the treaty of 1867, to a large tract of land in Eastern Dakota, it was recommended that Congress authorize negotiations to extinguish the same, which was done by the act of June 7, 1872, entitled "An act to quiet the title to certain lands in Dakota Territory." By this act it is made the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to examine and report to Congress what title or interest these bands have to any portion of the lands described in the second article of the treaty of 1867, and, if any, what compensation ought, in justice and equity, to be made to said bands of Indians respectively for the extinguishment thereof. In the execution of this act the Secretary of the Interior appointed a commission with instructions to proceed to the reservation of said Indians, and there, and from the record, make a full investigation of the Indian title, and, if they found such title to be valid and complete, to negotiate for a relinquishment of the same upon terms at once favorable to the Government and just to the Indians. The report of the commission is published among the accompanying documents, and a recommendation for the ratification of contract entered into between the commissioners and the Indians concerned will be found under the head of "Legislation Recommended."

CHIPPEWAS.

There are several reservations for the Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior in the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota, which are sur-

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rounded and interpenetrated by white settlements, large portions, indeed, being wholly unoccupied by the Indians. Legislation was therefore recommended, authorizing the abandonment and sale of the Lac de Flambeau, the Lac Court d'Oreilles, and the Fond du Lac reservations, (the two first-named being in Wisconsin, and the latter in Minnesota,) and the location of the Indians entitled to the same upon the reservation known as the Bad River reservation, set apart for the La Pointe band, under the second clause of the second article of the treaty of 1854. In accordance with this recommendation the Indian appropriation act, approved May 29, 1872, provided, in its eighth section, that with their consent and concurrence expressed in open council, in the usual manner, the Secretary of the Interior should be authorized to remove these bands to the Bad River reservation; the lands vacated by such removal to be appraised by commissioners, and sold at public sale to the highest bidder; the proceeds to be expended or invested for the benefit of the Indians, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. After considerable delay, too great to allow of anything being accomplished during the present year, the Fond du Lac Indians have given their consent to the proposed sale, and measures will be taken early in the spring to carry out the intentions of the law in respect to them. The Lac de Flambeau Indians have as yet given no final or decisive answer to the proposition. The Lac Court d'Oreilles have refused their consent, and the provisions of the act of May 29 have therefore failed as respects this band.

OTTAWAS OF BLANCHARD'S FORK, ETC.

By the treaty of June 24, 1862, the Ottawa Indians of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bœuf, then residing in Franklin County, Kansas, set apart, for the purpose of educating their children, 20,640 acres of land, and provided that this property should be managed by seven trustees, four of whom should be Indians and three white men. The Indians having removed to the Indian Territory, and the trust having come to be managed wholly for the benefit of a white school, and being therefore of no assistance or advantage whatever to the Indians, legislation was recommended which should authorize the appraisement and sale of this school property, and the payment of the proceeds to the Indians. An act was passed, approved June 10, 1872, entitled "An act for the relief of certain Indians in the Central superintendency," by which the Secretary of the Interior is directed and required to have this school property inventoried and appraised by commissioners to be appointed by the Secretary. The commissioners are authorized by said act to examine persons under oath touching this school property or the action of the trustees in relation thereto; moreover, the trust created by the treaty of 1862 is "discharged, vacated, and declared at an end;" and it is provided that after the inventory and appraisement of the lands, premises, appurtenances, bonds, notes, mortgages, money, credits, assets, and other property constituting this school property, "the Secretary of the Interior shall be and hereby is authorized and required forthwith to take possession for the United States, and advertise and sell the same upon such terms and conditions as he may prescribe." The manner of advertisement is prescribed in the act, and provision is also made therein "that no bid shall be accepted which may be less than the appraised value of such premises and other property; and provided further, that said bonds, notes, mortgages, credits, personal property, and assets shall be sold in separate parcels

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and the lands shall be sold in parcels of not more than one hundred and sixty acres each, and no purchaser shall be permitted to purchase more than one quarter-section thereof."

The inventory contemplated by this act was duly made by commissioners appointed by the Secretary of the Interior for that purpose, who also reported, in compliance with the instructions of the Secretary, in regard to the "legal or equitable interest which any person, association, or corporation may have in any part of said lands and premises, or in any of the buildings or appurtenances thereto, together with the value thereof." The property so appraised is, however, held in possession by the treasurer of the board of trustees, Robert Atkinson, in defiance of the provisions of the act referred to and of the demand for possession formally made by the commissioners, who were instructed to that effect by the Secretary of the Interior, and presented the order of the Department, duly authenticated and addressed to said Atkinson, directing him to surrender possession. Possession being refused, the proceedings of the commission under their instructions terminated at this point. For a detailed account of the action taken by the commission, reference is made to their report, which is published herewith. If the act of Congress referred to is not sufficient in its provisions to insure the obtaining possession and the speedy sale of said property, it is of vital importance, in order to prevent destruction and waste, and the unauthorized diversion of the same, and to secure the contemplated advantages of the trust to the needy beneficiaries, that additional legislation be had without delay.

OSAGES.

It being necessary for the Osage Indians to change the location of their reserve, as selected by them in the Indian Territory, for the reason that a portion of it was found, upon survey, to be east of the 96th degree of west longitude, and consequently within the limits of the lands retained by the Cherokees under the provisions of the treaty of 1866, made with that tribe, a new selection was made by them last spring, of a reservation embracing a part of their former selection. Inasmuch as the tract selected contained more land than was authorized by the act of July 15, 1870, providing for their removal to the Indian Territory, it became necessary to secure authority of law for securing the Osages in possession of the same. This authority was given by an act approved June 5, 1872, which confirms to that tribe a reservation, bounded on the east by the ninety-sixth meridian, upon the south and west by the north line of the Creek country and the main channel of the Arkansas River, and on the north by the south line of the State of Kansas. This act also further provides, "That said Great and Little Osage tribe of Indians shall permit the settlement within the limits of said tract of land, [of] the Kansas tribe of Indians, the lands so settled and occupied by said Kansas Indians, not exceeding 160 acres for each member of said tribe, to be paid for by said Kansas tribe of Indians out of the proceeds of the sales of their lands in Kansas, at a price not exceeding that paid by the Great and Little Osage Indians to the Cherokee nation of Indians." The location of the Osages is being rapidly effected in accordance with the provisions of this act.

With a view to the settlement of the Kansas Indians, or Kaws, in accordance with the proviso cited, a commission authorized by this Office visited the Indian Territory with a delegation of said Indians in August and September last, and made a selection satisfactory to the Indians, in the western part of the Osage reserve, having the Arkansas River for

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its western boundary, the same being also the western boundary of the Osage reserve. These Indians number 627. The selection made for them embraces one hundred and sixty square miles, or about 102,400 acres.

"ABSENTEE SHAWNEES" AND CITIZEN POTTAWATOMIES.

Certain Indians, formerly members of the Shawnee tribe in Kansas, but for many years separated from the tribe and known as "absentee Shawnees," have been for twenty years or more residing on lands between the main Canadian and the north fork of that river, west of the Seminole reservation, in the Indian Territory. Moreover, many Pottawatomies having become citizens under the provisions of the Pottawatomie treaties of 1861, 1866, and 1867,* have within three years removed to the same locality; so that a body of Indians to the number of 2,263 were, in fact, residing upon what is known as "the thirty miles square tract west of the Seminole reserve," without any authority of law for such residence, or any color of title to the soil. It being on all accounts desirable that they should be assigned permanent homes, legislation was recommended at the last session of Congress, by which these "absentee Shawnees" and "citizen Pottawatomies" should be allowed to secure individual homesteads within the tract thus occupied by them in common. Provision was accordingly made, by act approved May 23, 1872, for certificates of allotment to the members of either tribe as follows, viz: "To each head of a family, and to each other member twenty-one years of age, not less than one quarter-section, and to each member of the tribe not less than eighty acres," the lands thus certified to be "set apart for the exclusive and perpetual use and benefit of such assignees and their heirs." The entire thirty miles square tract is now being surveyed, preparatory to making the authorized allotment to the Indians.

UTES.

By the treaty of March 2, 1868, with the various bands of Ute Indians, a reservation was set apart for them within the Territory of Colorado, extending from the southern boundary of said Territory to fifteen miles north of the fortieth parallel north latitude, and from the one hundred and seventh meridian west from Greenwich to the west boundary of the Territory, embracing 14,784,000 acres. This reservation containing an area far beyond what is required by the Indians entitled thereto, who number less than 4,000, and discoveries of gold and silver being credibly reported in the southern portions of the same, and miners entering and preparing to enter thereon in considerable numbers, it was deemed expedient that negotiations be entered into with these Indians for the relinquishment of the portion of their reservation thus rendered undesirable for Indian occupation. Upon Office recommendation to this effect, Congress, by act approved April 23, 1872, authorized the Secretary of the Interior to enter into negotiations with these Indians for the extinguishment of their rights to the south part of the reservation referred

* The Pottawatomie treaty of 1867 made provision for a reservation, not exceeding thirty miles square, for the Pottawatomie tribe in the Indian Territory. The selection of such reservation was made in the part of the territory just described in the text, but the Pottawatomies having all become citizens, the provisions for such a reservation *to the tribe* failed as a matter of course.

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to, and required him to report his proceedings thereon to Congress for its consideration.

For the execution of this act a commission was constituted, an account of whose proceedings accompanies this report. Reference is respectfully made thereto for the details of this negotiation.

EASTERN BANDS—SHOSHONES AND BANNOCKS.

In accordance with the provisions of the second article of the treaty of July 3, 1868, with the eastern bands of the Shoshone and Bannock tribes of Indians, a reservation in Wyoming Territory, comprising 4,200 square miles, or 2,688,000 acres, was set apart for the Shoshone tribe, numbering about 2,000. Valuable mineral discoveries having been made in the southern part of this reservation, and many persons having gone thereon for the purpose of mining, and it being deemed best for the interests of the Indians that the portion of this reserve embracing these mineral discoveries should be relinquished by them, an act was passed June 1, 1872, by which the President was authorized to negotiate with these Indians for the relinquishment of that portion of the reserve of said tribe which is situate "south of the central dividing ridge, between the Big Popoagie and Little Wind Rivers, and south of the forty-third parallel, and to cede to said tribe lands lying north of, and adjacent to, their present reservation, equal in area to any lands by them ceded." The said act makes it the duty of the President to report all proceedings thereunder to Congress for ratification. The chairman of the board of Indian commissioners was requested by the Department to conduct the negotiations contemplated by this act. The commissioner was successful in securing an agreement for the relinquishment to the United States of all of that part of their reservation embracing the mineral discoveries, "which is situated south of a line beginning at a point on the eastern boundary of the Shoshone and Bannock reservation due east of the mouth of the Little Popoagie at its junction with the Popoagie, and running from said point west to the mouth of the Little Popoagie, thence up the Popoagie to the North Fork, and up the North Fork to the mouth of the Cañon, thence west to the western boundary of the reservation." The Indians declined to accept other land in consideration of this cession, claiming that the land lying north of and adjacent to the reservation, which by the terms of the act was authorized to be ceded to them, is poor and mountainous, and subject to incursions from the Sioux and the Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, and, moreover, that they already had the right to hunt over it by the terms of the treaty of 1868. In consequence of this refusal by the Indians to accept other lands in lieu of that relinquished, the commissioner felt authorized to introduce a money consideration into the agreement, by which it is stipulated that the sum of $25,000 shall be expended, under the direction of the President, for the benefit of these Indians, and that a salary of $500 per annum shall, for the term of five years, be paid to Wash-a-Kie, their chief. This agreement was made subject to the approval of the President, and the ratification or rejection of the Congress of the United States. The report of the commissioner will be found among the accompanying documents.

Regarding the terms of relinquishment obtained as remarkably favorable to the Government, without doing injustice to the Indians, I have elsewhere submitted a recommendation for favorable legislation by Congress upon the subject-matter of this agreement.

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THE MILITARY OPERATIONS OF THE YEAR AMONG THE INDIANS.

THE DISPOSITION OF TROOPS.

The necessity of guarding the frontier toward the Indian Country, of protecting settlers, miners, and surveying-parties from hostile tribes or marauding bands, and of preventing unauthorized intrusion upon Indian reservations, still occupies the greater portion of the Army of the United States. These objects require a disposition of troops along very extensive lines, which may be rudely sketched as follows:

In Minnesota and Eastern Dakota, for the protection of settlers, working-parties, and stations on the Northern Pacific and other railroads, Forts Ripley, Abercrombie, Wadsworth, Ransom, and Totten, the nearest Indians being the Chippewas in Minnesota and the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Sioux in Dakota.

From Sioux City, Iowa, to the head-waters of the Missouri, for the protection of settlers, the defense of the several Indian agencies located on and near the Missouri, and the enforcement of the intercourse act, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, and Buford in Dakota, and Forts Shaw and Ellis and Camp Cooke in Montana; the Indians intended to be controlled by these posts being the Sioux, Arickarees, Gros Ventres, Mandans, Assiuaboines, Blackfeet, Bloods, Piegans, River Crows, and the Northern Arapahoes and Cheyennes. In addition to these posts, troops are also stationed at the Crow Creek, the Cheyenne River, and the Grand River Indian agencies, for the immediate protection of the agents and employés and the Government property at those points.

For the protection from wandering bands of Indians of the *stations on the Union Pacific Railroad*, and the settlements along its route, *through Nebraska, Wyoming, and Utah*, and to restrain more particularly Indians north of that road from leaving their reservations without authority, as well also with a view to a possible outbreak of the Sioux, Forts Kearney and McPherson, North Platte station, Plum Creek station, Ogallala station, and Sidney station, all in Nebraska; Forts Laramie, Fetterman, D. A. Russell, Fred. Steele, Sanders, and Bridger, all in Wyoming, and Camp Douglass in Utah; also Fort Sedgwick, in the northeastern corner of Colorado, the nearest Indians being the Pawnees, Sioux, Northern Arapahoes and Cheyennes, Shoshones, and Utes.

In Kansas, for the protection of railroads and of white settlers from depredations by hunting-parties of Arapaho, Cheyenne, Kiowa, Comanche, Apache, Sioux, and Ute Indians, coming up, generally, from the south and roaming over the western portion of the State, Forts Dodge, Hays, Larned, and Wallace.

In the Indian Territory, south of Kansas, more particularly to repress gangs of white desperadoes in the Creek, Chickasaw, and Cherokee country, and to remove trespassers upon Indian lands, Forts Gibson and Arbuckle. To overawe the Indians on the leased lands in the southwestern portion of the Indian Territory, and to break up the illicit trade with Indians in arms, ammunition, and whisky, Fort Sill and Camp Supply.

In Texas, to intercept raiding-parties of Kiowas, Comanches, &c., and

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to protect the northern and western frontier of the State, Forts Richardson, Griffin, Concho, McKavett, and Stockton. To prevent the Kickapoos and other Indians residing in Mexico from raiding into the State on the southern border, Forts Duncan, Clark, Davis, and Quitman.

In New Mexico, to restrain Indian depredations, protect settlers, keep open lines of communication, and restrict the Indians to their reservations, Forts Bascom, Bayard, Cummings, McRae, Selden, Stanton, Union, and Wingate; in Colorado, for similar objects, Forts Garland, Reynolds, and Lyon.

In Arizona, exclusive of the troops in active operations against the hostile Apaches, for the protection of the citizens of the Territory upon lines conforming generally to the course of settlement, Forts Whipple and Yuma, and Camps Boone, Date Creek, Cady, Grant, Hualapai, Lowell, Colorado, Crittenden, McDowell, Mohave, Thomas, and Verde.

In California, to preserve the peace between whites and Indians, and to prevent the latter from depredating upon the settlements, Camps Bidwell, Gaston, Independence, and Wright.

In Nevada, for similar objects, Camps Halleck, McDermit, and Winfield Scott.

In Oregon, Fort Klamath, four miles distant from the Klamath Indian agency, and Camps Harney and Warner, the nearest Indians to the latter being the Klamaths.

In Idaho, Fort Lapwai, near the Nez Percés Indian reservation, and Fort Hall, within the limits of the Fort Hall Indian reservation.

In Washington, Fort Colville, in the northeastern part of the Territory, and Fort Walla-Walla, in the southeastern part.

OPERATIONS.

The movements of troops among and against the Indians under the administrative charge of this Office, so far as the same have been officially reported to the Department, may be epitomized as follows:

MINNESOTA.

Several murders having been committed by individual members of the Pillager band of Chippewas, and serious trouble being at one time apprehended, Captain W. S. McCaskey, commanding at Fort Ripley, was upon application of the agent in charge of the Chippewa agency, sent in May with his available force to the White Earth reservation. The presence of these troops, together with the expressed determination of the main body of the Indians belonging to the agency to assist in repressing an outbreak, soon quieted matters, and the troops, about the middle of June, returned to their post.

DAKOTA AND MONTANA.

As a protection to the surveying-parties of the Northern Pacific Railroad between the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers, two considerable detachments of troops were sent out during the year—one from Fort Ellis, in Montana, under Major Baker, of the Second Cavalry, the other from Fort Rice, in Dakota, under Colonel Stanley, of the Twenty-second Infantry. Several slight skirmishes were had with Indians by both detachments, but no serious engagement took place. Of Colonel Stanley's detachment, Lieutenants Eben Crosby, while away from his camp hunting, and L. D. Adair, while in advance of his company, were killed

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by Indians. Colonel Stanley's servant, while hunting, was also killed. Of Major Baker's command one sergeant was killed and three privates were wounded. The loss of the Indians is not known.

WYOMING.

Owing to threatening demonstrations made by the Indians of the Red Cloud agency, the commanding officer at Fort Laramie, thirty miles distant, has several times been called upon during the year for troops to protect the lives of the agent and employés and the Government property at that agency. A prompt compliance with the request of the agent for such assistance, and the presence of troops near the agency, has in all cases quieted the difficulties without serious trouble or the loss of life.

UTAH.

A considerable number of Ute Indians belonging to the Uintah Valley and White River agencies, together with others roaming at large in the Territory, becoming dissatisfied from various causes, congregated during the past summer in San Pete County and vicinity and assumed a hostile attitude, committing some depredations upon white citizens of that section. By the prompt action and wise counsel of Lieutenant Colonel H. A. Morrow, Thirteenth Infantry, commanding at Camp Douglass, the Indians were induced to cease their depredations and return to their respective agencies.

CALIFORNIA.

The only operations of the military in connection with Indian affairs in this State during the year, reported to this Office, is a trip made by Captain R. F. Bernard, commanding at Camp Bidwell, for the purpose of looking after certain Indians charged with having committed depredations upon citizens. The charges were found to be not well sustained.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

A large number of whites from Kansas having settled in the Cherokee country, west of the ninety-sixth degree of longitude, the commanding general of the Department of the Missouri was called upon, in compliance with law, to remove them. Captain J. J. Upham, of the Sixth Cavalry, was assigned, with a detachment of troops, to this duty. The work was promptly and judiciously accomplished, without any violent collision with the intruders, about fifteen hundred of whom were removed.

A considerable number of whites of notoriously bad character having followed the progress of the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railway into the Choctaw country, a detachment of soldiers under Lieutenant De Hart G. Quinby, Second Infantry, was sent to the scene of the difficulty, charged with removing all unauthorized persons beyond the limits of the Territory. Subsequently Colonel J. A. Hardie, Inspector General United States Army, visited the Choctaw country, to supervise the removal, which was effected thoroughly and without serious trouble.

Of the many scouts and expeditions during the year by troops stationed at posts along the northern and western borders of Texas, and at Fort Sill, in the Indian Territory, against hostile Indians raiding into Texas, the one most successful in inflicting merited punishment

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upon the marauders was the expedition in command of Colonel R. S. McKenzie, Fourth Cavalry. The troops under Colonel McKenzie, on the 29th of September, struck a camp or village of Qua-ha-da Comanches on McClellan's Creek, being no other than the camp of Maowi, the most disaffected and dangerous of all the "Out Comanches," and, after a brisk fight, carried the village, killing twenty-three Indians and taking one hundred and twenty-four prisoners, principally women and children. The command lost two killed and two wounded. This signal example to the Comanches was promptly followed by the surrender of the only two white captives remaining in their hands, and by a large increase in the number of Indians on the reservation. It is not doubted that this righteous retribution for long courses of cruel and cowardly outrages will bear further fruits of repentance. It is the intention of the Department to provide liberally for the nurture, care, and education of the children thus captured, but, meanwhile, to hold them, when turned over by the military, (in accordance with the expressed intention of the General of the Army,) until such time as their tribe shall restore all stolen stock, and give ample assurance of future good behavior.

NEW MEXICO.

In this Territory the only operations of the military during the year, in connection with Indian matters, as reported to the Indian Office, were the removal of the Apache Indians from Cañada Alamosa to the Tularosa reservation, which was successfully accomplished by Lieutenant Colonel Thomas C. Devin, Eighth Cavalry, in May last; and a slight skirmish, in which, however, no one was injured, between some troops and hostile Ute Indians at the Abiquiu agency, prior to its removal from Abiquiu to Tierra Amarilla, its present location.

ARIZONA.

The operations against the hostile Apaches in this Territory have been too active and varied to allow a detailed account of them to be presented in this connection. Among the most important results, however, may be mentioned an engagement between a detachment under command of Captain J. W. Mason, Third Cavalry, and certain Apache Mohave Indians. Captain Mason reports, under date of the 24th of September, that his force attacked four rancherias simultaneously, and killed forty Indians, wounded many more, and captured eight women and children. At nearly the same time, Lieutenant Max Wesendorff, First Cavalry, with a detachment of troops, while on a scout, attacked and destroyed a rancheria, killing seventeen warriors and capturing one girl.

In these operations General Crook freely employed the services of friendly Indians as scouts and soldiers, with success corresponding to that which characterized the same feature of this distinguished officer's campaigns against hostile Indians on the Pacific coast. Under proper safeguards, to prevent abuse, the Department believes that such employment of friendly Indians affords a most economical and effective re-enforcement of the Army.

ASSIGNMENT OF ARMY OFFICERS TO INDIAN SERVICE.

Brigadier-General O. O. Howard, United States Army, was, by direction of the President, early in the year, assigned to duty as special

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commissioner, to visit the Apache Indians of New Mexico and Arizona with the view of inducing them, if possible, to cease their depredations and settle permanently upon reservations set apart for them. General Howard has twice visited these Territories in the execution of this commission, and, though his efforts have not proved entirely successful, they have yet been productive ot much good. For a detailed statement of General Howard's proceedings, reference is made to his reports accompanying.

Colonel J. E. Smith, Fourteenth Infantry, commanding at Fort Laramie, on the 2d of November, 1871, at the request of this Office, relieved Agent J. W. Wham from charge of the Red Cloud agency. He was in charge of the agency from that date until February 9, 1872, when he was relieved by the present agent, J. W. Daniels. During the time he was in charge, Colonel Smith conducted the affairs of the agency with marked ability.

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SPECIAL COMMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR.

The only special commissions sent out from the Department during the year in addition to those noted under the head of "The Legislation of the last session and the action of the Office thereon," and under the head of "Assignment of Army officers to Indian service," have been a commission to investigate the claims, under the act of June 8, 1872, of *bona-fide* holders of Chippewa half-breed scrip issued under the provisions of the treaty of 1854, and two commissions for the pacification of unfriendly Indians, one being directed to the tribes on the Upper Missouri in the extreme north, the other to the tribes in the southwestern part of the Indian Territory.

The first commission spoken of was constituted of Hon. T. C. Jones, of Ohio; D. E. King, esq., of Indiana, and E. P. Smith, esq., Indian agent for the Chippewas. The report of the commission has not been received at the date of this report.

The commission to the hostile Sioux and other roving Indians of the Upper Missouri was constituted of Hon. B. R. Cowen, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Hon. N. J. Turney, of Ohio, and J. W. Wham, esq., of Illinois. The commission discharged a difficult duty with zeal and discretion. Their report, which will be found among the accompanying documents, presents much new and important information in respect to the numbers and temper of the Indians who confront the Northern Pacific Railroad in its progress beyond the Missouri River. The results of this mission will have to be judged from the issues of the coming spring and summer. An account of the Indian delegation brought to Washington under the auspices of the commission will be given under the appropriate title of this report.

The commission to visit the Indians on the leased lands in the Indian Territory was constituted of Professor Joseph Parrish, of Philadelphia, and Captain H. E. Alvord, of Virginia, and late of the United States Army. The death of the senior member in the earnest prosecution of his mission of peace and good-will has been deeply deplored by the entire Christian and philanthropic community. Stricken with disease in the early days of the journey, he pressed forward in the intervals of fever, and died among those whom he went to bless. If any other reason than that which actuated Joseph Parrish were wanted to make the friends of humanity desire the ultimate success of this mission, it would be that the death of this devoted man might not be in vain.

The duties thus devolved upon the junior member of the commission were promptly taken up by Captain Alvord, and carried through with energy, courage, and discretion. A full and carefully studied account of his proceedings will be found in the accompanying documents.

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INDIAN DELEGATIONS VISITING WASHINGTON DURING THE YEAR.

Several unusually large and important Indian delegations have visited Washington during the past year. The tribes represented and the *personnel* of the delegations may be characterized as follows:

(*a*) *The Red Cloud or Ogallala Sioux.*—This delegation consisted of thirty Indians. The chiefs were Red Cloud and Red Dog, (their second visit to Washington,) Little Wound, Red Leaf, and Blue Horse. The ostensible object of the visit of the delegation was to effect, without the use of force, the removal of the Red Cloud agency from its temporary location on the North Platte River to some point within the Great Sioux reservation. The opposition of Red Cloud and his people to this removal has its root, not in any preference for the present location, which is indeed uninviting and inconvenient, but in the fear that their retirement from the Platte will be in effect, at least in the result, the surrender of the left bank of that stream, to which these Indians cling with the greatest determination. The Department in inviting the delegation was, however, more particularly influenced by the desire to impress the Ogallalas with a sense of the power of the Government, in view of the approach of the Northern Pacific Railroad to the rich hunting-grounds of these Indians upon the Powder River. The Red Cloud Sioux form the nearest and most natural re-enforcement, in case of war, to the "hostile camps" of the Upper Missouri.

The visit of the delegation, though it has neither resulted in the removal of the agency this fall, nor prevented a great deal of insolence and some violence on the part of these Indians, both at the agency and toward the surveying parties of the Northern Pacific Railroad, is believed to have had a real and considerable effect, both in the way of making progress toward the accomplishment of the wish of the Department in the former direction, and in restraining this large and warlike band from joining in the attacks on the military expeditions to the head-waters of the Yellowstone. A score or two of young braves are believed to constitute all the re-enforcement received by Spotted Eagle and "The Gall," the chiefs who are understood to have led the night attacks on Major Baker and Colonel Stanley, out of the camps of the Ogallalas.

(*b*) *Spotted Tail's band of Brûlé Sioux.*—This delegation consisted of twenty Indians. The chiefs were Spotted Tail, Two-Strike, Swift Bear, and Iron-Shell. The object of inviting this delegation was to arrange amicably for the removal of the so-called "Whetstone" agency from the head-waters of the White River to the forks of that river, near its junction with the Missouri, and also to confirm the friendship of the Brûlé Sioux toward the Government in view of the disaffection of the Ogallalas, and the possibility of an early collision. The visit is reported as having been in a high degree successful. The Indians gave a cordial assent to the wishes of the Department in respect to the removal of the agency, to which they had previously manifested great repugnance, and since their return have shown none but the best disposition toward the Government.

(*c*) *The Indians of Arizona.*—The visit of this delegation resulted from the mission of General Howard to that Territory in April and May of

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this year. The delegation consisted of two Pimos, one Papago, one Yuma, and four Apaches. The representative character of these Indians, or their influence with the tribes to which they belonged, was not in all cases very well assured; but General Howard is confident that their visit resulted in good, and has forwarded the ultimate settlement of the difficulties so long experienced in Arizona.

(*d*) *The Kiowas, &c.*—This delegation, the largest and most important which ever visited Washington, was brought to this city by Captain H. E. Alvord, special commissioner of the Indian Office, for the pacification of these tribes. The delegation comprised representatives of the Kiowas, Comanches, Apaches, Arapahoes, Wichitas and affiliated bands. The absence of the Cheyennes, who had been scared away from the place of meeting with the special commissioner by the advance of Colonel McKenzie's force, and the refusal of the Qua-ha-da Comanches to send representatives to Washington, constituted the only defects in the completeness and authority of the delegation.

(*e*) *The Grand River and Fort Peck Indians.*—This double delegation was brought to this city by the commissioners who visited the Upper Missouri for the pacification of the roving Sioux. It consisted of fifteen Indians from the Grand River agency, the principal chief of each of the three bands of Sioux attached to that agency being present, and of nineteen Indians from the vicinity of Fort Peck, and from the hunting-grounds west and south. The absence of Sitting Bull and Black Moon, the most influential chiefs of the "hostile camps," prevented that complete success which had been hoped for from the visit of this delegation; but the Indians thus brought to Washington were genuine Indians, out of the hostile camps, and of no mean reputation and influence among the "implacables." Their visit to Washington cannot fail to produce a decided effect by reducing the number of those who stand out against the progress of the railroad, even if it does not wholly withdraw the roving bands from their position of antagonism to the Government.

(*f*) *The Utes of Utah.*—This delegation, consisting of three Indians from the Uintah Valley reservation, was brought to Washington by late special agent Dodge, of Salt Lake, under permission granted upon urgent telegraphic representations of the necessity of such a visit. The delegation seemed not to have been fortunately constituted, nor was the judgment of the special agent, as to the importance of the business to be transacted, approved by the Department.

(*g*) *The Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri.*—This delegation, consisting of four Indians, visited Washington at the expense of the tribe, with a view to concluding arrangements for the disposition to be made of the proceeds of their lands about to be sold under authority of law, and for their location among the Osages in the Indian Territory. The objects of the mission were satisfactorily completed so far as they could be without legislation.

The advantages of bringing well-constituted delegations from wild and potentially hostile tribes to Washington are very decided, and amply repay the expenditure involved. The impression derived thereby to the savages of the strength of the Government, and the wealth and power of the whites, is a more effective peace-maker than many soldiers, yet the expenses of all the Indian delegations that have visited Washington the last three years have not equaled the cost of maintaining a company of cavalry for six months in the field.

It must be considered that the Indians of the plains have, up to a recent date, really believed that they outnumbered the whites. How,

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indeed, should they have thought otherwise? Most of them had at one time or another, seen as many as five thousand, some as many as ten thousand of their people camped together, one-third fighting men. Of the whites what had they seen? A few ranches miles apart, a few hunters and trappers, a few soldiers. The stories that had been brought to their ears of a country where the whites were like the sand on the sea-shore, where houses were piled on top of houses,* and where houses stood side by side with houses for miles in every direction, were received by them as the merest fables invented to amuse or deceive them. Even when the first delegations that visited the East, though composed of their own trusted chiefs and braves, returned and reported what they had seen, they were not believed; but it was said among their tribes that the white men had put "bad medicine" upon their eyes to make them see things that did not exist. It has only been the concurrent testimony of many chiefs and braves, out of many bands and tribes, that has dissipated this happy conceit of the Indian of the plains, and made him to appreciate, as he is beginning to do, the power and resources of the whites. As it is at once cheaper and more humane to bring the savages to a realizing sense of their weakness and the impossibility of long contending with the Government, by giving a few chiefs and braves free rides on our railroads and Broadway omnibuses, than by surprising their camps on winter nights and shooting down men, women, and children together in the snow, it will be well to continue this system, in moderation as to amount of expenditures, and with discretion as to the subjects of it, until the occasion for thus impressing the minds of the Indians shall have passed away.

* *I. e.*, houses of several stories.

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LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED.

SISSETON AND WAHPETON BANDS OF SIOUX.

The commissioners appointed under the provisions of the act of June 7, 1872, to examine and report what title or interest the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Sioux have to certain land mentioned in the second article of the treaty made with said bands on the 19th of February, 1867, and described as follows: Bounded on the south and east by the treaty line of 1851 and the Red River of the North to the mouth of Goose River, on the north by the Goose River and a line running from the source thereof by the most westerly point of Devil's Lake to the Chief's Bluff, at the head of James River, and on the west by the James River to the mouth of Moccasin River, and thence to Kampeska Lake, have, after carefully examining the subject and counciling with the Indians interested, reported in favor of allowing and paying to said Indians or expending for their benefit the sum of $800,000, for the full relinquishment of all claims they may have to said lands or any portion thereof, said sum to be paid or expended in ten equal annual installments of $80,000. The amount reported by said commissioners and recommended by them to be paid for said lands certainly seems very large. When, however, it is taken into consideration that an annual appropriation of $75,000 is now being made for said Indians, the necessity for such appropriation being likely to continue for some years to come—probably not less than five or six; that each installment of $80,000 proposed to be paid will render it practicable and proper to dispense with one such annual appropriation, that the claim of the Indians to the land will be extinguished by such payment, and that by the extinguishment of such claim several millions of acres of the best agricultural land in the United States will be thrown open to settlement, it must be apparent that it would be for the interests of the Government, as well as of the Indians, to conclude the purchase. I would, therefore, recommend the confirmation by Congress of the action of said commissioners, and that the legislation necessary to perfect the purchase of the Indian claim to said land, and to appropriate one installment of the purchase-money, be had by Congress at its next session.

SHOSHONES.

Under the provisions of the act of June 1, 1872, Hon. Felix R. Brunot, president of the board of Indian commissioners, at the request of this Department, negotiated with the Shoshone Indians for the cession to the United States of a portion of their reservation in Wind River Valley, Wyoming. From Mr. Brunot's report, accompanying, it will be seen that instead of agreeing to exchange a portion of their reservation for an equal quantity of other land, as was contemplated in said act, the Indians agree to cede to the United States that portion of their reservation lying south of a line beginning at a point on the eastern boundary of the reservation due east of the mouth of the Little Popoagie at its junction with the Popoagie, and running from said point west to the

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mouth of the Little Popoagie, thence up the Popoagie to the North Fork, and up the North Fork to the mouth of the cañon, thence west to the western boundary of the reservation, in consideration of the payment to the Shoshones of the sum of $25,000 in five equal annual installments of $5,000, the same to be expended under the direction of the President in the purchase of stock-cattle to be delivered to the Shoshones on their reservation; and of the further sum of $500 to be paid to their chief, Washakie, annually, for the term of five years. As there is more land in the present reservation belonging to the Shoshones than they need, I am of the opinion that the agreement made by Mr. Brunot with the Indians would be better for all concerned than a transfer of the southern portion of the reservation for the same quantity of land adjacent to the northern part of it. I therefore recommend the ratification of the agreement made by Mr. Brunot with the Shoshones, and that the first installments of $5,000 and $500, severally, be appropriated by Congress at its next session.

ARAPAHOES.

Under the provisions of the fifth section of the act of May 29, 1872, negotiations have been had with a duly authorized delegation of the Southern Arapaho Indians for the relinquishment of their claim to land ceded to them and the Southern Cheyennes by the second article of the treaty made with both tribes, October 28, 1867. The Arapahoes have agreed to relinquish all claim to the land ceded to them by said treaty, and to accept in lieu thereof the following described tract, viz: Commencing at a point in the middle of the main channel of the north fork of the Canadian River ten miles east of the ninety-eighth meridian of west longitude, thence up the middle of the main channel of the said north fork to a point where the present trail from the Upper Arkansas Indian agency, so called, to Camp Supply crosses the said stream, thence due north to the middle of the main channel of the Red Fork of the Arkansas River, thence down the said river in the middle of the main channel thereof to a point in said channel ten miles east of the ninety-eighth meridian of west longitude, thence south to the place of beginning. The agreement entered into by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs with the Arapahoes in the above matter will be submitted to the Department at an early day, with the recommendation that the necessary legislation be had by Congress to perfect the relinquishment and cession of the treaty reservation of 1867, and to vest in the Arapaho tribe of Indians the title to the land which they have agreed to accept in lieu thereof.

WICHITAS AND AFFILIATED BANDS.

The Wichitas and other affiliated bands, having for a long time resided within the limits of the tract known as the "leased district" in the Indian Territory, without any defined reservation set apart for their occupancy; and having also a claim, good or bad, to a large tract of country, an agreement was made by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs with a duly authorized delegation of said Indians, by which the following described tract of land is set apart for them, viz: Commencing at a point in the middle of the main channel of the Washita River, where the ninety-eighth meridian of west longitude crosses the same, thence up the middle of the main channel of said river to the line of 98° 40′ west longitude; thence on said line of 98° 40′ due north to the middle of the main channel of the main Canadian River; thence down the middle of said main Canadian River to where it crosses the ninety-eighth meridian; thence due south to the place of beginning. In consideration for said

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tract of land the Indians cede and relinquish to the United States all their right, title, interest, or claim of any nature whatsoever to any lands in Texas, Louisiana, the Indian Territory, or elsewhere within the limits of the United States.

These Wichitas, &c., have always been friendly and loyal to the Government; have suffered severely on that account; are a good class of Indians, inclined to labor for a support, and absolutely require a reservation which they can call their own. For these reasons, as well as to quiet their claim to unceded lands, I recommend the ratification of the agreement made with the Wichitas, &c., by Congress at its next session.

MALHEUR RESERVATION.

During the year a reservation has, by Executive order, been set apart in Southeastern Oregon, for the settlement thereon of roving bands of Indians infesting the southern and eastern portions of that State. As nothing can be done toward collecting these Indians, until funds shall have been provided for the erection of agency buildings, purchase of subsistence, &c., a special estimate will be submitted to Congress, at an early day, for an appropriation necessary to accomplish these objects.

SACS AND FOXES OF THE MISSOURI.

By the fourth section of the act of June 10, 1872, provision was made for the sale of the reservation of the Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri, lying in the State of Nebraska. These Indians have consented to sell their entire reservation, and desire to remove to the Indian Territory. About one-half of their reservation is in Kansas, and I recommend that additional legislation by Congress be had at its next session, authorizing the sale of that portion of the reservation belonging to these Indians lying within the limits of the State.

In addition to the above there are nine several matters upon which legislation was recommended at the last session of Congress, but upon which no final legislative action has been had.

I therefore respectfully renew my recommendation in each case as follows:

KICKAPOOS.

Under the provisions of the second article of the treaty concluded with the Kickapoo Indians May 18, 1854, a contract was made between Hon. George W. Manypenny, the then Commissioner of Indian Affairs, on the part of the United States, and the Board of the Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, for the erection of certain buildings for the education of the children of the Kickapoo tribe. This contract bears date January 22, 1856. While this school was in operation the said board of missions expended in the management of the same $2,125.13 in excess of the amount paid therefor by the Government; and in the erection of school-buildings and improvements over and above the amount allowed therefor by the Government, the sum of $2,934.33, making an aggregate of $5,059.46 in excess of the whole amount received. By the eleventh article of the Kickapoo treaty of 1862 it is provided, among other things, that 320 acres "of land where the mission-house now is, * * * * * with the improvements thereon, shall be disposed of when the purposes for which they have been reserved shall have been accomplished," in such manner and for such purpose as may be provided by law. The mission house and improvements alluded to are those erected by the board of missions, under contract as above mentioned, and have been so used for the purposes for which they were constructed. A treaty was

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concluded with the Kickapoos, February 27, 1867, in which provision was made that the board of missions should have the privilege of purchasing the 320 acres of land upon which the school-buildings and improvements had been erected, at $1.25 per acre, this to be in full of all claims against the Government on account of said mission. This treaty was submitted to the Senate, but has never been ratified. Regarding the unratified treaty as sufficient evidence of the assent of the Indians, I deem it desirable that at the coming session such action should be taken as will effect a satisfactory adjustment of the claim of the board of missions. This matter was fully discussed in Office report of November 15, 1871.

BLACK BOB SHAWNEES.

Thirty-three thousand three hundred and ninety-two and fifty-seven one-hundredths acres of land were set apart for members of Black Bob's band of Shawnee Indians in Kansas, under the treaty of May 10, 1854; selections in severalty have been made from these lands for many of these Indians and patents issued therefor, and parties have purchased lands from the patentees, and have submitted the deeds of conveyance to the Department for approval. Regarding the issuing of patents as unauthorized by law, recommendation was made in Office report under date of January 13, 1872, (see H. R. Ex. Doc. 64, 2d sess. 42d Cong.,) that Congress be asked to provide for the sale of these lands and the application of the proceeds for the benefit of the Indians, who are in needy circumstances. No legislation was had by Congress on this subject, but the necessity for such legislation is deemed imperative.

MIAMIES.

There are in Eastern Kansas less than one hundred Miami Indians, all of whom are sufficiently advanced in civilization to manage their own affairs, with an ability corresponding at the least to that of the poorer classes of white people in the same locality, while some few of them are men possessing more than ordinary business tact and ability. These Indians possess some 10,000 acres of land, which belongs to them in common. In view of their situation, and in order that they may no longer be an unnecessary care to the Government, this Office, under date of February 9, and again of February 28, 1872, recommended that legislation be had providing for these Indians becoming citizens of the United States, and also for the sale of their lands and the proper adjustment of all their financial affairs. I deem it highly important that action by Congress should be taken at an early day for the final settlement of the affairs of this tribe.

POTTAWATOMIES.

It having been ascertained that eighty-six Pottawatomie Indians, who were justly entitled, had not received their proper share of moneys and land belonging to the tribe, legislation was recommended in Office report of February 13, 1872, (H. R. Ex. Doc. 151,) to secure the same to them. This was specially provided for in the Indian appropriation act of last session, but the provision therein contained has been held by the Department not to be sufficient to authorize the conversion of their share of stocks held in trust by the United States, which action should be authorized at the coming session of Congress.

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

By the twenty-fourth section of the act of Congress of 1834, and "for the sole purpose of carrying *that* [this] act into effect," the Indian Territory was annexed to what is now the western district of the United States court for the State of Arkansas. The court is now held by law only at Van Buren, in that State. The inconvenience and expense attending the prosecution of persons in the Indian Territory charged with crime, and the attendance of witnesses from so great a distance, is very great, and, except in the most serious cases of crime, the present plan operates practically as a denial of justice. This Office therefore recommended, under date of February 17, 1872, (H. R. Ex. Doc. 153,) that Congress be asked to authorize the holding of a term of the United States district court for the western district of Arkansas at Ockmulgee once in each year. This was not done by Congress; but in view of the rapid increase of crime in the Indian Country I am satisfied that the reasons for this action are every day becoming more urgent, and that the aggregate expense of the judicial district would not be greater, but less, by reason of a term once a year at Ocmulgee.

DELAWARES.

Provision is made in the fourteenth article of the Delaware treaty of July 4, 1866, that the Secretary of the Interior shall cause to be ascertained the value of stock which has been stolen from the Delaware. since the treaty of 1854, and that the same shall be reported to Congress, with a recommendation for an appropriation to pay the same The value of the stolen stock referred to was ascertained through the superintendent and agent to be $26,284, and an appropriationwas asked of Congress for this amount by the Department January 31, 1870. No favorable action having been taken thereon by Congress, the Department was requested by letter from this office of February 28 last, (H. R. Ex. Doc. 169,) to again invite the attention of Congress to the matter, which was accordingly done, but no appropriation has yet been made. As this claim is in compliance with treaty stipulations, and the parties entitled are in very needy circumstances, Congress should be urged to appropriate the necessary amount without further delay.

RED BEAR, A PEMBINA CHIEF.

Provision was made in the ninth article of the treaty of October 2, 1863, with the Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewa Indians for a reservation of 640 acres of land for the Chippewa chief "Red Bear," to be located on the north side of the Pembina River. The agent reported that before he could make this selection there was not a section of suitable land in one body remaining on the north side of the Pembina River for a long distance from its mouth, and he, therefore, made the selection on both sides of the river and reported it in that form. As this was not in accordance with the treaty, legislation by Congress was recommended in Office report of March 5, 1872, (H. R. Ex. Doc. 183,) authorizing the selection in this manner. Favorable action was not taken by Congress in the premises, and as such action is necessary in order to insure to this chief the benefits contemplated by the treaty, Congress should be again requested to legislate for his relief.

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NEZ PERCÉS.

By the tenth article of the treaty concluded with the Nez Percés tribe of Indians June 11, 1855, it was agreed that the tract of land then occupied by William Craig (in consideration that said Craig had consented to reside among them as their friend and adviser) should not be considered a part of the reservation set apart for them by said treaty, except for the purpose of enforcing the intercourse act. The privilege accorded to Craig by the treaty has been regarded and held by the Department as giving him the right to personal occupancy only. Craig having deceased, the improvements upon the tract in question were purchased by his son-in-law, at the administrator's sale. It is represented by the agent that these improvements are very desirable, and necessary for the accommodation of certain Nez Percés Indians now living outside of the reservation; that said improvements cover between 300 and 400 acres of land, which is under very good cultivation, with between 500 and 600 rods of fencing, and that there are 50 acres in timothy, which yield from 2½ to 3 tons per acre, worth $21 per ton.

In view of these facts the agent recommends that the Department purchase the fencing, and pay for the plowing at the usual rates, which he represents to be at the rate of $3 per rod for fencing, and $4.50 per acre for plowing, the cost of said improvements amounting in the aggregate to $3,500. The purchase of the improvements is deemed desirable by this Office for the use of the Indians, twenty or more of whom can be provided with good farms out of the tract in question, but the authority of the Department to purchase them out of existing appropriations being regarded as doubtful, and in order to quiet all question, it was recommended in Office report of May 18, 1872, (H. R. Ex. Doc. 307,) that Congress authorize the same to be paid for from the appropriation for "plowing land and fencing, as appears from the first clause of the fourth article of the treaty of June 9, 1863," appropriated by the Indian appropriation act, approved April 10, 1869. This action was not authorized by Congress, but as the same reasons exist now as at the last session, I think it desirable that this subject be again presented to Congress.

INDIAN PENSIONS.

The Pension-Office has rejected the applications of Indians for pensions on the ground of the inability of these Indians (not being citizens of the United States) to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, as required by the first section of the act of February 14, 1871. This subject was presented to the Department under date 28th March last, and after a review of the same it was submitted that if it should be held by the Department that the Indians cannot qualify, and prove their claims under the law as it now stands, additional legislation, by Congress, on this subject should be requested. It does not appear that any action was taken by the Department on this report. In view of the large number of Indians entitled to pensions, and in whose favor, in many cases, pensions have been allowed and for several years paid, though now suspended under the decision of the Pension Office, it is of importance that early legislative action should be taken on this subject.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Commissioner.

Hon. C. DELANO,
Secretary of the Interior.

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PAPERS ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, 1872.

A.

Report of Hon. James A. Garfield, commissioner for the removal of the Flathead tribe of Indians from the Bitter Root Valley, in Montana Territory, to the Jocko reservation, in said Territory, with accompanying papers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November* 15, 1872.

DEAR SIR: At the request of the Secretary of the Interior, made to me early in June last, I agreed to visit the Bitter Root Valley, in Montana, for the purpose of making arrangements to remove the Flathead Indians to the Jocko reservation.

I started late in July, and at Fort Leavenworth General Pope, at my request, detailed Major D. G. Swaim, of the Judge Advocate's Corps, to accompany me.

On reaching Virginia City, Montana, August 16, I found that a committee of citizens of the Bitter Root Valley had visited the governor of the Territory a few days previous, and had represented to him that the white settlers in the valley were apprehensive of hostilities from the Flatheads and from the Nez Percés, a thousand of whom were then encamped near Hell Gate.

It was further represented that meetings of citizens had been called for the public defense, at Missoula, Ætna, and Corvallis, and that a militia company, of about one hundred strong, had been enrolled at each of these places.

Resolutions had been adopted requesting the governor to issue arms and ammunition, and to urge the President to establish a cavalry post, of two or three companies, somewhere in the valley, for the better protection of the inhabitants. It was further represented that the Flatheads were resolved not to leave the valley, and that the Nez Percés had agreed to aid them in resisting the proposed removal.

The governor had every reason to suppose that these representations were in accordance with the facts, and had ordered three hundred muskets and thirty thousand rounds of ammunition sent to Missoula.

An editorial article, in a newspaper published at Virginia City, called upon the governor and the citizens to answer these alleged threats of the Indians by force, and to drive them out of the valley.

I wrote to the Secretary of the Interior on the 17th of August, detailing the facts of the situation as they appeared at that time, but added that I was inclined to believe that much of the apprehension was groundless, and that, perhaps, the representations were partly the result of a desire to secure a military post in the valley.

Fearing lest the distribution of arms among the citizens might seriously interfere with my efforts for the peaceable removal of the Flatheads, I requested Governor Potts to accompany me to the Bitter Root Valley, in order that he might use his discretion and authority in reference to arming the citizens.

Leaving Virginia City on the evening of the 17th, we reached Helena the next evening; and on the morning of August 19, accompanied by Superintendent Viall, started for the Bitter Root Valley, by the way of Deer Lodge, where we were joined by Mr. Claggett, the territorial Delegate to Congress, and reached Missoula, at the mouth of the Bitter Root River, on the evening of the 20th.

From the conversation of citizens who visited me at Missoula it soon became apparent that the chief anxiety of the settlers of the valley was to secure the establishment of a military post, and that the market which would thus be afforded for their home-products was really a matter of greater consideration than protection against hostile Indians.

On the morning of the 21st we proceeded to the Flatheads' encampment, near Fort Owen, and about thirty-five miles south from Missoula. Arrangements were made for an interview with the chiefs of the tribe, and on the following day a conference of several hours was held in their camp, conducted on their part by Charlot, first chief; Arlee, second chief; and Adolf, third chief, together with a large number of the principal men of the tribe.

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I reminded them of the provisions of the treaty of 1855, and particularly of the ninth article, which left it in the power of the President to determine whether the Bitter Root Valley should be set apart as a special reservation for the Flatheads, or whether they should remove to the Jocko reservation.

I also carefully explained the President's order of November 14, 1871, in which it is declared that all Indians residing in the Bitter Root Valley should remove as soon as practicable to the Jocko reservation.

I also carefully explained the provisions of the act of Congress, approved June 5, 1872, relating to their removal, and explained that the President and Congress believed that these arrangements would serve the best interests of the tribe, and would give them a permanent home, where they would not be disturbed by the constant increase of white settlers among them. Responses were made by the three chiefs, and by several head-men of the tribe, and all of the same tenor. The substance of their views may be thus briefly stated:

It seemed to be their understanding that they had never given up the Bitter Root Valley, and they were very strongly opposed to leaving it. They insisted, and in this I believe they are partly borne out by the facts, that when the treaty of 1855 was nearly completed, Victor, the Flathead chief, refused to sign it unless he and his people could be permitted to remain in the Bitter Root Valley.

It will be remembered that by that treaty a very large territory was ceded to the United States—a tract extending from near the forty-second parallel to the British line, and with an average breadth of nearly two degrees of longitude; that this territory had long been held in undisputed possession of the Flathead nation, and that, on yielding it, Victor insisted upon holding the Bitter Root, above the Lo-Lo Fork, as a special reservation for the Flatheads proper.

The chiefs admitted that, under the provisions of the eleventh article, it was left in the power of the President to determine whether the Bitter Root Valley, above the Lo-Lo Fork, should be reserved as the permanent home of the Flatheads. But they insisted that by that article the President was required to have the Bitter Root Valley carefully surveyed and examined, and, if it should be better adapted to the wants of the Flatheads, then it should be made a permanent reservation.

They insisted that such a survey and examination should have been made immediately after the ratification of the treaty, but that it had never been done at all. That for seventeen years no steps had been taken in regard to it, and they considered the silence of the Government on this subject an admission that the valley was to be their permanent home.

They further called attention to the fact that they had learned something of civilization, and had done a good deal in the way of cultivating the lands and making the valley a more desirable home. They complained that the schoolmasters, blacksmiths, carpenters, and farmers promised them in the treaty of 1855 had never been sent into the Bitter Root Valley; and all the speakers concluded by the declaration that they claimed the Bitter Root Valley as their home and were wholly unwilling to leave it. They, however, affirmed their steady friendship for the whites and disclaimed any hostile intentions; declaring themselves willing to suffer, peaceably, whatever the Government should put upon them, but that they would not go to the reservation.

It is clear to my mind that the long delay of the Government in determining whether the Bitter Root Valley should be their reservation or not has been detrimental to the prosperity of the Flatheads. I should add that they complain of the fact that the white settlers have crowded into the valley without their consent, and now largely outnumber them. This is in part due to the friendly disposition of Victor, the late chief of the tribe, who permitted many white men to settle in the valley, and in several instances invited them there. But within the past five years the settlements have been largely increased, without the invitation or consent of the tribe.

Referring to the Commissioner's letter of instructions, bearing date of July 10, I found that it was understood at the Department that though the Flatheads had formerly been decidedly opposed to removing from the Bitter Root Valley, yet, recently, they had expressed their willingness to leave it, and it was supposed their removal could be accomplished without opposition.

In view of this fact, I did not feel authorized to intimate to them that the Government would force them away, though I was careful not to say it would not. I closed the interview by requesting a direct answer to the question, whether they had decided to disobey the order of the President and the act of Congress, and requested them to take time for consultation and give me their answer next morning. I also requested the chiefs to accompany me to the Jocko reservation, that we might together discuss its fitness as their place of settlement.

During the evening they held a consultation among themselves, and with the superior of Saint Mary's mission, situated near their quarters.

On the following morning they requested another interview, in which they wished me to assure the President of their good-will, and said they were ready to go with me and visit the Jocko reservation, on condition that their going should not imply any

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promise to leave the Bitter Root Valley. In this connection, I call attention to the fact that, when the notice required by the third section of the act of June 5, 1872, was served upon the tribe, requiring them to take the option of their removal to the reservation or to take up land in the Bitter Root Valley, a large number of the heads of families and young men notified the superintendent that they had chosen to take up lands in the valley under the third section. But it was evident that they did this in the hope that they might all remain in the valley, and keep their tribe together, as heretofore, believing that each could take up one hundred and sixty acres.

It was manifest that a large number, who thus signified their intention, did not come under the provisions of the law, being neither heads of families nor having cultivated land as required by that section.

Leaving Fort Owen on the 23d of August, we reached the Flathead agency on the Jocko reservation the next day. Soon after we reached the agency, the chiefs and a few of the head-men arrived, according to promise. We remained there two days, examining the agency buildings and mill and the crops and fields in the Jocko valley.

Another long conference was held with the chiefs, and the whole subject was again carefully gone over. At this interview the chiefs raised the further objection that the $50,000 provided for by the act of June 5, 1872, was an insufficient compensation for their loss of the Bitter Root Valley and the improvements they had already made.

They said that if a portion of their people should take up farms in the valley it would divide the tribe and leave them but a small remnant; that they ought to remain together; and that the sum provided by Congress would not be sufficient to establish them in their new home.

It became evident in the course of this interview that the chiefs had at last become divided in opinion among themselves on the matter of the removal. They all appeared to entertain a deep-seated distrust of the promises of the Government, fearing that they should lose the Bitter Root Valley and fail to receive even the compensation promised by the Government.

To bring the subject to a final conclusion, I drew up the contract, bearing date of August 27, which has already been forwarded, and had it carefully translated to them paragraph by paragraph, and I fully explained all its provisions.

According to the terms of the contract, their removal is not to be intrusted to any third party, but they are to undertake the work themselves so soon as the preparations promised in the contract are completed by the Government.

I thought it best to build them comfortable cabins; inclose and break up small parcels of land; furnish them with a sufficient amount of grain for the first year, in order to make it possible for them to begin life on the reservation, and thus give them palpable evidences of the good faith of the Government before they were required to leave their old home.

The provisions of the contract were determined after full consultation with the superintendent and the territorial Delegate, and finally the chiefs were requested to answer by signing or refusing to sign it. Arlee and Adolf, the second and third chiefs, signed the contract, and said they would do all they could to enforce it; but Charlot refused to sign, and said if the President commanded it he would leave the Bitter Root Valley, but at present would not promise to go to the reservation. The other chiefs expressed the opinion that if the houses were built, and preparations made according to the contract, Charlot would finally consent to the arrangement and go with the tribe.

I told the chiefs that, according to the contract just made, they were free to make their choice of any lands on the reservation not already occupied, and requested them to consider the matter carefully before making their selection. They replied that they knew all about the reservation, and that they preferred the neighborhood of the Jocko River, where they could be near the mill and the agency buildings.

A considerable portion of Monday, the 26th, was spent by them in riding over the valley and selecting sites for their cabins and crops.

Believing that the most effective way of securing their removal was to carry out at once our part of the contract, I directed the superintendent of Indian affairs of the Territory to make immediate preparations for erecting twenty cabins on the sites selected by the chiefs, in accordance with a detailed plan and specifications already examined and approved.

We returned to Missoula in the evening, and, by my direction, the superintendent distributed to the chiefs about two hundred dollars' worth of blankets and other useful articles. They left us apparently satisfied with the arrangements.

It was evident that Charlot had pledged some of his people not to make any final decision of the question until he should again consult them, and should see some tangible evidence that the Government intended to perform their promises in good faith. But I was satisfied, as were the gentlemen accompanying me, that Charlot would ultimately come into the agreement, and aid in carrying out its terms. The contract was signed in duplicate; one was delivered to the chiefs, and the other forwarded to

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the Commissioner. I also addressed a copy to Superintendent Viall, accompanied by a letter giving detailed instructions in regard to carrying out its provisions.

The plan adopted for the cabins of the tribe required an outlay in money of but $20 to each building, it being arranged that the lumber and other materials, except nails and glass, could be obtained on the reservation.

In this connection I deem it my duty to call the attention of the Commissioner to the condition of the Flathead agency, which was established on the reservation about twelve years ago, and for the support of which the Government has annually appropriated a large sum of money.

The treaty of 1855 provided that a portion of these appropriations should be used to furnish a blacksmith's shop, a carpenter's shop, a wagon and plow maker's shop, and to keep the same repaired and furnished with tools; that there should be employed two millers, two farmers, one blacksmith, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, one wagon and plow maker; that a saw-mill and flouring-mill should be built, and that the said buildings and shops should be maintained and kept in repair, and the employés kept in service, for the period of twenty years.

For the large sums of money annually appropriated to the agency since its establishment there is but little to show. Three-fourths of an acre in garden, one acre in potatoes, less than five acres in oats, and about eighteen acres in wheat; only about twenty-five acres in crops are the total results of agriculture at the agency. One energetic farmer could alone have accomplished much more in the same length of time.

The saw-mill and flouring-mill were burned in 1869, and were not restored until a few months since. The saw-mill had just gone in operation when I arrived there, and the flouring-mill was not quite completed.

Neither the blacksmith-shop nor the carpenter-shop has a sufficient set of tools, and some of the employés provided for by the treaty, and appropriated for by Congress, were mere boys, whose chief functions seemed to be to sign the pay-roll and draw their pay.

In the fields under cultivation very good crops were growing, and the soil seems capable of the most bountiful yield. The superintendent found that the teams belonging to the agency were insufficient to do the work required by the contract with the chiefs; nor was the agency farm producing a sufficient amount of provisions to feed the hands that the superintendent employed.

It would be unjust to say that the agent, Mr. Jones, is wholly responsible for this state of things. From what I could learn, it appeared that once or twice during the last ten years the agency has been robbed of most of its lumber, tools, and other property by former agents.

It is a disgrace to the Government that in so beautiful and fertile a valley there should not long ago have been several hundred acres of crops, and such evidences of thrift and industry as to have attracted the Flatheads, rather than repelled them.

In order to erect the buildings, and carry out the other provisions of the contract with the chiefs, the superintendent found it necessary to purchase two teams of oxen, and to replace a considerable part of the official force, at the agency, by active, efficient men.

I call the attention of the Commissioner to the third section of act of June 5, 1872. The Indians were in doubt as to what amount of land each person who remained in the Bitter Root Valley, under the provisions of that section, were entitled to take up. I recommend that in the plot of survey now being made of the lands in the Bitter Root Valley there be noted all the improvements that have been made, in order that the Department may establish rules for determining the amount of land that such Indians may receive. I made this suggestion to the surveyor-general of the Territory, and it has probably been done by this time.

A few of the Flatheads have made considerable progress in agriculture, and are cultivators of the soil and owners of stock. A small number of them will, doubtless, desire to abandon their tribal relations and settle in the Bitter Root Valley; but they ought at once to know what their rights are, and how they may be secured in enjoying them.

Before closing this report I call the attention of the Commissioner to the necessity of prompt action in carrying out the provisions of the contract made with the tribe. The mercenary spirit among some of the white settlers of the Bitter Root Valley, which came so near embroiling the Government in hostilities, is again at work endeavoring to dissuade the Flatheads from removing to the reservation.

Before I left Missoula a letter was shown me, which had just been received by a citizen of the valley from Mr. William Welsh, late a member of the peace commission. As it was subsequently published in the Missoula Pioneer, of September 7, I copy it here for the information of the Commissioner:

"PHILADELPHIA, *August* 13, 1872.

"DEAR SIR: Your letter is just at hand. I mailed a copy of my late report. Mr. V. Collyer spoke often to me of the injustice to the Indians, in forcing them to leave the

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Bitter Root Valley. If the Indians cannot get their rights any other way, they are justified in combining for defense against coercion.

"If any religious body has charge of your reservation, summon them to your help. The Sioux and Poncas are as much as I can contend successfully for.

"Yours, truly,

"WM. WELSH.

"Major JOHN OWEN."

I hope it is not true, as suggested in this letter, that members of the peace commission not only oppose the removal of the Indians from the Bitter Root Valley, as ordered by the President and by the act of Congress, but also go so far as to advise the Indians to resist by force the execution of the laws. I have no reason to suppose that the present commission are in any way responsible for these opinions of their late associate. In view of the fact that this letter was received by a citizen living in the near neighborhood of the Flatheads, and who opposes their removal, I am not surprised to learn, since my return, that its contents have had some effect in making the Indians again dissatisfied and unwilling to go to their reservation.

I do not know on what ground Mr. Welsh bases his remarkable advice to these Indians. But were the subject left to my discretion, and were the question still open and undetermined, I should unhesitatingly say that the highest good of the Flatheads required their removal from the Bitter Root Valley.

I am confident the President and Congress have acted wisely in deciding to send them to the reservation. But I think that a larger sum should be paid to the tribe than that provided for in the act of Congress of June 5, 1872. The lands to be sold under the provisions of that act will produce a sum largely in excess of $50,000, and it will require several years and a considerable sum of money to make good the improvements they will leave in the valley.

While I was at Missoula I visited the camp of the Nez Percés, near that place, and had a conference with the chiefs of their party, Looking-Glass, and Eagle-against-the-Light. About one hundred lodges of Nez Percés and Spokanes had been in camp there for a fortnight, and their presence had been made a pretext for exciting the alarm of the inhabitants. I saw no evidence that they had taken any part in the affairs of the Flatheads, except that, being on the way to their annual buffalo hunt, on the headwaters of the Missouri they had invited the Flatheads to join them.

Looking-Glass and his brother chief said that the party under their command were not in treaty relations with the Government, though Lawyer, their head chief, and the rest of the tribe were parties to a treaty, and were receiving annuities. I had no means of knowing the truth of these statements, but submit them to the Commissioner for what they are worth.

Since my return I have received a letter from Father Palladini, of the Saint Ignatius mission, expressing his regret that the neighborhood of the Flathead agency was selected as the place for locating the tribe, and giving his reasons at length why that point should not have been selected. From my conferences with the Father I understood that they favored the removal of the Flatheads, but it now appears that Father Palladini opposes it. I submit herewith a copy of his letter, together with a copy of my response.

Before leaving the agency I approved of expenditures of Superintendent Viall, in connection with the arrangement for the removal of the Flatheads, for the sums and objects following:

Two yoke of oxen	$220 00
Tools	36 50
Provisions for workmen	244 75
Presents to the Flathead chiefs	180 20
Services of an interpreter	24 00
Total	745 45

I cannot close this report without expressing the earnest hope that the Department will cause all the details of the contract made with the Flatheads to be carried out promptly and fully. Few tribes of Indians are so intelligent and well disposed. It is their just boast that none of their tribe has ever killed a white man. Nearly forty years ago, of their own motion, they sent a messenger to Saint Louis to invite missionaries to come among them and teach them the Christian religion.

Much has already been done to prepare them for civilization. Nowhere can the humane policy of the Government be tested under more favorable conditions than among them.

Immediate steps should be taken to place an agent on the Flathead reservation who will heartily co-operate in carrying out all the measures of the Government in reference to this tribe.

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Early in August last the superintendent was informed that a new agent had been appointed, but three weeks ago he had not reported for duty.

In conclusion, I desire to express my thanks to Major Swaim, of the Army, and Governor Potts and Messrs. Claggett and Sanders of Montana, for the valuable assistance they rendered me in these transactions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Special Commissioner for the Removal of the Flatheads.

Hon. FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

FLATHEAD AGENCY, JOCKO RESERVATION,
August 27, 1872.

Articles of agreement made this 27th day of August, 1872, between James A. Garfield, special commissioner, authorized by the Secretary of the Interior to carry into execution the provisions of the act approved June 5, 1872, for the removal of the Flathead and other Indians from the Bitter Root Valley, of the first part, and Charlot, first chief, Arlee, second chief, and Adolf, third chief, of the Flatheads, of the second part, witnesseth:

Whereas it was provided in the eleventh article of the treaty concluded at Hell Gate July 16, 1855, and approved by the Senate March 8, 1859, between the United States and the Flatheads, Kootenay and Pend d'Oreille Indians, that the President shall cause the Bitter Root Valley above the Lo-Lo Fork to be surveyed and examined, and if, in his judgment, it should be found better adapted to the wants of the Flathead tribe, as a reservation for said tribe, it should be so set apart and reserved; and whereas the President did, on the 14th day of November, 1871, issue his order setting forth that "the Bitter Root Valley had been carefully surveyed and examined in accordance with said treaty," and did declare that "it is therefore ordered that all Indians residing in said Bitter Root Valley be removed as soon as practicable to the Jocko reservation, and that a just compensation be made for improvements made by them in the Bitter Root Valley; and whereas the act of Congress above recited, approved June 5, 1872, makes provision for such compensation: Therefore,

It is hereby agreed and covenanted by the parties to this instrument:

First. That the party of the first part shall cause to be erected sixty good and substantial houses, twelve feet by sixteen each, if so large a number shall be needed for the accommodation of the tribe; three of said houses, for the first, second, and third chiefs of said tribe, to be of double the size mentioned above; said houses to be placed in such portion of the Jocko reservation, not already occupied by other Indians, as said chiefs may select.

Second. That the superintendent of Indian affairs for Montana Territory shall cause to be delivered to said Indians 600 bushels of wheat, the same to be ground into flour without cost to said Indians, and delivered to them in good condition during the first year after their removal, together with such potatoes and other vegetables as can be spared from the agency farm.

Third. That said superintendent shall, as soon as practicable, cause suitable portions of land to be inclosed and broken up for said Indians, and shall furnish them with a sufficient number of agricultural implements for the cultivation of their grounds.

Fourth. That in carrying out the foregoing agreement as much as possible shall be done at the agency by the employés of the Government; and none of such labor or materials, or provisions furnished from the agency, shall be charged as money.

Fifth. The whole of the $5,000 in money, now in the hands of the said superintendent, appropriated for the removal of said Indians, shall be paid to them in such form as their chiefs shall determine, except such portion as is necessarily expended in carrying out the preceding provisions of this agreement.

Sixth. That there shall be paid to said tribe of Flathead Indians the further sum of $50,000, as provided in the second section of the act above recited, to be paid in ten annual installments, in such manner and material as the President may direct; and no part of the payments herein promised shall in any way affect or modify the full right of said Indians to the payments and annuities now and hereafter due them under existing treaties.

Seventh. It is understood and agreed that this contract shall in no way interfere with the rights of any member of the Flathead tribe to take land in the Bitter Root Valley under the third section of the act above cited.

Eighth. And the party of the second part hereby agree and promise that when the houses have been built as provided in the first clause of this agreement, they will remove the Flathead tribe to said houses, (except such as shall take land in the Bitter Root Valley,) in accordance with the third section of the act above cited, and will there-

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after occupy the Jocko reservation as their permanent home. But nothing in this agreement shall deprive said Indians of their full right to hunt and fish in any Indian country where they are now entitled to hunt and fish under existing treaties. Nor shall anything in this agreement be so construed as to deprive any of said Indians, on removing to the Jocko reservation, from selling all their improvements in the Bitter Root Valley.

JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Special Commissioner for the Removal of the Flatheads from the Bitter Root Valley.
CHARLOT, his x mark,
First Chief of the Flatheads.
ARLEE, his x mark,
Second Chief of the Flatheads.
ADOLF, his x mark,
Third Chief of the Flatheads.

Witness to contract and signatures:
WM. H. CLAGETT.
D. G. SWAIM, *Judge Advocate, United States Army.*
W. F. SANDERS.
J. A. VIALL.
B. F. POTTS, *Governor.*

I certify that I interpreted fully and carefully the foregoing contract to the three chiefs of the Flatheads named above.

BAPTISTE + (his mark) ROBWANEN.
Interpreter.

Witness to signature:
B. F. POTTS, *Governor.*

FLATHEAD AGENCY, JOCKO RESERVATION,
August 27, 1872.

DEAR SIR: In carrying out the terms of the contract made with the chiefs of the Flatheads for removing that tribe to this reservation, I have concluded, after full consultation with you, to proceed with the work in the same manner as though Charlot, the first chief, had signed the contract. I do this in the belief that when he sees the work actually going forward he will conclude to come here with the other chiefs and thus keep the tribe unbroken. I therefore authorize you to commence immediately the building of twenty houses on the ground adjoining the agency mill and upper wheat-field. And the additional houses called for in the contract shall be erected as rapidly as the work can be done well and as the necessities of the tribe shall require.

The plan of the houses, for which estimates were made and examined last evening, is approved, namely, a frame 12 feet by 16 feet, boarded and tightly battened, a battened floor, and roughly ceiled on the upper joists, which shall be 8 feet above the ground floor. The roof shall be of good pine shingles. The main room shall be lined on the inside with boards at least three-quarters of an inch in thickness, and the space between the outside and inside linings shall be filled with earth. At one end of the house shall be an adobe chimney, and on the opposite end a matched and jointed door, a sliding-sash window of twelve panes of 8 by 10 glass, and in the gable attic a window of six panes.

The houses for the three chiefs shall be of the same description as above, with a similar house added to one side as a wing, thus making two separate communicating rooms.

You are familiar with the terms of the contract made with the chiefs. I desire that you shall cause it to be carried out scrupulously in all respects. Please report frequently on the progress you are making in preparing for the removal of the tribe.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Special Commissioner.

J. A. VIALL, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Montana.

SAINT IGNATIUS MISSION,
Missoula County, Montana, September 3, 1872.

HONORABLE SIR: On my return to Saint Ignatius mission I was apprised of the conclusion arrived to by your honor, to locate the Flatheads on the grounds close

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where the Flathead agency buildings stand. As I do think the place selected to be very objectionable under several respects, I beg leave to open my mind on the subject and submit to your kind consideration the reasons that make me think so.

1. The first and principal thing to be had in view in selecting a place for the Flatheads' settlement, it seems to me, ought to be this, viz, that it should contain sufficient farming-land to accommodate all, or at least the greater portion of them. The reason of this is evident. The spot selected, however, both in my judgment as well as of all those that are acquainted with it, is very deficient in this respect; it is the poorest location, in the view of a Flathead settlement, that could be found within the limits of the Jocko reservation. That triangular flat included as follows, viz: East and south by the mountains towering in the rear of the Flathead agency; south and west (to the point where Finley Creek empties into the Jocko) by Finley Creek; and east and west by the Jocko, (to the point it receives Finley Creek,) is mostly rocky and gravelous, and altogether unfit for any agricultural purposes. I am satisfied to say—and I know the ground, every inch—that in that whole flat not a couple of hundred acres of middling farming-land can be taken up. Besides, what there is of good land is in small, narrow strips, spots, and patches, far apart one from the other. Hence the necessity of fencing in large tracts of bad land, in order to inclose two or three acres of good soil. The few acres of good farming-land along and on both sides of Finley Creek have been taken up long since by half-breeds, and two or three white men married to Indian women. It is surprising to me that these facts should have been entirely overlooked in selecting that spot for the location of the Flatheads. Such being the case, the consequences can be easily foreseen. Either the Flatheads will not move to that new place, or they will soon abandon it, or if they should remain there the Government will have to feed and support them, since they could never become self-sustaining on it. The first remark I heard from the Indians on this subject, on my return from Helena, was simply this: "The Great Chief has no heart for the Indians, since he intends to make them settle down on rocks."

2. Another objection to the place selected comes from the very probable fact of the Northern Pacific Railroad passing through the Jocko Valley, and precisely close to where the Flathead settlement is intended to be. I have it from several gentlemen connected with the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. It is true, it is not quite certain as yet, but every indication, so far, points to that. Hence, in contemplation of such an event, I should think it neither prudent nor wise to have the Flatheads locate anywhere on that valley, since on that supposition, within two or three years from now, they would have to move again from their new home; and that such would be the result, in the case of the railroad passing along the Jocko, no man can seriously doubt.

3. Besides the two objections above, there is a third one, deserving even more particular consideration. All the Flatheads are practical Catholics. There in the Bitter Root Valley they have a Catholic mission and church to themselves; two of our missionaries live among them to instruct them in their religious duties and minister to them in all their spiritual wants. If those Indians be moved to the contemplated locality they will be too far from this mission of Saint Ignatius regularly to attend church here, and be instructed in their religious duties, there being a distance of eighteen miles between the two places, and at the same time they would be too near to have a church and mission to themselves. Besides, we would have no means to start a new mission for them in their new home. Consequently, those poor Flatheads will be made also necessarily to suffer in what is most dear to them, in what they value more than anything else in this world, viz, their religion and the practice of it. When the whole Flathead tribe will be notified of this fact, I doubt not that their unwillingness and repugnance to move thither will be intensely increased.

These principally are the reasons that make me think very objectionable the place selected for the location of the Flathead settlement. It is in the view of these very reasons that I anticipate a failure of the whole plan and scheme, if it be adhered to. As to ourselves, though we are not opposed in the least to the removal of the Flatheads to the Jocko reservation, if the removal be fairly and properly accomplished, we could not approve it, however, under those circumstances, fully persuaded, as we are, that to move from their old homes to the new ones, as contemplated, instead of being a lesser evil to be accepted by the Flatheads with resignation, in order to avoid a greater one, will be to them the greatest evil of all, as it will bring on sooner, instead of averting it, their dispersion and ruin.

And here I shall conclude by simply remarking that it is a matter of surprise to us that, while the Government is said to be favorable to the Indians, and while far better locations, or at least much less objectionable under all and any of these respects, could be easily found within the limits of this reservation to give a permanent home to the Flatheads, that very one should be selected which, inasmuch as the welfare and real interest of those Indians is concerned, is the most objectionable of all. I say, inasmuch as the welfare and real advantage of those Indians is concerned, to convey the idea that, in my estimation, this ought to be the principal object to be had in view in

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this matter, and that any other considerations compared to that cannot be but of minor importance.

I hear that arrangements have been already made to have sixty houses built in that locality as homes for the Flatheads. I am afraid the expense will be in vain and to no purpose, as far as the locating therein the Flatheads is concerned; very few, if any, of the Flatheads will be benefited by that, though jobbers and other interested parties may, and very likely will.

Hoping, dear sir, that you will give these my observations the consideration your kindness may deem them to deserve, I beg to remain, respectfully, yours,

F. L. PALLADINI, S. J.,
In charge of Saint Ignatius Mission.

Hon. JAMES A. GARFIELD, M. C.

Washington, D. C., November 12, 1872.

REVEREND SIR: Your letter of September 3 did not reach Washington until after I had left the city. It was subsequently forwarded to my home in Ohio, and reached me about three weeks ago, but my engagements have been such that I have not been able to answer it until now.

I very deeply regret that you were not with me at the time of my visit to the Flathead agency with the Indian chiefs. I urged Father Dastie to accompany us, but he was unable to do so.

I have carefully considered the three objections you urge to the selection of the grounds in the neighborhood of the Flathead agency for the erection of houses for the tribe.

In regard to the first, I will say that I noticed that some of the lands, near the agency, were gravelly and poor, but the lands lying in the direction of the mill and up the Jocko River appeared to be very fertile and easily irrigated, by bringing water from the Jocko River. A large crop of wheat growing above the mill was evidence to me of the fertility of that portion of the valley.

Let me say, however, that in the contract which I made with the Flathead chiefs, it was left to them to select any place on the reservation not already occupied by other Indians; and I suggested to the chiefs that they might examine other portions of the reservation before they made their selection. They said to me that they were well acquainted with the whole reservation and preferred the selection which they made, so as to be near the mill.

The remark which you quote from the Indians, indicating that I had no heart for their interests, from the fact that I had made them settle down on the rocks, is every way unjust to me. I was, and am, sincerely desirous that the Government shall do ample justice to the Flatheads.

Your second objection, that the Northern Pacific Railroad is likely to pass through the Jocko Valley, is one that was fully considered while I was there. From all the evidence I can get, I think it quite as likely that the railroad will pass up the Lo-Lo Fork of the Bitter Root as at any other place. But should it pass through the Jocko Valley I do not think it will go very near to the lands selected by the two chiefs. Still, whatever may happen on that subject, the Government will be bound to protect the Flatheads from any harm that may thus be done them.

The third objection, that it will be more difficult for your mission to furnish them religious and other instruction, is certainly a serious one; but it seems to me that you would find it best to take care of the Flatheads separately, wherever they are. Certainly you would do so if they remained in the Bitter Root Valley; and it would be more expensive to maintain an establishment at Fort Owen than at the Jocko.

The reason for supposing you would find it best to assist them separately was drawn from the manifest unwillingness of the chiefs to be established in the close neighborhood of the other two tribes.

One of Charlot's strongest objections to the removal from the Bitter Root Valley was, that he did not wish his people mixed up with the Pend d'Oreilles and Kootenays.

Before the two chiefs selected their lands, I asked them the direct question, whether they would not prefer to be nearer the mission, but they said very decidedly that they preferred to be nearer the mill and the agency.

I had hoped that the Government might have the hearty co-operation of your mission in the work of establishing the Flatheads in a permanent home, and I still hope you may find it in the line of your duty to give what aid you can in this direction.

I will lay your letter, with a copy of my answer, before the Secretary of the Interior for his information.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD.

Rev. Father F. L. PALLADINI, S. J.,
In charge of Saint Ignatius Mission, Missoula County, Montana.

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NOTE.

The following are the latest advices from Superintendent Viall, relative to the construction of the buildings intended for the use of the Indians on the Jocko reservation:

"I now have the honor to report that of the twenty buildings to be constructed, eleven are very nearly completed, including the three houses for the chiefs, and that a sufficient quantity of lumber has been manufactured, and is now on the ground, to complete the remaining nine.

"With the assistance and co-operation of the agent in charge, I have no reason to apprehend any opposition on the part of the Indians, or from any chief or member of the tribe, to a removal so well calculated to promote their future welfare and prosperity as the one in contemplation."

B.

Report of Messrs. M. N. Adams, W. H. Forbes, and J. Smith, jr., commissioners to investigate the title and interest of the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Sioux Indians to the lands mentioned in Article II of the treaty concluded with the said bands of Indians, February 19, 1867, *with papers accompanying.*

SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA,
October 3, 1872.

To Hon. COLUMBUS DELANO,
Secretary of the Interior of the United States:

The undersigned, commissioners appointed by the honorable Secretary of the Interior under date of July 20, 1872, and communication of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, bearing date July 20, 1872, submitting to them certain questions as to the title or interest of the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Sioux Indians to the territory embraced within Article II of the treaty of February 19, 1867, between those bands and the United States, and directing us to estimate and report the amount of compensation, if any, that should in justice and equity be paid to those bands in consideration of the relinquishment by them to the United States of their alleged or supposed title to said territory not embraced within the limits of the permanent reservations designated in Articles III and IV of said treaty, respectfully report:

That upon receipt of the instructions contained in said communication of the 20th of July, the undersigned took immediate steps to communicate with each other, in order to the speedy and, as far as possible, intelligent discharge of the duties imposed.

That at the time of the receipt of said instructions by Commissioner Adams, he was about to depart with certain of the chiefs and head-men of his agency to Pembina, at which place he was compelled to attend under a subpœna from the United States territorial court, and thereupon designated the 18th day of September, 1872, as the time, and the Lake Traverse agency as the place, of such meeting, of which Major Forbes, then at the Devil's Lake reservation, had notice by special messenger.

Between the time of such notice and the time so designated for said meeting, Mr. Smith, one of the undersigned commissioners, visited and, as far as practicable, examined the country described in said Article II, with a view of ascertaining its value, and for the purpose of eliciting such information relative to the matters submitted as might be proper and useful to the correct determination of the same.

That Major Forbes, on being notified of the time so designated, arranged for the transportation of the chiefs and head-men of said bands under his charge, and arrived at said place of meeting on the 16th of September, with twenty-six of the Indians located upon his reservation proper to be consulted.

The undersigned accordingly met at the time and place designated and entered upon the discharge of the duties imposed. We thereupon proceeded to examine and determine, first, as to what title or interest the said bands have to any portion of the lands mentioned and particularly described in the second article of the said treaty, under the same or by virtue of any other treaty, excepting such portions of said lands as constitute the permanent reservations for said bands by the third and fourth articles of said treaty of 1867. And second, whether any, and, if any, what compensation ought in justice and equity to be made to said bands in consideration of the relinquishment of such right or title, as directed by said instructions.

Upon consideration of the premises, we find and report as matters of fact, that the

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Sioux Indians, of which the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands form part, have claimed the country west of the Mississippi and southerly of Devil's Lake, embracing the region described in Article II of said treaty, as belonging to them; while the Chippewa Indians have also, prior to the time of said treaty, set up a claim to a portion of the northern part of the same country.

The extent of the original claim of the Sioux Indians is embraced in a paper presented by Wahnahtah, hereditary chief of the Sisseton and Cut-Head bands of Yankton Sioux, which is as follows, to wit:

"We, Ojoupay, (Sweet-corn,) son of Ojoupay, second chief of the Sisseton and Yankton tribe of Dakotas; and Wahnahtah, (He who rushes on,) son of Wahnahtah, first chief of the Sisseton and Yankton tribes of Dakotas, do hereby declare that we intend to abide by the articles of the treaty entered into by our fathers, represented by Chief Wahnahtah, with the Chippewas, represented by Chief Emay-daskah, (Flat mouth,) at Prairie du Chien, about thirty-three years ago, by which treaty the boundary-line dividing the lands of the two nations (the Chippewas and Dakotas) was established and agreed upon.

"We furthermore declare that it is within our recollection that after the above treaty was agreed upon, the boundary-line has ever been known by us and our people to have been as follows: Commencing at the mouth of the River Wahtab, then ascending its course and running through Wahtab Lake; from thence taking a westerly course and passing through the fork of Sauk River; then running a northerly direction through Ottertail Lake, and striking the Red River at the mouth of the Buffalo River; then following the course of Red River down to the mouth of Goose River; then ascending the course of Goose River up to its source; then taking a due westerly course and passing through the center of Devil's Lake; after leaving the lake, continuing its westerly course to Maison du Chien; from thence taking a northwesterly direction to its terminus at a point on the Missouri River, within gunshot sound of Little Knife River."

This paper is without date, but bears evidence of having been in possession of the Indians for a considerable period of time. It was probably drawn for them by some traders, and is shown, so far as their statements can be relied upon, to have been in possession of this chief for over thirty years.

It has, however, only been considered by us as tending to show the extent of their territorial claim at and before the time of the making of the treaty of February 19, 1867. We find that these Indians, Sisseton and Wahpeton and other bands, occasionally hunted over the territory in question, and claimed it as their hunting-ground, and it is equally certain that the Chippewa Indians occasionally in hunting and war parties passed over the northern portion of it.

That in 1862 the bands of Sioux Indians, other than the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands, claiming a common interest in the territory in question, abandoned the country so that, in fact, in 1867, the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands and Cut-Heads, represented by Wahnahtah, were the only bands within the country in question that maintained a tribal organization.

The nature and extent of the Indian title to lands occupied by them in what is known as the "Indian Country," as well as the title of the United States to the same, is settled, it appears to us, by the action of the Government, legislation of Congress and the adjudication of the courts.

The occupancy by the Indians is a legal occupancy. "The right to occupy the soil with a just claim to retain it and use it according to their own discretion."

The hunting-grounds of the Indian tribes are to be regarded as much in their possession as the cleared fields of the whites are to be regarded in theirs. The legal title being in the United States, with the exclusive right to purchase or extinguish the Indian title. Such legal title being subject to the possessory rights or occupancy of the Indians. (Johnson *vs.* McIntosh, 8 Wheaton, 543; Worcester *vs.* State of Georgia, 8 Peters, 515; Mitchell *vs.* United States, 6 Peters's Rep., 711 to 745 inclusive; 3 Kent's Com., 461 to 483.)

By the act of Congress of June 30, 1834, the country west of the Mississippi River and not within the States of Louisiana, Missouri, or Arkansas Territory, and to which the Indian title had not been extinguished, is declared to be "Indian Country," and the trade and intercourse laws are to extend over it. See also act of March 3, 1847.

It is clear, therefore, that the territory embraced in Article II of the treaty of February 19, 1867, did, prior to that time, form part of the "Indian Country," to which some of the tribes had title, subject to the preemption rights of the Government.

Prior to the making of the treaty of 1867, aforesaid, there did exist grave doubts as to the extent and validity of the claim (in said treaty recognized) of the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands to the exclusive occupancy of all the territory bounded by said Article II.

The treaty of 1867 appears to us to have disposed of many of the difficulties and complications to which these conflicting claims of title naturally gave rise.

The treaty of February 19, 1867, recites in Article II that "the said bands hereby cede to the United States the right to construct wagon-roads, railroads, mail-stations

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telegraph-lines, and such other public improvements as the interests of the Government may require, over and across the lands *claimed* by said bands (including their reservation, as hereinafter designated) over any route or routes that may be selected by authority of the Government; said lands so claimed being bounded," &c. * * * Article IX, as amended, among other things, provides "that the withdrawal of the Indians from all dependence upon the chase being necessary for the adoption of civilized habits among them, it is desirable that no encouragement be allowed them to *continue* their hunting operations as a means of support, and therefore it is agreed that no person will be authorized to trade for furs or peltries within the limits of the lands claimed by said bands, as specified in the second article of this treaty," &c. * *

"And it is further agreed that no person, not a member of said bands parties hereto, whether white, mixed blood, or Indian, except persons in the employ of the Government, or located under its authority, shall be permitted to locate upon said lands, either for hunting, trapping, or agricultural purposes."

This treaty has been duly ratified by the proper authorities of the Government, and neither the courts nor the Government can go behind it for the purpose of annulling its effect or destroying its operation, and if, as suggested in our instructions, negligence can be attributed to any one during the time it was under consideration, or a mistake was in fact made as to the extent of the possessory rights of those Indians, such negligence or mistake can in nowise affect its validity.—(Fellows *vs.* Blacksmith *et al.*, 19 Howard's Reports, 366, 372.)

It appears to us, therefore, that the Government is estopped by the recitals, provisions, and admissions of the treaty from now claiming that the lands designated in Article II were not at the time of the making said treaty Indian lands, in the actual possession and occupancy of said Sisseton and Wahpeton bands, and that it is not now at liberty to controvert or question the right of those Indians, or their claim at that time as the owners of the Indian title to all of said territory.

We therefore find and report that the said bands had, at the time of making said treaty, in 1867, the rightful title and occupancy of all said lands, subject to the fee and pre-emption rights of the United States. The right being ceded to the Government of constructing roads, &c., as provided in said Article II, did not extinguish the right of occupancy, or interfere with the possession of said bands, so far as such occupancy and possession did not conflict with or abridge the right ceded, of constructing roads, &c.

Having arrived at the foregoing conclusion as to the title of the Indians to the lands in question, our inquiries were next directed as to the compensation that in justice and equity ought to be paid by the United States as a consideration to these Indians for the amicable transfer or other extinguishment of their title.

An examination of the country was made, as far as time would permit, (two of the commissioners, Messrs. Adams and Forbes, were familiar with the country,) and we are able to report that the country in question is an exceedingly beautiful one, generally fertile, and the larger portion of it suitable for agricultural purposes. We believe that no other section of the Northwest of equal extent possesses a greater proportion of good tillable and grass lands, or a more attractive region in its general features, than the territory described in article two of said treaty. It is only deficient in timber, which, however, is found to some extent upon the margins of lakes, banks of rivers and streams, and in the ravines and valleys of the Coteau.

This "Coteau des Prairies" is to be distinguished from the Cotean of the Missouri; it does not comprise what are known as "bad lands," but is generally a fertile elevated plateau, watered by numerous lakes. Portions of it are and have been under cultivation, demonstrating that wheat, oats, and vegetables generally can be produced, with fair crops of Indian corn.

The Indians are cultivating portions of this region in Indian corn and other crops, and have demonstrated to our satisfaction that much of the country in question is very productive. No frost had injured vegetation prior to the middle of September, either upon the Coteau or elsewhere, so far as we could learn.

In view, therefore, of the fertility and other natural advantages of the country, its proximity to railroad improvements now being rapidly extended through the territory in question, a majority of the commissioners, (Messrs. Adams and Forbes,) notwitstanding the Indians urged $200,000 more in their speeches, determined that, in justice and equity, the value of the right and title of these lands ought to be fixed at eight hundred thousand dollars, or ten cents per acre, the tract not within said permanent reservations comprising over eight millions of acres, as estimated by us.

Mr. Smith, of the commissioners, being of the opinion, in view of the possessory rights ceded by said treaty of 1867 to the Government, that said estimate of value was larger than ought to be allowed in equity, it was, however, thereupon agreed by all the undersigned that said sum of $800,000 might be submitted as the valuation to be allowed, (if assented to by the Government,) the same being payable in ten equal annual installments, without interest, and so provided that, with the exceptions of the portions necessary to relieve and provide for the poor and infirm who are unable to

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labor, the amount should be paid, not to the Indians in cash, but in encouraging labor, (by paying for it,) securing the opening of farms, and the purchase of agricultural implements, farm-stock, &c., so as to make said Indians, within a limited and reasonable time, self-supporting, and so that the Government, at the expiration of such period, would be forever released from making any further provision for the members of said bands. The Indians to be made to understand that said valuation is not to be considered binding upon the United States, or regarded otherwise than as an estimate made by their friends the commissioners, which they would endeavor to induce the Government to allow, but which the United States were to be at liberty to reduce or wholly reject, and that it must be in the form of a proposition upon their part, not yet approved by the Government, and that, if assented to, the amount so to be paid would only go to those who are industriously engaged in agricultural pursuits, and those who were actually unable to labor, or for educational purposes, &c. We therefore prepared an instrument, to be submitted to the council called for the 18th instant, and accordingly, at the time so designated, a council, comprising upon the part of the Indians all the chiefs, head-men, and principal Indians of said bands from each of the reservations, was held.

The proceedings of the council are herewith respectfully submitted.

The result of the conference was, that the Indians unanimously assented to the propositions submitted, the original of which, signed by the undersigned and the chiefs, head-men, and the principal members of said bands, including the hereditary chief of the Cut-Head Yanktonais, is herewith transmitted for the consideration of your Department.

It is deemed proper to state in explanation of the theory of said proposition, and in explanation of certain of its provisions, that a large majority of these Indians have made gratifying progress in farming. They are all desirous to become self-supporting, are anxious that their children should be educated in English schools, and are especially anxious that manual-labor schools may be established, and while they do not altogether admit the propriety of having the money belonging to them held to be paid to them as the price of their own labor, they believe that such application under the theory of the treaty of 1867, and of the proposition submitted, is the only one that will compel all the members of the band to become producers and self-sustaining.

The fine crops now being gathered by these people demonstrate their ability to become farmers, and the hay and other supplies being now garnered for winter use by many of these people demonstrate that they can and will, if the proposition now made by them is approved by the Government, become self-sustaining.

They are extremely desirous of becoming owners of the soil, and, as they express it, "men like white people," so that there may be no effort hereafter made to compel them to leave the farms they are cultivating, and so that they may be assured that the improvements they are making will not be taken from them. They dread a removal, especially as it would place them in the neighborhood of hostile tribes, and perhaps portions of their own people who do not look with favor upon those who aided the whites during the outbreak in 1862.

The provisions of the treaty of 1867, requiring the breaking and cultivation of fifty acres in order to enable them to a patent for 160 acres, is modified in the proposition submitted, for the reason that under the provisions of Articles VIII and IX of the treaty they have no opportunity of disposing of any of their products except to the agents in charge, and as the agents have no other means to purchase those products except the money and supplies actually belonging to the Indians, it will be readily perceived such a trade or disposition would not tend to benefit them or stimulate them to increased production.

A modification, therefore, that could secure those who have already made progress in improvement less than fifty acres, and secure a less quantity of land to those who cultivate a less number of acres, so as to secure in time the legal title, was insisted upon by the Indians. This, with a change of policy which would by license or otherwise permit a freedom of trade, (except in spirituous liquors,) and so as to give those Indians the benefit of a fair competition in the disposition of their produce, &c., would, in our judgment, stimulate industry, and tend to the more rapid development of their country. The advantages of compensating the Indians for labor, and only furnishing them with necessary supplies as contemplated by said treaty of 1867, are manifest in the progress already made by the members of these bands, when necessary employment upon their farms and habits of industry have tended to make them orderly and well-behaved, so that we are able to report that, during the entire time those Indians have been under the charge of Majors Forbes and Adams, no violation of the rights of person or property have been reported within the limits of those reservations.

There is no question as to the friendly disposition of those Indians toward the Government and people of the United States, and we believe they can be relied upon for efficient services as scouts or soldiers in case of hostilities with more western tribes.

The greatest difficulty the local agents have had to encounter in carrying out the provisions of the treaty of 1867 has been the information conveyed by members of

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these bands who come in occasionally from the Missouri River, who report to the Indians upon these reservations that clothing, ammunition, and supplies are furnished by the Government to the Missouri River bands without requiring them to cultivate the soil, and without regard to friendly or hostile acts.

If the policy adopted and applied to these bands, which has produced the results already manifest, could be applied to the other reservations, the problem of civilizing and christianizing the Indians would soon be solved.

Respectfully submitted.

MOSES N. ADAMS,
JAMES SMITH, JR.,
WM. H. FORBES,
Commissioners.

Whereas the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Dakota or Sioux Indians made and concluded a treaty with the United States, at the city of Washington, D. C., on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1867, which was ratified, with certain amendments, by the Senate of the United States on the 15th day of April, 1867, and finally promulgated by the President of the United States on the 2d day of May, in the year aforesaid, by which the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Sioux Indians ceded to the United States certain privileges and rights, supposed to belong to said bands, in the territory described in Article II of said treaty; and

Whereas it is desirable that all said territory, except the portion thereof comprised in what is termed the permanent reservations, particularly described in Articles III and IV of said treaty, shall be ceded absolutely to the United States, upon such consideration as in justice and equity should be paid therefor by the United States; and

Whereas said territory, now proposed to be ceded, is no longer available to said Indians for the purposes of the chase, and such value or consideration is essentially necessary in order to enable said bands, interested therein, to cultivate portions of said permanent reservations, and become wholly self-supporting by the cultivation of the soil and other pursuits of husbandry:

Therefore, the said bands represented in said treaty, and parties thereto, by their chiefs and head-men, now assembled in council, do propose to M. N. Adams, William H. Forbes, and James Smith, jr., commissioners on behalf of the United States, as follows:

First. To cede, sell, and relinquish to the United States all their right, title, and interest in and to all lands and territory particularly described in Article II of said treaty, as well as all lands in the Territory of Dakota, to which they have title or interest, excepting the said tracts particularly described and bounded in Articles III and IV of said treaty, which last-named tracts and territory are expressly reserved as permanent reservations for occupancy and cultivation, as contemplated by Articles VIII, IX, and X of said treaty.

Second. That, in consideration of said cession and relinquishment, the United States shall advance and pay annually, for the term of ten years, from and after the acceptance, by the United States, of the proposition herein submitted, $80,000, to be expended, under the direction of the President of the United States, on the plan and in accordance with the provisions of the treaty aforesaid, dated February 19, 1867, for goods and provisions; for the erection of manual-labor and public school-houses, and for the support of manual-labor and public schools; and in the erection of mills, blacksmith-shops, and other workshops, and to aid in opening farms, breaking land, and fencing the same, and in furnishing agricultural implements, oxen, and milch cows, and such other beneficial objects as may be deemed most conducive to the prosperity and happiness of the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Dakota or Sioux Indians, entitled thereto, according to the said treaty of February 19, 1867. Such annual appropriation or consideration to be apportioned to the Sisseton and Devil's Lake agencies in proportion to the number of Indians of the said bands located upon the Lake Traverse and Devil's Lake reservations respectively. Such apportionment to be made upon the basis of the annual reports or returns of the agents in charge. Said consideration, amounting in the aggregate to $800,000, payable as aforesaid, without interest.

Third. As soon as may be, the said territory embraced within said reservation described in article IV (Devil's Lake reservation) shall be surveyed as Government lands are surveyed, for the purpose of enabling the Indians entitled to acquire permanent rights in the soil, as contemplated by Article V of said treaty.

Fourth. We respectfully request that, in case the foregoing propositions are favorably entertained by the United States, the sale of spirituous liquors upon the territory ceded may be wholly prohibited by the United States Government.

Fifth. The provisions of Article V of the treaty of February 19, 1867, to be modified, as follows: An occupancy and cultivation of five acres, upon any particular location, for a term of five consecutive years, shall entitle the party to a patent for forty acres; a like occupancy and cultivation of ten acres, to entitle the party to a patent to eighty

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acres; and a like occupancy and cultivation of any tract, to the extent of twenty acres, shall entitle the party so occupying and cultivating to a patent for 160 acres of land. Parties who have already selected farms, and cultivated the same, may be entitled to the benefit of this modification. Patents so issued (as hereinbefore set forth) shall authorize a transfer or alienation of such lands situate within the Sisseton agency, after the expiration of ten years from this date; and within the Devil's Lake reservation, after the expiration of fifteen years, but not sooner.

Fifth. [Sixth.]—The consideration to be paid, as hereinbefore proposed, is in addition to the provisions of Article VI of the treaty of February 19, 1867, under which Congress shall appropriate, from time to time, such an amount as may be required to meet the necessities of said Indians, to enable them to become civilized.

Sixth. [Seventh.]—Sections 16 and 36, within the reservations, shall be set apart for educational purposes, and all children of a suitable age within either reservation shall be compelled to attend school, at the discretion of the agents.

Seventh. [Eighth.]—At the expiration of ten years from this date, all members of said bands, under the age of twenty-one years, shall receive forty acres of land from said permanent reservations in fee simple.

Eighth. [Ninth.]—At the expiration of ten years, the President of the United States shall sell or dispose of all the remaining or unoccupied lands in the Lake Traverse reservation, (excepting that which may hereafter be set apart for school purposes,) the proceeds of the sale of such lands to be expended for the benefit of the members of said bands located on said Lake Traverse reservation. And, at the expiration of fifteen years, the President shall sell or dispose of all the remaining unoccupied lands (excepting that which may be hereafter set apart for school purposes) in the Devil's Lake reservation. The proceeds of the sales of such lands shall be expended for the benefit of all members of said bands who may be located on the said Devil's Lake reservation.

Executed at Sisseton agency, Dakota Territory, Lake Traverse reservation, this 20th day of September, A. D. 1872.

MOSES N. ADAMS,
WM. H. FORBES,
JAMES SMITH, JR.,
Commissioners.
GABRIEL RENVILLE,
Head Chief Sisseton and Wahpeton.
WICANSPINEUPD,
Chief Councilor Wahpeton and Sisseton.
WAMDINPEDUTA, his + mark,
Chief Sissetons.
TACANDUPAHOTANKA, his + mark,
Chief Wahpetons.
And fifty-four others.

Witness to signatures of above chiefs and soldiers:

H. T. LORETT.
G. H. HARRIS.
T. A. ROBERTSON.
G. H. GARIBAUET.
C. P. LA GRANGE.

We hereby certify, on honor, that we have fully explained to the Indians the above instrument, and that the Indians acknowledge the same to be well understood by them.

T. A. ROBERTSON,
G. H. GARIBAUET,
Interpreters.

C.

Report of Hon. Edward M. McCook, Hon. John D. Lang, and Hon. John McDonald, commissioners to negotiate with the Ute Indians of Colorado for the extinguishment of their right to the southern portion of their reservation in that Territory.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., *September* 24, 1872.

The undersigned, members of the special commission appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, under the act of April 23, 1872, "to enter into negotiations with the Ute

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Indians of Colorado Territory for the extinguishment of their right to the south part of a certain reservation, &c.," have the honor to report that, in compliance with the instructions contained in your letter of August 2, they proceeded to Denver, Colorado, arriving there August 14, and reaching the Los Pinos agency August 26, 1872.

We found about fifteen hundred Utes at the agency awaiting the arrival of the commission, all the different bands being represented except the Weeminuches. After five days spent in council with the Indians, we became satisfied that at least for the present it would be impossible to conclude any satisfactory negotiations with them. A full record having been kept of all proceedings in council, (a copy of which is herewith transmitted,) you will see that the commission used their most earnest endeavors to induce these people to relinquish to the United States the southern portion of their reservation, but, from the condition of mind in which we found them, we were all satisfied that undue and improper influences had been brought to bear before our arrival, for the purpose of prejudicing the minds of the Utes against making any change or modification whatever in their treaty of 1868, and deciding them against the object of our mission. This was accomplished by classes of white men who have, or imagine they have, political, personal, and pecuniary interests which will be best subserved by defeating for the present any effort of the Government in this direction.

We do not believe that it will be impracticable to complete this negotiation at some early day in the future, but in order to do this it will become necessary to divest the minds of the Indians of any prejudice they now feel against the proposition the Government desires them to consider. In order to accomplish this, we would most respectfully recommend that trustworthy men, personally influential among the Utes, acting in conjunction with their present agents, be instructed to visit the various bands at their different localities, and induce some chiefs and warriors from each to visit Washington during the coming fall or winter. We think this probably the best way to exercise a favorable influence on their minds. In this connection we would call your attention to the sixteenth article of the treaty of 1868, which provides that "no treaty for the cession of any portion or part of the reservation herein described, which may be held in common, shall be of any validity or force as against the said Indians, unless executed and signed by at least three-fourths of all the adult male Indians occupying or interested in the same."

This provision presents so formidable an obstacle to the cession of any portion of the present reservation, that it is entirely within the power of a very few bad men, either white or Indian, to defeat any agreement proposed by the Government, unless more than ordinary care is used in the negotiation. In conclusion, we would urge upon the Government the importance of continuing their efforts to secure the southern portion of this reservation. The miners are already present in such numbers that their expulsion by legal measures would be almost impracticable, and although Uray, the head chief of the Utes, assured us that the trespassers should not be molested until he heard more from Washington, yet their continued presence on Indian territory may at any time bring about a collision.

When we parted with the Indians, they manifested the most kind and friendly feeling. We have every reason to believe that the visit of the commission was a timely one, and served to allay any feeling of irritation which might have existed in the minds of the Utes against either the white miners or the Government of the United States. It convinced them that the President and Congress fully recognized all the rights conferred and all obligations imposed by their treaty, and would endeavor to discharge their duty toward both the Indians and white people of the Territory in a manner that would be at the same time just and pacific.

We have the honor to be, your very obedient servants,

EDWARD M. McCOOK,
Chairman.
JOHN D. LANG.
JOHN McDONALD.

Hon. F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

D.

Report of Hon. Felix R. Brunot, commissioner to negotiate with the Shoshone and Bannock tribes of Indians for a relinquishment of a part of their reservation in Wyoming Territory, with papers accompanying.

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS,
Pittsburgh, October 18, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to state that, in compliance with the request of Department telegram of the 10th ultimo, and in accordance with a letter of instructions from Hon.

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F. A. Walker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, therein mentioned, and subsequently received, I held a council, and entered into a convention with the Shoshone Indians of Wyoming Territory, for the relinquishment of a part of their reservation, as contemplated by the act of Congress approved June 1, 1872, and make the following report:

I left Bryan Station, on the Union Pacific Railroad, on the 11th of September, accompanied by Thos. K. Cree, esq., secretary of the board of Indian commissioners, and, arriving at South Pass City on the evening of the 12th, reached the Shoshone and Bannock agency, in Little Wind River Valley, on the 14th.

The road to South Pass City crosses Green River, Big Sandy, Dry Sandy, and Pacific Springs, passing through a country of sandy or gravelly plains, destitute of water save at the streams named, chiefly covered with sage-brush, and totally worthless for either cultivation or grazing. South Pass City is in the Sweetwater mining district, on the south end of the Wind River Mountains, and about 8,500 feet above the level of the sea. Four miles farther into the mountains is Atlantic City, and one and a half miles farther is Camp Stambaugh, a two-company post, just within the limits of the Shoshone reservation, and a mile and a half farther in the reservation is Miner's Delight. The population of the three towns is now probably less than one hundred each. The best gold mines of the district are said to be located on the reservation, and a quartz-mill is in operation at Miner's Delight. There are also some placer mines worked in the town and vicinity. From Camp Stambaugh to the agency the road descends rapidly through a country extremely rough and mountainous, the only tillable land being in the Popoagie Valley, the one fourteen and the other twenty miles from the agency. The distance from Camp Stambaugh to the agency is fifty-four miles.

There were no Indians at the agency, but a runner had been sent out by the agent, Dr. James Irwin, immediately on the receipt of my telegram. On the 16th he returned with the information that he found the Indians encamped on Green River; that they were now on the way to the reservation, and expected to arrive on the 21st instant. The runner was sent immediately back with a message to Wash-a-kie, to hasten his movements, and a note (A) to Colonel James A. Brisbin, in command of Camp Stambaugh, requesting his co-operation to facilitate their passage through the towns. The interval, until the 21st, was occupied in visiting Wind River Valley, some forty miles north of the agency.

Returning on the 21st, I received a letter (B) from Colonel Brisbin, informing me that the Indians were encamped near Atlantic City, and requesting, in behalf of Wash-a-kie and the citizens, that the council should be held at Camp Stambaugh. Deeming it inexpedient to comply with this request, I addressed a note (C) to Colonel Brisbin to that effect, and sent a message to Wash-a-kie, accompanied by a letter from Agent Irwin, requesting him to come at once with his people to the agency.

The Indians started immediately on the receipt of the letter and message, and it afterward appeared that the delay had been caused by the advice of citizens.

The Indians arrived on the 25th, and on the 26th a council was convened.

The Bannocks, having no rights in the reservation under the treaty of 1868, and being at the time at the Fort Hall reservation, which had been set apart for them, had not been invited to the council.

Wash-a-kie, the chief, a man of superior intelligence and ability, and devoted to the interests of his people, and all the principal men of the Shoshones, were present.

The act of Congress authorizing the negotiation was read to them, and carefully reduced to simple language, and explained to them.

In reply, they claimed that the land desired by the Government was good land, and of some use to them; that the land offered in exchange was worthless, and even if it were not so, that it was claimed by, and subject to incursions of, the Sioux, Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and Crows; would be worthless to the Shoshones; and for the reasons given, they declined to make the proposed exchange. Their statements in regard to the character of the land were confirmed by such information as I could get from other sources, and, in view of this and the additional fact that the treaty of 1868 had already given them the right to hunt on the unoccupied lands north of their reservation, I could not fault them for their decision.

The Shoshones, although they declined to make the exchange, were willing to sell the land desired by the Government, and expressed a desire to own cattle; and further negotiation resulted in a contract for the cession of the southern part of their reservation, subject to the ratification or rejection of the Government.

The contract in writing was carefully explained and fully understood by them, and was signed in the usual Indian manner by a majority of the adult male members of the tribe.

The line of division named is as far north as it could properly be placed, having regard to the location of the agency and buildings. There are eight white settlers immediately about the agency, who expect to remove, and who should receive compensation for their improvements.

The Shoshone reservation was established under the peace commission treaty made at Fort Bridger July 3, 1868. The southern boundary-line is defined as running along

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"the crest of the divide between the Sweetwater and Popoagie Rivers." The Sweetwater flows into the Platte, and the Popoagie flows northward to the Big Horn River.

Previous to the treaty, the Sweetwater mining district had been discovered. Miner's Delight, then a prosperous town, was on the reservation, and settlers were already in the valley of the Popoagie. I am informed by a prominent member of the peace commission that it was not the intention to include any of these settlements in the reservation. The mistake arose from the inaccuracy of a map in their possession, which represented the small streams Beaver Creek, Twin Creek, and Cottonwood, which rise in the mining district, as being tributaries of the Sweetwater.

The fact of their location previous to the treaty removes from many of the settlers the stigma which should attach to those who, contrary to law, and regardless of the rights of the Indians, become trespassers upon a reservation. On the other hand, their continuance there is justly regarded by the Shoshones as an infraction of the treaty.

By far the largest portion of the Shoshone reservation is mountainous and barren. The valley of the Little Wind River, in which the agency is situated, contains in the vicinity of the agency from six to ten sections of fertile land, susceptible of easy irrigation and cultivation. Its great defect is the total absence of wood, the supplies of which must be derived from the slopes of the mountains at distances of from ten to twenty miles. In the valley of Big Wind River, some thirty miles farther north, there is a larger body of equally desirable land on the reservation, with an abundance of timber, and it is to be regretted that the agency was not established at that point. With the exception of the Wind River Valleys, the reservation consists of inaccessible mountains and barren hillsides and table-lands, well named by the early trappers and hunters the "Mauvaise Terre." There is enough good land in the valley for all the Indians to cultivate, and for their herds.

The portion of the reservation ceded is supposed to include the mines and all the gold-bearing district. It also includes the valleys of the two Popoagies, Cottonwood Creek, Red Cañon, and Beaver Creek, to the line. In regard to Beaver Creek, I have no information, but have estimated the other valleys to contain from twenty-five to thirty sections of tillable land. The mountain-sides facing them, and some of the table-lands, have good grazing, but the remainder is worthless for agricultural purposes. The Popoagie Valleys, like Wind River, are of a low altitude, sheltered from the west by the Wind River Mountains, and almost free from winter snows. This makes them of great value to the mining district, which is from 8,000 to 10,000 feet above sea level, and is rendered almost uninhabitable by the deep snows in winter. The mining camps have no other source of agricultural supplies nearer than one hundred miles. The area of land ceded is almost 700,000 acres. In regard to the price to be paid for this large body of land, I respectfully ask your attention to the following consideration:

Acting upon my experience of the general habit of Indians, the Shoshones were offered a sum as the basis of further negotiation, and which I supposed would have to be increased to meet the demands of the Indians. When the terms first offered were promptly accepted, I did not feel at liberty to make an addition it seems eminently proper to solicit from Congress. The appropriation of an additional sum of $10,000, to be expended in the erection of houses for such of the Indians as are willing to make permanent settlement in them and to cultivate the soil, would be just.

The Shoshones are now exceedingly anxious to have houses to live in, and they have been under the impression that houses were promised them in the treaty of Fort Bridger. They are among the best disposed of all the uncivilized, and, until lately, among the most neglected, and have so conducted themselves as to win the kindly feelings of all the whites who come in contact with them. They are just now, for the first time, in a position to accept the influences of a better civilization than that which has chiefly exhibited to them its vices, and there is good reason to believe that a continuance of the humane efforts now being made on the reservation for their improvement will be rewarded by success.

I respectfully submit herewith the articles of convention with the Shoshones, ceding a portion of their reservation to the United States, the proceedings of the council, and correspondence referred to in this report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FELIX R. BRUNOT,
Commissioner.

Hon. C. DELANO,
Secretary of the Interior.

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Articles of a convention made and concluded at the Shoshone and Bannock Indian agency, in Wyoming Territory, this twenty-sixth day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-two, by and between Felix R. Brunot, commissioner on the part of the United States, and the chief, head-men, and men of the Eastern band of Shoshone Indians, consisting of a majority of all the adult male Indians of said band or tribe of Indians, and duly authorized to act in the premises, witnesseth:

That whereas, by Article XI of a treaty with the Shoshone (Eastern band) and Bannock tribes of Indians, made the third day of July, 1868, at Fort Bridger, Utah Territory, a reservation was set apart for the use and occupancy of said tribes of Indians, in the following words: "The United States further agrees that the following district of country, to wit: commencing at the mouth of Owl Creek, and running due south to the crest of the divide between the Sweetwater and the Popoagie Rivers; thence along the crest of said divide and the summit of Wind River Mountains to the longitude of North Fork of Wind River; thence due north to mouth of said North Fork, and up its channel to a point twenty miles above its mouth; thence in a straight line to headwaters of Owl Creek, and along middle of channel of Owl Creek to place of beginning—shall be and the same is set apart for the absolute and undisturbed use and occupation of the Shoshone Indians herein named." And whereas, previous to, and since the date of said treaty, mines have been discovered, and citizens of the United States have made improvements within the limits of said reservation, and it is deemed advisable, for the settlement of all difficulty between the parties arising in consequence of said occupancy, to change the southern limit of said reservation.

I. The Shoshone band or tribe of Indians (Eastern band) hereby cede to the United States of America that portion of their reservation in Wyoming Territory which is situated south of a line beginning at a point on the eastern boundary of the Shoshone and Bannock reservation, due east of the mouth of the Little Popoagie at its junction with the Popoagie, and running from said point west to the mouth of the Little Popoagie, thence up the Popoagie to the North Fork, and up the North Fork to the mouth of the Cañon; thence west to the western boundary of the reservation.

II. The United States agree to pay to the Shoshone (eastern) band or tribe the sum of $25,000, said sum to be expended, under the direction of the President, for the benefit and use of said Indians, in the following manner, viz: On or before the 10th day of August of each year, for the term of five years after the ratification of this agreement, $5,000 shall be expended in the purchase of stock-cattle, and said cattle delivered to the Shoshones on their reservation. 2. The salary of $500 per annum shall be paid by the United States for the term of five years to Wash-a-kie, chief of the Shoshones.

III. Within the term of six months, and as soon as practicable after the ratification of this agreement, the United States shall cause the southern line of the Shoshone reservation, as herein designated, to be surveyed and marked at suitable points on the ground; and until said line has been so surveyed and marked, the United States binds itself not to permit the intrusion of any white persons upon any of the agricultural or other lands within the limit of the district proposed to be ceded.

IV. This convention or agreement is made subject to the approval of the President and the ratification or rejection of the Congress of the United States.

FELIX R. BRUNOT, [L. S.]
Commissioner.

Witnesses:
Lieutenant J. B. GUTHRIE, *Thirteenth United States Infantry.*
THOMAS K. CREE, *Secretary.*

WASH-A-KIE, his + mark.
NAR-KOK, his + mark.
WAU-NY-PITZ, his + mark.
BAZEEL, his + mark.
WEAR-AU-GO, his + mark.
And one hundred and fourteen others.

Attest:
NAR-KOK, *United States Interpreter*, his + mark.
M. MCADAM, *Interpreter.*
WILLIAM REES, *Interpreter.*

Witnesses:
THOMAS K. CREE, *Secretary.*
JAMES IRWIN, *Agent.*
J. B. GUTHRIE, *Lieutenant Thirteenth United States Infantry.*
JAMES K. MOORE, *Indian trader.*
DARIUS WILLIAMS.
FRANK TRUMBULL.
JAMES IRVING PATTEN.

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E.

Report of Captain Henry E. Alvord, commissioner to the Kiowas, Comanches, and other tribes in the western part of the Indian Territory.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October* 10, 1872.

GENERAL: Under letters of appointment from your office, dated July 22, 1872, Dr Joseph Parrish, of Pennsylvania, and Captain Henry E. Alvord, of Virginia, were specially commissioned to visit the Kiowas and Comanches, the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, and the Caddoes, Wichitas, and affiliated bands in the western part of the Indian Territory, for specific objects.

These commissioners met the honorable Secretary of the Interior and the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington, July 30, 1872, and received full instructions as to their duties. In accordance with an agreement then made, Captain Alvord started west on the 5th of August, in advance of his associate, to make the necessary preliminary arrangements for the work.

Subsequently Dr. Joseph Parrish was obliged to decline his appointment, and on August 10, Professor Edward Parrish, of Philadelphia, was designated to take his brother's place on the commission; he left on August 12, to enter upon his duties.

Captain Alvord proceeded, via Saint Louis, to Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, and from the end of the track of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway, in the Choctaw Nation, sent out notice, August 10, of the visit of the commissioners to the Indians of the Wichita Mountain region, appointing a place and time for meeting them. Thence he proceeded to Wichita, Kansas, the terminus of the southern branch of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, and there forwarded, August 15, similar dispatches to the agency for the Cheyennes and Arapahoes.

On the 16th of August the commissioners met at Lawrence, Kansas, where they spent two days with the superintendent of the central district, and also briefly visited Leavenworth, to confer with General Pope, commanding the Department of Missouri. August 21 was in like manner passed with General Grierson, colonel Tenth United States Cavalry, for three or four years in command of the troops in the Indian Territory, and closely connected with Indian affairs. The commissioners reached Fort Sill and the Kiowa and Comanche agency, at the east end of the Wichita Mountains, on the 25th of August. Professor Parrish was here taken sick, and the active duties of the commission devolved upon his associate, although, until September 3, Professor Parrish was able to constantly confer with and advise his co-commissioner. From this date his condition became more serious, and the fever finally attacked his brain on the 5th of September, resulting in his sudden death upon the 9th, at the quarters of Mr. Tatum, agent for the Kiowas and Comanches.

According to appointment a month previous, of which notice was widely given, Captain Alvord, who from this time performed the duties of the commission, met on the 5th of September, at Leepor's Creek, six miles up the north side of the Washita River, from the Wichita agency, the representative men of the Arapahoes, Apaches, Comanches, Delawares, Caddoes, Wichitas, Wacoes, Keechies, and Towoccaroes, tribes attached to the three western agencies of the Indian Territory. Only a few Kiowas were present, and they, although head-men, not true representatives of the tribe. This was a great disappointment, as but a few days before the Kiowas had visited Fort Sill and the Wichita agency, been notified of the object, time, and place of the council, and their principal chiefs faithfully promised to attend. Depending upon this, the main attention had been given to securing the attendance of the representative men of the most unruly bands of the Comanches, and this was most successful. There has been no such assemblage of Comanche chiefs for years; not a band was omitted, and no prominent man of the whole tribe could be named not present on the council-ground. By some accident to the dispatch forwarded from Wichita, Kansas, to the Upper Arkansas agency, the Cheyennes, who were far west of their agency, failed to get the message in time to attend, but the delegation from the Arapahoes was excellent. A list of the tribes and bands represented at this meeting is appended, with the names of their most prominent chiefs and spokesmen.

Before proceeding with the account of this council, it may be well to explain its entire independence of and difference from a meeting in some respects similar, held near the same place about a month previous. The two seem to have been much confounded by the public press.

The Cherokee, Creek, Seminole, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and other so-called "semi-civilized" Indians, occupying the eastern part of this Territory, at their third annual general council, held at Ocmulgee, in June last, took under consideration the condition of the wild tribes west of them, and appointed delegates from each of their "nations" to meet the "plains" brethren at old Fort Cobb, on the Washita River, there to use their influence and example in inducing the latter to give up all hostilities and depredations, and hereafter to follow the paths of peace. This council, which has been

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much misrepresented, was not under Government auspices, had no white man officially connected with it, but was purely an *Indian* affair. The eastern delegates went so far at first as to refuse the presence of some of the neighboring agents and interpreters, but they were afterward allowed to attend. The chief clerk from the office of the Central superintendent fortunately happened to be in this section and was also present. From his notes a full report of the proceedings has been made to the Department. It is, therefore, only necessary to state here that while the "out" Comanches were not represented well, and the Cheyennes did not attend, several days' patience and repeated messages succeeded in bringing in a good delegation of the Kiowas, including some of their most lawless characters. To these their eastern brethren addressed their arguments, pointed out the consequences of continued resistance to the United States authorities, and referred to the history of their own people. Some of these addresses, through ill-chosen language and misinterpretation, had exactly the opposite effect from that desired, while a few were admirably to the point and unquestionably influential. The formal responses of the Kiowas and more unruly Comanches showed no change of feelings on their part, and when the regular council adjourned, little seemed to have been gained. As an evident sequent of the meeting, however, the Kiowa chiefs, before returning to their camps, entered into an agreement with Mr. Beede, who represented Superintendent Hoag, to surrender the Lee children, held captive by that tribe. This promise was partially kept, and the two girls brought in at the time and place appointed, but the boy was not then forthcoming, the excuse being that he was held by Comanches; also that he was sick. (He has since, however, been brought in by them.) Upon the delivery of the captives, presents were demanded. For the first time in years their agent was one with firmness enough to refuse to encourage such captures by the payment of premiums for release, and the Kiowa chiefs returned to their prairie homes very indignant. This is now given as one of their reasons for not meeting your commissioner, while another stated is, that they received a message from the Cheyenne outlaws, (Medicine Arrow & Co.,) that a movement of troops was about to occur, in consequence of which they moved rapidly far to the west.

The regular council of the representative Indians named, and your special commissioner, occurred at the place described, on the 6th and 7th days of September.

The usual formalities of welcome and assurances of friendship were first exchanged, and the Great Spirit was called upon to cause only truth to be spoken at the meeting, and to assist all his children to wise conclusions.

The commissioner then explained the Government's method of controlling all its citizens, and punishing offenders, and gave assurance of the determination of the authorities to hold the Indians to a similar accountability for their conduct.

Reviewing the history of the tribes present for the past four years, their attention was called to the former connection of the speaker with them, and the truth of his predictions as to the result of their actions as a reason for their now listening to his words, and believing what was told them.

The Indians were then plainly assured of the intentions of the Government to effectually stop the raiding to Texas, and all marauding, both within and beyond their several reservations, and they were duly warned of the folly of continued disregard of, or resistance to, these orders, and the certainty of punishment should the scenes of the past year be repeated.

At the council previously mentioned, the influence of the more civilized Indians of the Territory had been brought to bear upon representatives of the same troublesome tribes, and now the Arapahoes, Caddoes, Wichitas, and Delawares repeated their advice very effectively, while the quiet and friendly portions of the Comanches (if any can be justly so called) added their voices of entreaty and warning.

Tribe and band followed one another in expressions of friendship to the Government and desire for peace, but none guaranteed any cessation of the disturbances caused by the roving parties. The commissioner then told them that these professions were useless, given here; that they were always presented at the asking, but forgotten and violated by many before even reaching Washington; and that the only course safe to pursue was for each tribe and band to send suitable delegations with the commissioner to Washington, there to discuss fully various unsettled matters, make their own excuses for deeds done, and present their own pledges of future good behavior.

The evening of September 6 was then passed in meetings of their own, and comparison of views between different parties, and the Arapahoes and Caddoes present deserve special commendation for their efficient friendly labors this night.

The Indians were the next day called upon for any speeches they might have to make, and a statement of their conclusions on the propositions made. Twenty-eight different chiefs and head-men responded for the several tribes, record being kept of their remarks. It is deemed useless to present more than a summary of the same. They very generally reiterated their intention to remember the warnings and be governed by the advice of the previous day, and nearly all had some protest to enter or complaint to make. The Arapahoes, Apaches, Delawares, Caddoes, Wichitas, Wacoes, Keechies, and Towoccaroes claimed to have followed, with no deviation, "the white

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man's road"; that they proposed so continuing, and were ready to send proper representatives to Washington to make any guarantees desired. The Comanches, by bands, coincided in the general movement; the Peneteghkas, Noconecs, Yapparikos, and Tenawmvas promptly naming delegations to Washington, though the Apaches did so first. The wilder bands did not follow in the same path; the chiefs of Coacheteghkas, Tea-chatz-kennas, and Quahadas claimed to be at peace with the Government, disclaimed all intention of wrong-doing, but stated frankly that they preferred and proposed to continue their prairie life, seeing yet no sufficient inducement to change, and that they could not control their young men in raiding more or less, though themselves opposed to it and desirous of its ceasing. Under these circumstances they saw no benefit to be derived from going to Washington, but, upon being urged, finally consented to send a fair representation of each band, including one of the three most noted chiefs, Maroway, perhaps the most important man of these "out" Comanches.

Attention is especially invited to an appended summary of the speech of Tabby-nanny-ker (Sun's namesake,) Tea-chatz-kenna, Comanche, a chief of fine physique, unmistakable talents, and great power, as at once a sample of the disposition of this portion of his tribe, and most important evidence as to the rest.

After disclaiming all sympathy with raiding and atrocities in the settlements, and his desire to avoid and prevent conflicts, he frankly stated his desire to roam the plains for the present, his disinclination to enter into any closer connection with the Government, his opposition to any encroachments upon or invasions of the country they claim, and his intention, in case of hostilities, of joining any Indians who might be resisting the United States troops. Then, turning to the assembled chiefs, he said, "I am your kinsman and friend, but I cannot in silence hear you throw upon the Kiowas, the Quahadas, and their associate Comanches, all the blame for depredations committed, claim innocence for yourselves, and promise the good behavior of your people. I see here but three tribes whose young men, at least, have not been present, and equally guilty with our people and the Kiowas, in more or less of the forays of the last two years, and they are the Arapahoes, the Caddoes, and the Delawares. The Cheyennes and the Osages have also acted with us, and as to your promises, you could not control your young braves if you would, and you do not attempt it." This explicit testimony was denied neither at the council nor elsewhere, while, on the contrary, it was thoroughly corroborated at different times in many ways, and it is asked that it be borne in mind in consideration of the recommendations to be hereafter made.

The few Kiowas present, although Kicking Bird's brother, Son-of-the-sun, was one, stated that they could carry the report of the meeting to their people, but did not feel authorized to speak for them then. They promised to do their best to bring in their chiefs for a subsequent special meeting with the commissioner, and in case no better delegation could be obtained, to go themselves to Washington. No Cheyennes were in attendance, but the commissioner had then every reason to expect that their chiefs would meet him at the agency, and there appoint their delegates.

The council dissolved on the evening of September 7. The 9th September, Captain Alvord proceeded from the Wichita agency, north forty-five miles to the mis-called Upper Arkansas agency, on the North Fork of Canadian River. Two days were spent there in examination of the agency, its surroundings and working, and in visiting the Arapahoes, both in camp and council. The Cheyennes, however, did not appear, and it was ascertained beyond a doubt that they had not received the message sent them. They were so far from the agency that to visit them was impracticable, without risking a failure in the other work still to be performed. (It was during this visit to the agency for the Cheyennes and Arapahoes that the news of Professor Parrish's death on the 9th reached his associate.)

The Wichita agency was visited and examined on the 12th and 13th of September, and the Kiowa and Comanche agency in like manner on the 16th.

While at the agency last named, news reached your commissioner of the arrival at the designated place of meeting on the Washita of a party of Kiowas, and they were met accordingly on the 19th September. The party was over fifty in number, the principal men being Lone Wolf, Woman's Heart, Red Otter, Little Mountain, Son-of-the-sun, Stumbling Bear, Sleeping Wolf, and Fast Bear. A long conversation took place, the Kiowas evincing no desire to visit Washington, while they had many grievances to present and requests to make. The appointment of Washington delegates was strongly urged, and the importance of effecting this led your commissioner finally to promise them that their absent prisoner chiefs, Satanta and Big Tree, should meet them on the journey, provided they sent satisfactory representatives. Upon this the Apaches, Comanches, and others brought their influence to bear upon the Kiowas, and the latter at last agreed to make up a good delegation, headed by Lone Wolf. This settled, the next morning, Friday, September 20, was fixed as the time for the delegates to meet near the Wichita agency, and start for Washington.

Early on the morning of the day named the Indians began to gather. Thanks to the interest and energy of Agent Miles, to whom were left the details of preparing the Indians from his reservation, the Arapahoes were the first upon the ground, six fine

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men, well equipped for their journey, and truly representative of the different elements of their tribe.

Agent Tatum having been prevented from leaving home by the care of Professor Parrish, and later by his own sickness, the commissioner himself attended to arranging the delegation from that agency, Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches, being efficiently assisted by Mr. H. P. Jones and the Messrs. Shirley. The delegations from these tribes as originally made up were very satisfactory, and though certain important men would not join, those selected were thoroughly representative of all the tribes and bands of this reservation. The night before starting, however, a rumor reached the Indian camps, near the place of meeting, of the movement of a large body of troops near the southwestern portion of the reservation, threatening the camps of the "out" Comanches and the Kiowas near them, which caused a great disturbance among the delegates, and the disappearance that night of a number who had promised to go. This included the Kiowas, whose delegation was thus at the last moment materially changed and weakened somewhat, two or three men leaving it who were specially wanted, but there remained Lone Wolf, acknowledged by the tribe as the head chief, Son-of-the-Sun, representing his brother Kicking Bird's band, and Sleeping Wolf for the Satanta band. Fearing a general stampede, which was barely averted, the commissioner put the remaining delegates in motion as soon as possible, and while not fully satisfied with the twenty men finally obtained from the Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches, he feels, at this distance from the doubts and excitement of the starting, that, considering the circumstances, it is to be wondered so good a representation of these tribes was secured at last.

The Caddoes, Wichitas, and affiliated bands being located in camps easily within reach, the preparation of the delegates from this agency was left entirely to Agent Richards. The commissioner regrets to report that the matter received no attention whatever at the hands of the agent, and the representatives of those tribes accompanying the party were very hastily gathered up at the last moment, when too late to make any changes or preparations for the journey. The interests of these people and of the Government will be likely to suffer more or less as a result.

The party fairly started from the Wichita agency on September 20, transportation by army wagons being furnished by the quartermaster's department at Fort Sill, upon application to the commander of that post. This officer rendered great assistance to the commission by his courteous and prompt attention to every request.

Four times on the march to the railroad the Indians made some pretext for dissatisfaction, and there was some danger of losing the most important men, but by care and persuasion the party was quieted and reached Atoka, Indian Territory, on the 26th of September. There arrived at this point on the same day a company of United States cavalry, the commanding officer having in custody the two prisoner Kiowa chiefs Satanta and Big Tree, sent by the governor of Texas to be present at a council with the delegation. For several reasons it was deemed expedient to keep the delegates and prisoners ignorant of each other's presence at this point. The former were still in country known to them, and free to move as they pleased. Had they there met the prisoners, there is no doubt they would have dictated terms which could not be complied with before proceeding farther, thus breaking up the party. The officer in charge of the prisoners had no orders to transfer them to the commissioner, as desired, and authority for this had to be obtained by telegraph before it was certain the prisoners could go farther. It was late in the day, a special car was waiting for the delegation, and all preparations had been made for their reaching Saint Louis at a fixed time. Your commissioner therefore left a representative and guard to receive the prisoners should their transfer be authorized, and on the night of September 26 took the train on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway, and reached Saint Louis with the party on the 28th. On the morning of the 26th the two chiefs arrived at Saint Louis also.

Instructions were asked from Washington as to the further movements of these persons, and a reply being received that they should not accompany the delegation to Washington, Commissioner Campbell and Superintendent Hoag, who were in the city, were consulted, and it was decided to present the chiefs in formal council, and effect as much as possible by their presence and influence with the delegates from their own and other tribes. This meeting took place at the Everett House, Saint Louis, at noon on the 29th September. It proved to be a most impressive and affecting occasion, and no one present could doubt that its ultimate good results would justify all action necessary to bring it to pass. Moreover, Commissioner Campbell and Superintendent Hoag, together with others much interested in Indian affairs, declared their opinion that, without at all considering the question of the release of the two chiefs, good alone could result from permitting them to remain with the delegates so long as possible during their visit east.

At the invitation of the president of the Saint Louis Transfer Company, the party drove through the city on Monday, September 30, and visited many places of interest.

Leaving Saint Louis that night, by the Ohio and Mississippi Railway, the delegation

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arrived at Cincinnati Tuesday morning, and spent three hours with much pleasure and profit at the Annual Industrial Exposition. Thence proceeding by the Marietta and Cincinnati and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads, the party finally reached Washington and were reported to the Department on Wednesday, October 2, 1872, it being the twelfth day from the starting-point.

Your commissioner now respectfully refers to the several points in the written instructions furnished him under date of July 22, 1872, and consecutively reports as follows:

With the single exception of the Cheyennes, whom it was impracticable to reach, all the tribes designated were either visited at their camps or met in numbers by appointment. This includes all bands and tribes of Indians occupying the country west of the ninety-eighth meridian, and between Kansas, Texas, and New Mexico, and under the jurisdiction of the Kiowa and Comanche, Wichita, and Upper Arkansas agencies of the Central superintendency.

As before mentioned, the influence of all the other tribes within this Indian Territory had been brought to bear upon the unfriendly and hostile at a purely Indian council, to induce them to cease their depredations.

Delegations of those of the prairie tribes considered quiet and orderly were again obtained, were present at the meeting and labored for peace, but as the evidence clearly shows that, of the ten tribes visited, but three had entirely abstained from participation in the hostilities, these being the Arapahoes, Caddoes, and Delawares, there was little moral weight in the advice of most of them.

To all your commissioner delivered "the intentions of the Government respecting the suppression of the depredations committed by them," mainly in Texas. They were notified that all must cease raiding into Texas, and remain quietly upon their reservations as prescribed; that this done, the Government would provide for their wants until they become self-sustaining, and that if not done "the military authorities would be called upon to commence active operations against them," to punish the lawless and disobedient. They were also notified that all bands or parties leaving the reservation to go into Texas would hereafter be treated as "doing so with hostile intent, and be pursued and attacked without inquiry, and that bands or parties discovered in committing depredations would be followed even into their camps if necessary, and seized wherever found."

Referring to the vexed question of the release of the Kiowa chiefs under sentence of life-confinement in the State penitentiary at Huntsville, Texas, your commissioners were authorized to promise the Kiowas the return of their chiefs by permission of the governor of Texas at the end of six months, upon good behavior meanwhile of the whole tribe, with other fixed conditions. Your commissioners gave this subject much attention, and soon satisfied themselves that such an arrangement would be highly detrimental to the interests of the Government. The pledge of a cessation of all depredations for six months, say from October 1, could no doubt easily be obtained and fulfilled by them, because that period would just about cover that portion of the year when the tribe has little inclination to make long journeys, and during at least four of the months incapable of doing much damage on account of the condition of their horses. The chiefs once free with the tribe, as in such case they would be, just at the season the grass begins to grow, any promise of further good behavior would be of little value. Besides this, it is an indisputable fact that the Kiowas entered upon their raids and marauding of the past year with the declared intent to either take revenge for their lost chiefs, if dead, as some believed, or to force their release by the Government, were they still living. Not only so, but this tribe has made formal propositions to several others to join them in a general war, and while unsuccessful as a whole, they have induced more or less men of every tribe in their vicinity, save the Arapahoes, Caddoes, and Delawares, to participate with them in many crimes. These stand guilty together, but not in the same degree; the Kiowas have been the instigators—their camps the rendezvous.

To give any assurance of a release of these prisoners now, short of a probation on most stringent conditions covering at least a full year, would be regarded by all the Plains Indians as an acknowledgment of weakness on the part of the Government, and act simply as a premium on further atrocities.

For these reasons your commissioners have not mentioned the release of Satanta and Big Tree to the Indians. Instead, they requested the Department to place the prisoners under their control for *use* in influencing their own and other tribes during the work of the commission, the two chiefs to be then either returned to Texas or to accompany the delegation to Washington, as the commissioners might decide. After some delay this request was granted and the prisoners sent to join us. As elsewhere noticed, the party was already en route to Washington, it was too late for using the chiefs in the Indian Country, and so a meeting at Saint Louis was arranged.

As an inducement to the Kiowas to send a delegation, the commissioner promised them that if they sent four men or more, Lone Wolf being one, the party should meet Satanta and Big Tree en route. They were also promised that if their delegation in-

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cluded five prominent chiefs, the two prisoners should accompany them to Washington. The Kiowa delegation finally made up was of four men, Lone Wolf one. Therefore the conditions of the second promise were not fulfilled, and your commissioner has done all that he feels bound by his word to do, in allowing the meeting at Saint Louis. Nevertheless the whole delegation believed that Satanta and Big Tree were to accompany them to Washington, and the result of the order which prevented this was very discouraging to them. Your commissioner still believes that, without in the least compromising the question of the release of the two prisoners, every day they could have remained with the party, while east, would have resulted in good to all.

In accordance with the instructions, your commissioner brought to this city a large delegation of chiefs and head-men representing every tribe, except the Cheyennes, of the eleven under the supervision of the three Western agencies of the Indian Territory, and of almost all the different bands of those tribes. It is sincerely hoped that by their visit these Indians may become convinced at once of the friendship of the Government, and of its ability and intention to severely punish them for any future acts of violence.

The closing paragraph of our instructions was this: "Upon the completion of the duties herein assigned you, you will submit to this Office a full report of your action, with your views and such suggestions as you may think proper to make regarding the whole subject, and particularly as to the best and most effectual method of dealing with and controlling the disaffected portions of said tribes."

Under the above clause this report is submitted, and, guided by such facts and conclusions (based upon experience) as have come to their knowledge, your commissioners present the following remarks and recommendations.

THE CENTRAL SUPERINTENDENCY

at Lawrence, Kansas, was visited, and elsewhere it is recommended that its name and location be changed, and its jurisdiction somewhat enlarged, in the interest of the service generally. The only criticism your commissioners had to make upon this office was an apparent want of completeness and system in the records. This may have been mainly owing to a long absence of the chief clerk just prior to our visit, but in any event the clerical force of the office is insufficient, and we recommend an allowance for additional labor there. It is also suggested that the superintendent require from each of his agents a monthly report in the simple form of a narrative of events, giving the Indian information for the month in full, as well for record at the agencies as for file at the superintendency. The usual reports of agents as now rendered are too irregular and too brief, so that we found ourselves compelled to refer to the more complete records at military posts for detailed Indian news of past years, which should be at the Indian offices.

THE UPPER ARKANSAS AGENCY

was once properly so called, but it is no longer an appropriate name, and should be changed forthwith to the Cheyenne and Arapahoe agency. This is located on the north bank of the North Fork, Canadian River, where the public road from Wichita, Kansas, to Fort Sill crosses that stream. It is about one hundred and sixty-five miles from the first-named town, forty miles north from the Wichita agency, and seventy-five miles from Fort Sill and the Kiowa and Comanche agency. The location is a desirable one. A good deal of system and taste is being displayed in the arrangement and erection of the necessary buildings. The agency, the saw and grist mill, office, and store-rooms, and an excellent mission-school building have already been finished, and there are temporary accommodations for the proper employés which will soon be replaced by permanent buildings. I was particularly pleased with the arrangements of the agent by which the number of white persons among the employés is kept at the minimum. As far as possible only married persons are employed, and then, such as are suitable to have nearly all the members of the families engaged in some Indian work. For instance, a farmer has a wife and two grown children; he has his proper position, the wife acts as matron of the school, and the son and daughter teach. The carpenter's wife is engaged as a "female helper," instructing the Indian women in cooking, cutting and making garments, &c. In this way the agent can truly say to his Indians, "We bring into your country only such persons as are of use to you, and just as soon as you learn enough to fill these places you shall have them;" and this is as it should be.

The school has been in operation since August, 1870, completing two annual sessions, and has proved a success. It has thus far been exclusively patronized by the Arapahoes, and it was an instructive and encouraging scene to witness a gathering of children of this tribe in one of their lodges, singing familiar hymns in our language, and surrounded by their parents and friends evidently deeply interested. Further notice will be taken of the Indians under the charge of this agency.

The question of most interest at this point now is the final decision as to the reservation limits. It is on this account mainly that the Arapahoes have sent a carefully

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selected delegation to Washington, and it is much to be regretted that the Cheyennes could not have also had representatives in the party. There is no doubt, however, of the fact that both tribes desire to take a reservation between the Canadian and the Cimmaron, in place of the one prescribed by the treaty of 1867, and it is hoped that the matter may be soon settled. Whenever the boundaries are determined, those which are air-lines and need artificial marking should be run in the presence of proper representatives of both tribes, and so plainly marked that no mistake can afterward occur.

About four hundred acres have this year been under cultivation on this reservation, mostly in corn. A very few Indians have tended garden-patches, but none have really worked in the field; and as they had no inducement to do so, it is not surprising. The present agent proposes a change in this particular, which it is hoped will cause individual interest in certain patches of corn, &c., by the different Indians, and result in their personally assisting in the cultivation.

THE WICHITA AGENCY

has been established on the north bank of the (False) Washita River, just opposite what is known as Eureka Valley. It is on the direct road from Fort Sill to the Cheyenne agency, thirty-five miles from the former, and forty miles from the latter. There are properly belonging to this agency about twelve hundred Indians, viz: Caddoes, 392; Ionies, 85; Wichitas, 299; Wacoes, 140; Keechies, 126; Towoccaroes, 127. The Caddoes and Ionies are virtually one people, and should be so regarded; and the Wacoes, Keechies, and Towoccaroes, originally from Texas, have long been affiliated with the Wichitas. The proper designation for this agency is, therefore, "The Caddoes, Wichitas, and Affiliated bands." There are also now attached to this agency nearly three hundred of the Peneteghka or southern band of Comanches.

The agency building and mill have been completed here also, some store-houses purchased, and other buildings are in process of erection. There being no treaty as a guide to appropriations for this agency, the amount granted annually is in gross, without the usual restrictions. This would give many advantages, if rightly managed, but thus far there is too little to show for the money expended, and the Indians are steadily degenerating as a whole under their present management. Always an agricultural people, they were four and five years ago almost self-supporting; this year they have done comparatively little for themselves. Their reservation question still stands open also, and they feel some doubt about being allowed to retain the country they occupy. This matter should be settled soon, and although this will help, there is needed besides some radical change of treatment.

The school, although without proper accommodations, has been in operation since November last with about thirty pupils, mostly Caddoes. The children have progressed well in the school-room, some already read and spell in words of five to seven letters, are beginning to write, and were well advanced in general exercises, but need more of a practical nature and special instruction and encouragement in speaking English.

From 800 to 1,000 acres of land were this year planted under this agency, a good part of it cultivated and the crop secured. Corn and oats were the chief products. The Indians were supposed to cultivate the greater portion, but with a few noteworthy exceptions the crops were made only by outside labor paid for by the agent.

THE KIOWA AND COMANCHE AGENCY.

This agency is on the west bank of Cache Creek, about a mile and a half from Fort Sill, which is farther up the stream, at its junction with Medicine Bluff Creek. From this point it is two hundred and forty miles north of Wichita, Kansas, and one hundred and sixty-five miles east to Atoka, in the Chickasaw Nation, the nearest railway station. A tri-weekly mail-stage runs from Atoka to Fort Sill, and the mails for these three agencies all pass over this route.

A change in the location of this agency demands the first attention. It never should have been placed where it is. The agency and the military post, with their attachments, monopolize all the wood, water, and grass of that vicinity, making it out of the question for any Indians, no matter how well disposed, to remain near by. The agency is also so located with reference to the post and the best camping-grounds of the reservation that, in passing from the latter, to and from their agency, the Indians are compelled to pass through or just around the fort, which is very undesirable. Consequently no Indians of the reserve are located within a day's march of the agency, nor have any been nearer for a year or more. If the agency is to be merely a temporary depot for distribution of rations and goods, it might do where it is; but even in that case it ought to be of easier access. But, regarding the agency as a permanent nucleus for an Indian settlement, which I consider its main object, it should be located with reference to abundance of wood, water, grass, and fertile land in its immediate vicinity. Nature has provided just such a position on Chandler's Creek, about nine miles from Fort Sill, on the road north. Within a few hours' ride from this spot are the very best of camping-grounds,

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sites for Indian villages, more than enough for all the tribes of this reservation, with unlimited range for herds and extensive hunting-grounds in all directions.

Three years ago last spring, nearly all the tribes of this agency were located in this vicinity, ground broken and fenced, and all seemed satisfied. I attribute their being again scattered, in a great measure, to their agency being established at a distance instead of in their midst, where it could exert its proper influence. At its present location this agency occupies two old cottonwood store-houses which are about ready to fall, and there have been erected two good stone buildings, one for the agent, and one for a school, with other less substantial buildings, all costing about $7,500. There is also a mill, which has cost a like amount. In case of a change, I have no doubt most of these buildings could be disposed of to the War Department or to other parties, on fair terms; but even if they had to be abandoned, this fact should not prevent the immediate correction of the unfortunate mistake in location. No other reservation visited needs so much the effect of having its agency in the right place, yet no other has been so misplaced. To this important matter I ask immediate attention, referring to other recommendations to the same effect already forwarded to the Department.

With the exception of a few Delawares, who do not properly belong there, no Indians were found encamped within the eastern half of the reservation, and most of those who should have been there were entirely beyond its limits. A large portion of the best disposed were north of the Washita River in the vicinity of and above the camps of the Comanches last year attached to the Wichita agency.

The management of the business matters of this agency during the last two years and of the Indians, considering the general restrictions upon the agent, are highly commended.

The school was visited and found full of interest. It has been in operation fourteen months, and now has two teachers and thirty-four pupils, mostly Caddoes and Delawares, Indians not belonging to the agency; but of course all children applying should be admitted. A few Comanche children formerly attended, but their people are now too far away. I called up a class of fourteen, heard them read well in the second reader, explaining their lessons intelligently, aside from the text, and the pupils then spelled two words each of one and two syllables, five to seven letters, with but two mistakes. The writing-books were very neat, and showed extraordinary progress. They have great taste for use of the pen and pencil which should be particularly encouraged.

Over four hundred acres of land were under cultivation this year on the reservation, but none by Indians, except some Delaware gardens.

THE ARAPAHOES

deserve especial commendation and encouragement. They are thoroughly friendly, have for three years refused all offers to join parties from other tribes in any marauding expeditions, and no Arapaho has during that time been known to participate in any depredation. They still roam too much, are sometimes gone from the vicinity of their agency for several weeks, and often get beyond the limits of the proposed reservation which they occupy, but gradually they are becoming attached to fixed abodes, are easily managed, and with as interested and energetic an agent as they now have it should not be many years before they form an enterprising and industrious Indian settlement. Nothing should now be allowed to retard their progress on "the white man's road;" the power of the agent to offer them special inducements to burn lodges and lodge-poles, and locate in houses and to exchange their surplus horses and mules for cattle, should be increased as much as possible. This is the only large tribe of the southern plains for which so much can be said, and it is such Indians as these that, in my opinion, should receive the favors and every encouragement. The Arapahoes are supposed to number from thirteen to fifteen hundred souls.

The delegates now in Washington are excellent representatives of the various elements of the tribe, and prepared to transact any business that may arise. They particularly desire to settle the reservation question so far as their tribe is concerned before they return west.

As a reward for their good behavior, I recommend compliance with any reasonable requests the Arapaho delegates may make.

THE CHEYENNES,

although occupying the same reservation with the Arapahoes, and under the same agent, are in many respects a different people. They come to their agency only for supplies, and for months are not seen there in numbers. Constantly moving, they are as often outside their prescribed limits as within. They are undoubtedly more inclined to give trouble than the Arapahoes, and far less tractable, but since their severe lesson of the winter of 1868–'69, have been prudent enough to refrain from any open hostility, have refused several offers of an alliance with the Kiowas, and, as a tribe, have been tolerably free from crime. More or less of their young men, however, whom the

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chiefs have pledged themselves to keep at camp, have constantly participated in the operations of the Kiowas and Comanches, and a few well-known families of the tribe remain with the Kiowa camps. Something must be done to bring them to the localities they should occupy, and then keep them there. I believe this movement should be ordered and enforced; it can be done without conflict. Their subsistence should depend upon obedience. I also recommend that but one-third of this year's annuity goods should be issued at the usual time, that only on condition of their being where they belong, that another third be held subject to their good behavior during the winter, including the attendance of their children at school, and that they be notified that the remaining third has been forfeited by their action of the past year, and will be now held six months as a premium to be competed for by them and the Arapahoes, the tribe best conducted in every respect during the interval to receive these goods the first of next May. The goods so reserved should be appropriate to spring use.

The Cheyennes have not been accurately counted for some years, but are estimated at 1,800; a careful count should be made as soon as practicable.

THE KIOWAS,

from their present attitude and their conduct during the last two or three years, demand especial consideration. The tribe numbers about twelve hundred. In 1868 they barely avoided a serious conflict with the United States troops, and although the larger part of them were brought to within a reasonable distance of their agency, and suitably located in the spring of 1869, they soon returned to their favorite range between the Wichita Mountains and the eastern slope of the Staked Plains, whence, unrestrained, they have most of the time since made frequent and successful expeditions in different directions, chiefly in Texas. To a certain extent they are subdivided into bands, and the chiefs of these have evinced different degrees of friendship, but it would be impracticable to deal with them otherwise than as a tribe.

As already stated, their hostilities of the past year were pursuant to their deliberate decision, and it is safe to state that at least one-half of the terrible scenes of blood, fire, and pillage which they have caused have never yet been reported to the Department. The cold-blooded murders of inoffensive persons known to have been committed by them within two years approach a hundred, and they have now in their herds not less than a thousand stolen horses and mules, including over two hundred taken within a few months from the troops and agencies in their vicinity.

Lately they have yielded to a demand made upon them and given up the only white captives known to be among them, and there is no doubt that the present delegation, with the man at its head acknowledged by them as the principal chief of the tribe, will make every profession of friendship in the future, and be anxious to cry *quits*, and begin anew on peace terms. Nevertheless, while I desire to give this people all the credit they deserve, the opinion is very positively expressed that these apparently friendly acts on their part are no guarantees for the future, but simply repetitions of their conduct every autumn, when it is highly important to them to place themselves in position to receive during the winter months the material aid in subsistence and clothing afforded by the Government. Gladly will they offer, this fall, certain terms of peace, but these will be found wholly in their favor: entire forgiveness for all past offenses, the possession of the greater portion of their stolen property, and full restoration to the rights and privileges of the Plains Indians in general. But the promises of future good conduct will be utterly worthless, and, these terms granted, there will be every prospect of a renewal of their depredations as soon as the early grass recuperates their stock, and they find themselves able to subsist on the prairies.

The present position of the Kiowas may not be exactly one of open hostility, but it is certainly nothing less than the most offensive insubordination. Their agent for the past three years, a sincere member of the Society of Friends, a man who has proved himself eminently fitted for the place, declares this tribe uncontrollable, and states his belief that nothing less than military authority, with perhaps some punishment by troops, will bring them into such subjection as to again render the services of a civil agent of benefit to them.

The Kiowas have no shadow of excuse for their conduct. For three years they have received their annuity goods, of proper quantity and quality; have drawn their rations regularly until their action last spring compelled their agent to refuse them; and in no way have they received any injury from the Government troops or agents. The arrest of two of their chiefs under due process of law, with their subsequent trial and conviction in the State of Texas, must not be forgotten; but the Government at once interceded and secured a commutation of their sentence, and the Kiowas were informed that the fate of their chiefs depended on the future action of the tribe. This can in no way be considered an excuse for them, uncivilized as they are, and, as a pretext, it but makes their conduct worse.

It is not only recommended, but strongly urged, that the United States Government no longer receive their proffer, but dictate to this tribe its own terms of set-

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tlement, making sure guarantees of safety to the lives and property of its citizens in the future.

I recommend that the representatives of the Kiowas now in Washington be told, in the presence of the entire delegation, that the Government proposes to dictate its own terms to that tribe, and that they be the following: The entire tribe to encamp, before November 30, at some suitable point near Fort Sill, (for instance, Crawford's Creek,) where every movement can be watched by troops. All horses and mules found in their herds, undoubtedly taken from the Government and from private parties during the past two years, to be given up within the same time, and the tribe to make good, from their other stock, any such animals found with other tribes, by them obtained from the Kiowas, and the tribe to surrender to the proper authorities, for trial by United States courts, the three most prominent men of those engaged in the greatest atrocities during the past year. Also, that they be told that the recent conduct of the tribe prevents all present hope of the release of their two prisoner chiefs, and that the liberty of those and the others to be given up will depend entirely upon future good behavior. Also, that no annuity goods whatever be issued to them for the present year, and that hunting-parties be allowed to leave camp only when accompanied by a proper detachment of troops.

It is recommended that the necessary arrangements be made at once to have a sufficient body of troops in readiness to enforce compliance with these terms. If such a force is known by the Indians to be prepared to move by the 20th November, it is believed that the terms will be complied with on time. Otherwise the movement should take place promptly on the 1st day of December, and, under a judicious officer, the tribe can be reached and compelled to yield with very little probability of an actual conflict. As elsewhere suggested, it would be desirable to have a proper representative of the Indian Office accompany the troops.

Should these recommendations be approved, it would be well also to notify them that, having come or been forced into camp as proposed, they will be closely watched, and any movement, great or small, not fully authorized by whoever has them in charge, will subject the movers to immediate attack.

It is deemed especially important that the decision of the Department as to the course it will pursue towards the Kiowas be fully explained to them, and to the Apaches and Comanches, before the present delegation returns to the Territory, and that all the other tribes be warned that, in case of any resistance on the part of the Kiowas, any Indians found aiding or communicating with them will be summarily dealt with.

THE COMANCHES

cannot well be dealt with as a tribe, because subdivided into distinct bands, differing widely in many respects. The tribe numbers about two thousand, and three bands with at least two-thirds of the whole number, under Padua-comb, (He-Bear,) Tabby-nannaker, (Sun's Namesake,) and Mar-oway, (Shaking Hand,) remain beyond the western limits of the reservation; are known as the Staked Plains Comanches; are not parties to any treaty, and have no desire to keep up connection with the agency. These bands have acted with the Kiowas in their many depredations in Texas, although with an entirely different spirit. As reported, they were represented by all their leading chiefs at the general meeting, and there declared that the life they were following was their natural one. By it they subsisted without dependence upon the Government. They wished no hostility, but proposed to remain where they were, and should resist any attempt to remove them. They are represented only by proxy in the present delegation. To bring the Kiowas into proper subjection, and remove the influence and association with the others, will be a great step; but these "out" Comanches must still be attended to. Never parties to a treaty, it is all the easier to deal with them; the Government may make its own terms. These bands have received no annuities, and have never regularly drawn rations for any length of time. They are known to have in their possession at least one white captive, and much stolen stock.

As the only means of effecting the desired object, it is recommended that these be given, through the members of the other bands of their tribe now here, the same general terms suggested for the Kiowas, viz: To move, within a fixed time, to a designated locality, (not too near the Kiowas;) to give up captives and stolen stock, forfeit annuities, and move, even for hunting, only by special permission. In this case, also, a good show of force, probably a movement of troops, will be necessary, but, if well managed, no actual conflict is apprehended.

The other third of the Comanches are well represented in the visiting party, are mainly of the well-known bands of Honey-eaters, Root-diggers, and Wanderers, and keep up constant intercourse with their agency. All their chiefs profess sincere friendship for the whites and a desire to do right, but they confess to being unable to control their young men, and these are continually participating in the raiding-parties of Texas. Perhaps they generally act upon the suggestion of the more troublesome Comanches or the Kiowas, and in connection with them, but sometimes they

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take an independent trip, and bring home horses and mules—occasionally scalps. None of these bands are free from guilt, and they deserve some punishment, as they have no excuse for their conduct. On my recent visit I found them all encamped outside their reservation, many miles from their agency. There is no good reason for this, and they should be required to stay on their own ground. I recommend that they be compelled to encamp and remain nearer to their agency, at designated points; that they forfeit one-half their annuities for the present year, and that they be warned that any participation of their young men in future raids will subject the bands, as such, to further punishment, and that the men so engaged will be demanded of them.

Thus the several bands of the Comanches are placed for treatment in two general classes, further division being impracticable.

It is necessary, however, to call special attention to the Honey-eaters, the old southern band of Comanches. Owing to representations made about a year ago, the assent of the Department was obtained to a division of this band, about half being detached from their proper reservation and assigned to the Wichita agency. The result has been very unfavorable, creating confusion and discontent among the Indians and an unfriendly feeling between the two agencies. This band is a very desirable nucleus for locating and civilizing the remainder of the Comanche tribe; and to establish a principle of changing them to another agency when they reach a certain stage of advancement, is discouraging to the agent and tends to prevent the Indian from becoming at all attached to his own territory. As the special objects of this change have entirely failed and it has been manifestly injurious to good order and discipline in the tribe, it is strongly recommended that the Penetoghka (Honey-eaters) band be re-united; that it remain under its proper agent, upon its own reservation, and that the Comanches, as a whole, once for all, be told distinctly that they have no right north of the Washita and must not cross that stream without permission.

Esse-toyet, (Gray Leggings,) the most progressive of the Comanche chiefs, is prepared to make a proposition while at Washington to burn all his lodges and abandon moving from place to place, just as soon as the Government provides comfortable log or stone houses for himself and his followers. I believe this offer should be promptly accepted and the plan carried out, with a view of thus at once making a beginning of a Comanche settlement.

Tir-yer-quoys, (Horseback,) chief of the Noconee Comanches, was unable, because of weak lungs, to accompany the delegation. He rendered the commission faithful and efficient services in connection with our work, and, although fairly paid at the time, I suggest some special present from Washington as a recognition of many such friendly acts.

THE APACHES

who are in the Indian Territory number about five hundred, are recognized by the supplemental treaty of 1867 as confederated with the Kiowas and Comanches, and have generally been controlled by and acted with the Kiowas. More or less of them have constantly participated in the marauding of the others, but as a tribe (or band) it is believed that they are better disposed than their associates, and that the professions of friendship which are made by their three principal chiefs, now in Washington, are in good faith and may be received accordingly. I think that if they can be removed from the evil influences of the Kiowas and Comanches they will do well. It is recommended that they forfeit one half of this year's annuities, give up all stolen animals found in their herds, that they be required to encamp and remain at some suitable locality, and that their future treatment depend entirely upon their behavior.

THE DELAWARES.

in the western part of the Indian Territory number about one hundred, and are partly located among the Caddoes and Wichitas, and partly on the Comanche reservation. Nearly all are making commendable progress in farming, their children generally attend school, and none have been complained of for misconduct. They need no special attention. They are represented by their principal man, who is so well known to the Interior and War Departments as to need mere mention here.

THE CADDOES

number three hundred and ninety-two, and the Ionies, who are so closely allied that they need not be considered separately, eighty-five more. An agricultural people from the time they were first seen by the whites, these Indians only need proper management and help at starting to become self-sustaining in a very short time. These and the handful of Delawares near them are the only others whom, both Indians and whites declare to have been, with the Arapahoes, entirely free from participation in depredations. They are friendly and thoroughly reliable. Their principal chiefs are now in Washington, but not such a representation of their intelligence, cleanliness, and virtue

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as I had hoped to bring and should have done, had their agent assisted me as requested. It was my desire to show to the Department the great difference in their favor between the Caddoes and the Wichitas and others with whom they are placed. It is well enough to have but one agency for the whole, but they should not be confounded, and by no means treated on the same basis. For their good behavior it is recommended that they be praised while at Washington and promised the fourth of the annuities which is elsewhere recommended to be withheld from the Wichitas and affiliated bands. It is also suggested that this tribe be notified that next year annuities will only be given to the families whose members work meanwhile and whose children attend school.

The most important matter for this tribe is the final adjustment of their reservation question. Next should be considered the best means of gradually withdrawing their subsistence, so as to stimulate industry and providence, with a substitution of other aid for a time, that they may not feel that advancement in civilization deprives them of benefits conferred upon the more troublesome tribes.

The Caddoes are especially worthy of the consideration and encouragement of the Department, and all friends of justice and Indian civilization.

THE WICHITAS

and their affiliated bands, the Wacoes, Keechies, and Towoccaroes, aggregating over six hundred, may be regarded as one people. They are also agricultural tribes, and when compelled to do so for subsistence and not molested by wilder Indians, they raise fair crops, and when convinced that they must do so for their own safety and other interests, they conduct themselves well. But lately they have been so well fed and clothed as to have little incentive to industry, and the impunity with which the Kiowas and Comanches have enriched themselves by raiding has induced all these bands to participate more or less with them, and even to make up parties of their own for marauding in Texas.

It is recommended that their representatives here be notified that for their conduct one-fourth of their annuities will this year be forfeited and given to the Caddoes, as a reward for their good behavior.

They should understand, too, that the issue of rations to them is a temporary assistance only, which will soon be withdrawn, and that next year annuities will be issued only to those families whose members have cultivated and saved a fair crop, and whose children have attended the school during the interval. These tribes are interested, like the Caddoes, in the settlement of their reservation question; are prepared by their delegates to fix the matter during this visit. I also recommend that they be notified that hereafter in all cases of acts by their members, known as crimes by white people, the perpetrators will be at once demanded to be punished according to the civil law, and in case a band refuses to give them up, it, as a whole, must suffer at the discretion of the Government. There is nothing needed except firmness, with the evidence of the ability and intention of enforcing orders given, to keep these tribes in their proper place and well-behaved. The gradual withdrawal of rations will then become a subject for serious consideration.

OTHER INDIANS.

Your commissioners were directed to visit no other tribes, but incidentally they passed through the country of the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, and Chickasaws. The people are gradually improving in their condition, although they still need a vast amount of practical agricultural and mechanical missionary work among them. They already recognize the benefits derived from the construction of a railroad across the country, and time alone is now needed to convince them of the expediency of taking up homesteads and disposing of their great surplus of land. The Chickasaws have very lately made a voluntary movement to that end. Until they do so act, however, of their own free will, the orders for the expulsion from the territory of all intruders and unauthorized persons found therein should be constantly and vigorously enforced.

The current appropriation bill requires the new agency building for the Choctaws and Chickasaws to be located at New Boggy Depot. When passed, it was supposed that there would be a railroad station at this point, but the route has been changed, and there is none within eight or ten miles. It is suggested that the question of location, &c., be reconsidered before building is commenced.

The Osages have lately been regarded as well started on the road to civilization, but your commissioners were satisfied that, although pretty well-behaved while at home, they are the cause of continual trouble when away from their reservation, as they often are. General Pope stated that they gave him more trouble than any other tribe. We recommend that some portion of their funds be applied to providing them with beef, and that they be persuaded or prohibited from leaving their reservation on hunting expeditions into Kansas or the country of the tribes west of them.

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RESERVATION BOUNDARIES.

There are questions connected with the limits of the reservations for each of the three Western agencies of the Indian Territory, which demand some action of the Department. The representatives of the several tribes will present these matters as among those most important to them, and it is hoped they will be considered and settled as far as possible while these Indians are in Washington. Some of the questions have been already mentioned.

The Arapahoes (and Cheyennes) are not occupying the territory described in their latest treaty, but a section of country near by, since assigned them, with its limits still undefined. Provision for the decision of this question by the Department of the Interior is made in Section 5 of the last Indian appropriation bill, approved May 29, 1872.

The Caddoes, Wichitas, and affilliated bands have yet no country which they can call their own, and it is very important that they should be satisfied in this respect. Most of the Indians of their agency are on the north side of the Washita River and south of the Canadian, but some are in Eureka Valley and below, on the Comanche reservation. To allow their occupation of any part of a reservation already set apart formally for other tribes will cause confusion and difficulties. There is a fine country between the Canadian and the Washita Rivers never yet specially assigned, and abundant for these people. Every tribe and band of them are represented by chiefs or headmen in the delegation, prepared to discuss and settle their reservation question at the present visit, and I trust the matter will be fixed before they return to their people. After a careful consideration of this subject, extending through the past five years, and thorough discussion of it with the Indians interested, I recommend that the country between the main channels of the Canadian and Washita Rivers, from west longitude 98° to 98° 30′, be set apart for a permanent reservation for the Caddoes, Wichitas, and affiliated bands.

The Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches have a large and fine reserve to which they can make no reasonable objection, yet they are constantly leaving it. Some of its exact boundaries are unknown to either the Government or the Indians. A large part of the Comanches were not parties to the treaty fixing this reservation, and if they are now—as they should be—required to come on to it, there will be some reason for modifying its boundaries. As at present prescribed, this reserve does not include a triangular tract lying between the main Red River, its north fork, and the one hundredth meridian, yet this is the main resort of the buffalo now, and these Indians depend upon hunting there. So long as hunting is allowed at all, there could be no more suitable place; it is wanted for no other purpose, and it had better be within their reserve than excepted. It is therefore recommended that the order for the "out" Comanche bands to move on to the reserve, and the prohibition to all Indians thereon to leave it for any purpose, be united with the addition of this territory to their reservation, but as a hunting-ground only, no camps to be allowed so far west.

I advise that the various tribes be most positively assured of the intention of the Government to keep them upon their proper reservations, and to attack on sight all parties from their camps found in Texas or Kansas, and that provision be made to carry out this intent. Also that roving parties within the Territory, usually under pretext of visiting, be discouraged in every possible way.

I also recommend that to the representatives of all these tribes be given a full and unmistakable explanation while at Washington of the boundaries of their proper reservations, and that so soon thereafter as possible provision be made for surveying and distinctly marking all air-lines in the presence of the Indians interested, and their respective agents, so far as practicable. This for the information and satisfaction of all concerned.

RATIONS AND ANNUITY GOODS.

These Indians do not yet generally understand that the subsistence, clothing, &c., furnished them is intended as a temporary measure only, to cease at some future time when it is supposed they will be capable of sustaining themselves. This fact should not only be impressed upon them here, but kept constantly before them by their agents. Then just as soon as a tribe or band is *located*, which is the first point to be gained, a time should be fixed at which all such assistance is to cease, and the issues be yearly diminished proportionate to the time. In some cases, as already indicated, the time has almost, if not quite, arrived for beginning the system of gradual diminution.

In the issue of rations to these tribes a radical change is recommended. There is at present no system or uniformity, and the Indians of one agency are constantly complaining of receiving less than their neighbors at another. No detailed rules can be prescribed which will be suitable at all agencies, but those of one neighborhood or superintendency should act upon general uniform principles. I found at one place rations issued to the number of lodges present, sometimes for thirty days, and, at the end of sixty days, during which their whereabouts was entirely unknown, another issue for thirty days, and weekly issues thereafter. At another, issues for seven days

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was the rule, and each head-man received a fixed amount each week, regardless of the presence or absence of his people. At a third, fifteen days' rations were issued, at a time, to the chief or one or two representative men of a band, without questioning as to the rest of its members. One agent allowed back rations to be issued; another, none—all not drawn at the proper time being forfeited. In no case did I find any evidence required at time of issue of the presence on their reserve of all persons supplied, much less of their attendance at the time.

It is recommended that to the three agencies, visited by me, orders be immediately sent:

1st. Prohibiting any issue to Indians at agencies other than their own, except at the written request of their agent.

2d. Requiring rations to be issued as nearly as practicable to the heads of families as generally understood.

3d. Prohibiting any issue for a longer time than seven days, except in cases of single families for special cause, to be noted on the abstract of issues.

4th. Requiring every issue to be to such persons only as are certified by the agent or to him by a wholly disinterested party, to being at the camp or settlement where they belong, or absent for not more than three days by special authority.

5th. Prohibiting any issue of so-called back rations.

6th. Authorizing any agent, at his discretion, to suspend the issue of rations to cause, and especially to stop the issue to such persons as have been offered or given suitable employment and declined or neglected the same, and to such as neglect to send their children to school, where it is practicable.

7th. Prohibiting the issue of rations to or for any person of not more than half Indian blood, and any married to and living with a white person.

The articles of the ration were carefully examined at each agency. The beef, bacon, sugar, coffee, soap, and salt are all of good quality. Last year's flour was not entitled to the name, absolutely worthless, generally refused by the Indians and is still on hand in quantity. This year the flour is better, but by no means satisfactory. Half the quantity of a first-class article would satisfy the Indians much better. The sacks of flour (100 pounds) are too large for convenience in issuing. The Indian likes original packages, and will at any time take two complete fifty-pound sacks rather than a hundred and thirty pounds weighed from a barrel. It would be a great convenience to require the contractor to furnish at least half the quantity delivered at each agency in fifty-pound sacks. The sugar, although of excellent quality, quite satisfactory in itself, should also be purchased in a different form. This year it came in barrels, and fully half of them reached their destination with the heads broken in. For convenience of issue, as well as safety in transit, the sugar should be in sacks of fifty and one hundred pounds. The weight of the barrels in excess of that of sacks, for same quantity of sugar, is nearly ten per cent. of the whole weight of sugar. This, when the great cost of transportation is considered, is quite an item. For example, I saw at one agency two hundred barrels, worthless there, upon which about one dollar each had been paid for freight from place of purchase, whereas sacks would have cost not over twenty-five cents for the same quantity, and been very useful to the Indian after being emptied. Three or four fifty-pound packages of flour or sugar, single cotton-sacked, could easily be placed in one bale for carriage.

The tobacco was last year about half worthless; the Indians drew it to get rid of it but usually threw it away. This year it is much better, but still a cheaper article than is desirable. Here, again, half the quantity of a first-rate quality would give better satisfaction. Soda, or, better still, good yeast-powder, in tin boxes, is very much needed by all. It is recommended that the quantity of tobacco issued be reduced one-half and the value thereof issued in soda or yeast-powder; also that other articles such as dried fruit, beans, and rice, be furnished in small quantities on the estimates to agents for use at the schools.

The ration of beef will do where the Indians have access to game in abundance, but it is not sufficient for the subsistence of an active Indian. It is recommended as a matter at once of justice and economy that the agents be authorized to double the ration of beef for each quarter of the year to such bands as entirely refrain from hunting and participation in hunting parties during the last preceding quarter of the year.

The present method of issuing beef on the hoof, sometimes weighing, but commonly estimating the weight, and never giving exactly the correct amount, is the cause of much discontent. The Indians always take their allowance of beef, and when to be supplied with buffalo none is wasted; but often a good allowance of meat is on hand and then the beeves are killed, and frequently only the hide and choice pieces taken away. The hides are now generally lost or traded by the Indians for very little. The way in which they butcher the beef issued to them is revolting and must tend to foster their barbarous tastes. For these several reasons it is recommended that beef be not except in the hottest weather, all beef be properly dressed and issued from the butcher. This might be arranged with the contractor, as at military posts; but, if not, the

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change need create no increase of expenditure, as the hides alone will repay the cost of the additional employés necessary.

The remarks as to rations and their issue generally are applicable to annuity goods as well. These, so far as they had arrived, were also examined, and the agents conferred with as to kind, quantity, and quality. The agents should be required to forward in ample time estimates for annuity goods, stating the articles most suitable for their tribes and the quantities required, and these should be the guides in purchasing. Different tribes require very different articles, but all want only the best quality of goods. There are no better judges of merchandise in the world than these Plains Indians, and they prefer quality to quantity always. They want the very best, and require their traders to keep only good articles. The dry-goods of the annuities have much improved in quality of late years, but are still below the standard of similar goods kept by the traders, and suffer in comparison. To attempt to force articles of civilian dress upon them is simply to throw the goods away; when they begin to ask for certain garments and to buy them, it will be time to put them on the annuity list. At present the main articles wanted are blankets, stroudings, shirts, material for leggings, calico, and sheetings. Among the articles noticed in this year's invoices are hickory and red flannel shirts. The former if good are a very cheap and desirable article at 50 cents each, the invoice price, but only 220 are sent out for over two thousand men, besides 1,000 red shirts. The uniform cassimere coats and blue pants are dear at any price, being about worthless for these tribes. The axes and knives sent are generally very poor, of little use; if good articles they would be highly prized. It is useless to keep tobacco on the annuity list while it forms a part of the ration.

I suggest the purchase of the goods rather earlier in the season, to insure their arrival at the desired points before cold weather. The 15th of October is the treaty date for distribution, but this year the goods will not all reach the agency before November; last year they were not ready for issue till December, and for 1870 not until May, 1871.

HUNTING PARTIES

are one of the most frequent sources of trouble, and will be more so during the first year or two that the roving Indians are really located. Until these are stopped the raiding cannot be prevented. Under cover of an intention to hunt, bearing written permission of the agent and supplied with government rations, parties fully armed leave their camp and reservation and roam through Texas, Kansas, or the country of other Indians. Nothing is known of the whereabouts or acts of such a party until its return. The treaties give this permission of following the buffalo, but when all of the tribes under consideration have so many times since their last treaty grossly violated every provision binding upon them, why should the Government on its part hold so closely to these useless contracts?

It has already been suggested that a premium be offered in the increase of the beef ration to those who shall cease to go upon these roving hunts. This will require a considerably increased expenditure for subsistence for a time, but be certainly an economical measure in the end. Beyond this it is now recommended that, if the Department feels at liberty to do so, every tribe in this Territory be positively prohibited from leaving its proper reservation to hunt, or for any other purpose, without written permission from its agent, and when going to a distance to hunt (even upon its reservation) the party be accompanied, where practicable, by a representative of their agent or a detachment of troops acting merely as a corps of observation.

So long as the Indians engage in hunting as generally as now, it will be useless to expect any successful labor by them of an agricultural nature. Frequently on these occasions the whole camp moves at once, and it always seems to be just at the time something particularly requires their attention at home.

A SYSTEM NEEDED.

Under several preceding sections your commissioners have presented various suggestions "as to the best and most effectual method of dealing with and controlling the disaffected portions of said tribes," namely, the Kiowas and Comanches, but *the one thing* which, to us, appears of most importance is the inauguration of a comprehensive system of governmental administration within the Indian Territory. It is plain enough that the representatives of the Indian Bureau now in that section would gladly have no connection or intercourse with the Army, and that the military authorities would be as well pleased to be relieved of all further duty in connection with Indian affairs. But it is equally apparent that the state of affairs in the Indian Territory demands the presence of both, and moreover their active and cordial co-operation, under a fixed system.

Without any intention of going beyond our proper limits to criticise purely military matters, we are forced to notice the arrangement of troops and commands, because of their important bearing upon the subject of Indian management. At present, Camp

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Supply, the station in the northwestern part of the Territory, is included in the Department of the Missouri, and reports direct to General Pope, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Fort Sill, on the Kiowa and Comanche reservation, is also an independent post reporting to General Augur, commanding the Department of Texas, at San Antonio. The eastern portion of the Territory constitutes a military district, with headquarters at Fort Gibson, and also reports to Headquarters Department of Texas, but by recent orders very few troops are left at the disposal of the district commander, and he has no control over either Camp Supply, Fort Sill, or the Indian reservations in their vicinity. Thus the troops in the Territory are under no one head, cannot co-operate with any degree of efficiency, and their positions and movements, aside from the ordinary routine of frontier military posts, are dependent upon commanding generals so far removed from the theater of operations, and with communications so slow and uncertain, that there generally results a failure on the part of the Army to perform, when needed, what is required of it in assisting the civil agents in charge of Indians.

On the other hand, although the four or five western agencies are under the direct control of the Central superintendent, the agents of the eastern "nations" of the Territory are only in part subject to him, and that superintendent's office is located away up in Lawrence, Kansas, where, with one or two minor exceptions, it is hundreds of miles distant from the agencies with which it should be in closest connection, and also very unfavorably placed as to present lines of public transportation and communication.

There are two formidable tasks to be performed in this Territory for some years to come. The Indians must be kept within its boundaries, and unauthorized persons must be prevented from intruding. We are satisfied that the accomplishment of these two objects will require active labor on the part of all the agents of the Indian Bureau, and they should be directed by one superintendent, who should be upon the ground. A show of force will be always necessary to accomplish the work, although we believe no blood need be shed. In time of peace—and the Indian revolts cannot be considered a state of war—the supremacy of the civil authority must be acknowledged. There being no duty outside that of this connection for troops within this district, the military forces here become virtually the police force of the Territory. With no civil organization for the preservation of peace the troops are, in effect, the *posse* to act under the civil authorities. We believe this relation should be thoroughly understood and firmly established.

We, therefore, strongly recommend, after a careful consideration of this subject, that all the agencies within the Indian Territory be constituted the Southern superintendency, the headquarters within its limits, and that the Interior Department urge the importance of constituting this Territory an independent military district, to report to the division headquarters, and with at least a full regiment of cavalry and from six to ten companies of infantry in the command.

This double organization is of first importance, but other things are necessary. The unfortunate prejudice which exists among the lower grades of officers of the Army and civil agents of the Government on the frontier, and their unwillingness to co-operate, can best be remedied by the example and influence of superiors. The superintendent and the district commander should be selected with care, to insure perfect harmony in the work, which will require intimate relations, although distinct duties, to a common end. And both should have the unqualified confidence of their superiors, and be given liberal discretionary powers. It is very necessary that the district commander should not be dependent upon adjoining departments for any supplies nor hampered by any interference, and that he should have absolute control of all necessary transportation and of the movements of troops. The calls of the superintendent must be promptly met, and one month the troops may be required on the Kansas line and the next along the Red River. The right of any command, however, to follow any party of marauding Indians from without the district into it and to their camps, if necessary, should be preserved, but no attack upon and Indian camp permitted without the approval of the district commander.

It is understood that the present superintendent and agents, members of the Society of Friends, will not oppose such an arrangement so long as the troops are used only as a *posse*. But should circumstances arise which demand the action of the troops offensively, the Friends would no longer consent to be a party to the work and in such case a special agent or commissioner should be appointed to accompany the military commander and represent the Indian Bureau for the time. For example: the present agent for the Kiowas and Comanches, who has not hesitated to call for and act with troops so long as they were merely a *posse*, now reports his tribes as beyond his control and expresses the opinion that the troops must act against them to bring them into subjection. In this case he declines to have any part in the movement, and some special representative of the Department should act with the military authorities until the Indians of this agency are again in such subjection as to properly come once more under the management of their agent of the Friends.

Your commissioners have listened to many objections to this plan, coming from both

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the civil and military officers, but are prepared to answer one and all. The firm belief that such an organization is of prime importance is again expressed, and we urge its execution, and the location of the superintendent and district commander near one another, at some suitable point in the Territory, as early as possible this autumn, as essential to the interests of the Government and the peace of its citizens in the adjoining States.

LIQUOR TRADE.

One of the growing evils, and perhaps the most dangerous of all, is the introduction of intoxicating liquors into the Territory in violation of acts of Congress, known as "the intercourse laws." To remedy this the organization already recommended will be most efficient. The Indian agents alone are powerless, while the deputy United States marshals from Western Arkansas, who have lately had this matter in charge, are among the worst class of men in the Territory—the last to enforce such a law. The assistance of troops in its execution becomes constantly necessary; and here is another point of importance in the selection of a district commander. His habits in this particular should be known as good, for unless his heart is in the work it will not be done. A commanding officer of good principles can soon put a stop, with rare exceptions, to the introduction of liquor among the Indians and soldiers, while with one lenient in this respect, no matter how good his intentions, liquor will flow freely.

The law provides that wines and liquors may be introduced for the use of officers under authority of the Secretary of War, but your commissioners believe that where example is of such great importance as here, the officers with troops in this Territory should restrain their appetites in this particular, and that the privilege granted by law should only be permitted by the honorable Secretary of War to allow the introduction of a reasonable supply for use under the Medical Department of the Army. As an example of the abuse of further license, we may state that upon application made recently the Secretary of War authorized the post-trader at Fort Sill, the principal military station, to keep on hand a stock of wines and liquor for sale under the restrictions of the post commander. With one officer in that position, sales were permitted only to officers upon the commander's approval in each case. This careful restriction guarded against abuse. The next commander extended the privilege to free sale to all officers and citizens, and to enlisted men when approved by an officer. As the result, a practically open bar was kept, while we were at that post, with nightly carousals, soldiers, citizens, and employés frequently seen drunk, and, in a few instances, liquor found its way to the Indians. One murder of a civilian by soldiers, the result of liquor, occurred during our visit at Fort Sill.

With such a state of affairs at the military posts it becomes absolutely impossible to enforce the law elsewhere, and liquor frequently reaches the Indian camps, producing much evil.

The law on this subject is represented as so imperfect as to cause frequent evasion of the penalty and make it difficult to secure a conviction. Without giving any space to details, we ask attention to the subject with a view to its correction.

RANCHES,

trading-places, and the abodes of squatters and adventurers, are becoming numerous in many parts of the Territory. These are in some cases authorized by the Indian agents and by the authorities of the several Indian nations, but many are without any authority whatever. Whether under permit or not these places are generally nuisances, where whisky is often sold, and which ought to be abated. We recommend active measures to break up all such establishments as are unauthorized, and a complete, careful revision of the permits granted under Bureau authority, with greater restriction and care in this respect hereafter. Except where the Indians are themselves prepared, as the Chickasaws profess to be, to open their vacant lands to settlers generally, some action seems necessary to caution their local governments against assisting in so many ways in increasing the number of such intruders. Permits are often secured by corrupt means, are becoming very numerous, and unless much curtailed, these nations will soon find themselves overrun, through their own action, with the very class of men they now ask the United States to keep away from them.

We wish to express our disapprobation of several permits given by Bureau officers to trade along the routes known as the Harker Road and the Abilene Trail. These ranches are just between the Cheyennes and Arapahoes and the Osages, and tend to entice both to leave their reservations. They give inducements for meetings there which result in dangerous combinations, and among these have lately been a serious attack by Osages and Kiowas on the Walnut Creek settlement in Kansas, where four men were killed, and an outbreak at one of the trading-posts mentioned, when one man was killed and some animals stolen.

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CAMP SUPPLY.

distant over a hundred miles from the Cheyenne and Arapaho agency, and at the extreme corner of that new reservation, as proposed, with trading-places under different authorities in the vicinity, has, in like manner, an evil tendency. The Indians are by it drawn far from where they should remain, and the disadvantages are not counterbalanced, the post being too far distant from the agency to afford it any such moral or physical support as is given the Comanche agency by Fort Sill. Certainly so far as Indian affairs are concerned this military station, as now located, is worse than useless. Your commissioners, therefore, recommend that unless Camp Supply be of value in a purely military point of view, which we fail to see, a request be made for its abandonment. Also that measures be taken to reduce very much the number of trading-posts and other settlements by whites under authority of the Interior Department, and to judiciously locate those allowed to remain, that they may be closely supervised, and may tend rather to keep the Indians within their proper limits than to tempt them to leave their reservations.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

On this subject your commissioner, as the result of his observation, holds very different views from those generally entertained.

The regulations in force prohibit all traders in the Indian Country from keeping either arms or ammunition in store for sale to Indians. These rules are easily enforced so far as they apply to the traders who are near agencies and military posts, and at other points within easy communication. The result is that the most friendly Indians, those who can beyond doubt be trusted with any arms, have very few and are unable to obtain others. On the other hand, it is found that the Indians who are most insubordinate, on whose account these regulations were adopted, are always fully armed, not only for the hunt, but for war, with weapons of the latest patterns and well supplied with ammunition. Cutting off the former source of supply of such articles has increased the demand, especially among the unruly bands, and caused the establishment of an illicit trade chiefly with parties from Mexico, by which they procure what they want. These contraband traders offer arms and ammunition for beef, cattle, horses, and mules upon a known schedule, and the Indians, to get the former, make their stealing expeditions to Texas and procure the stock. In this traffic the friendly tribes will not engage. These prohibitory regulations therefore operate against our friends, in favor of the most troublesome Indians, and act as a stimulus to repeated violations of law. It is therefore recommended that the regularly licensed traders on the several reservations be allowed to keep a small stock of arms and ammunition, suitable for hunting purposes only, and trade the same with the Indians upon the written approval of the agent in each case. The agent should grant permission for such trading only as a premium on continued good behavior; should make the sales of arms a matter of record, and hold the purchaser, by proper regulation, personally accountable for the use and disposition of the arms he is allowed to thus obtain. At the same time still greater efforts should be made to break up the contraband trade to which I have alluded, and which is carried on chiefly in the autumn and winter in the Staked Plains region.

CATTLE *versus* CORN.

For several years the agents for the mounted tribes and the various commissioners that have visited them have urged the cultivation of the soil and raising of corn and other crops by these Indians. Much time and much money have been spent in this endeavor, and thus far nothing has been accomplished. Those Indians who have always been accustomed to till the soil and not roam during the summer, still do so more or less, and a few Arapahoes are beginning to try planting corn. But no Comanche, Kiowa, or Cheyenne has attempted it, and they say that they are tired enough of being talked to forever about corn. These same tribes are, however, naturally, and by long habit, the best of herders. They are the owners of thousands of horses, which they herd constantly, attending with great care to their grazing and water. They live in a country where those who have tried planting have found the crops most uncertain, but where the grass is always good. The same labor which is now employed in herding three hundred horses, would care for a thousand head of cattle. I recommend that the Department, from headquarters, and through its agents, now drop the corn talk, notify the Indians that, aside from little garden-patches, planting will not be urged upon them at present, and that every effort be then made to induce these tribes to turn their attention to cattle-raising, exchanging for good beef-stock as fast as possible their many surplus horses. While the prolonged attempt to make farmers of these people has proved an entire failure, there is every reason to believe that, properly managed, they can be rapidly brought to stock-raising upon a large scale.

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SALE OF PRODUCE.

The only market at present for all agricultural products on these reservations is that created by the demands of the Government for the Army and Indian Departments. Supplies for these are generally procured by contract in large quantities, leaving small producers at the mercy of the contractors. If practicable, it is suggested that provision be made to allow Indians, either directly or through their agents, to put in at the contract price such articles of their own production as the Government may be purchasing, in advance of the contractor.

TRANSPORTATION.

Several complaints were made to your commissioners in relation to the manner of contracting for the transportation of Government freight to the three agencies visited and by the agents, in regard to irregularity and tardiness in delivery by the contractors.

On general principles, your commissioners recommend that hereafter all freight be transported to the railroad station nearest, by any traveled road, to the agency for which the goods are destined, no matter what railroad may be the carrier, and thence transported in wagons by the lowest bidder. Also that some provision be made requiring the goods to be delivered by carriers and contractors, to a certain extent, in accordance with the directions of the several agents. This is needed to correct such cases as these. At one agency the same contractor furnished flour and bacon, for the year commencing July, 1872. up to the middle of September, thrice the necessary quantity of flour had been delivered, but no bacon, although the agent had repeatedly applied. The contractors' interest in this is plain enough. Again, the carriers of both coffee and sugar from Wichita, Kansas, to the three agencies, not only disregarded the repeated requests of the agents and delivered sugar to those who had abundance, neglecting to take coffee, which was much needed, but in some cases carried past the Cheyenne and Wichita agencies articles needed there, and delivered them at the Kiowa agency, where they were known not to be wanted. A simple requirement to carry assorted loads by every train, and to deliver to the several places *pro rata* would correct the matter.

CLAIMS.

Section 17 of the act of Congress known as the intercourse law, approved June 30, 1834, and not since repealed, provides for the indemnification of private parties for losses of property caused by Indians, and regulations governing the procedure in such claims have lately been issued from the Department of the Interior.

There is record, at the Kiowa and Comanche agency, of over twenty claims, which have been examined by the agent, acknowledged by the Indians, and forwarded, but not yet settled. It is recommended that these be paid from the moneys appropriated for the Kiowas and Comanches for the present year, so far as possible.

INDIANS BY ADOPTION OR MARRIAGE.

It has long been the custom of the Indians to occasionally adopt, in formal council, a white person; and such adoption has been recognized by the Department. Marriage with an Indian has also been acknowledged as securing full citizenship in a tribe. The rights which a person acquires by such adoption, however, have never yet been exactly defined, and it is certainly questionable to what extent such a person should be treated as an Indian. Accordingly agents differ in regard to these adopted persons. At one place I visited, five able-bodied white men, with Indian wives, were so far regarded as Indians as to be issued rations and allowed to live around the agency in comparative idleness, supported mainly by the Government. At another, on the contrary, the agent refused to recognize any adoption, and required a white man who, by reason of such action by the Indians, claimed the right of residence, to pay an annual rent for the land used by him on the reservation. In not a few cases it has been noticed that residence or Indian citizenship being secured by marriage, desertion of the wife has soon followed.

It is deemed important that action be taken to define the rights of a person being in the Indian Country by reason of marriage or adoption. In cases of adoption I believe the Government should reserve the veto power, satisfying itself of the proper character of the person in every case, and then that, while there should be no objection to the Indians allowing such person the rights of residence, a common interest in real estate, and the privilege of trading, he or she should not be recognized as an Indian to any further extent. And, in case of Indian citizenship by marriage, the Government should require the persons to be legally married, the marriage recorded, and to live together a reasonable time before the recognition of any rights, and these should be forfeited by subsequent divorce or desertion.

In this connection I recommend that Indian agents be empowered as civil magistrates, to perform the marriage ceremony and to administer oaths. It is also recommended that agents be prohibited from issuing rations or other goods to persons of not more than one-half Indian blood, unless the same be children with but one parent living,

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and that an Indian. This rule should be especially applied to numerous cases of Mexicans and Mexican half-breeds living among the tribes of the Southwest, and who are said to be increasing in number.

COMMUTATION OF RATIONS.

At present all persons are prohibited from buying from an Indian any article furnished by the Government. But some months ago one agent was allowed to commute the rations of his Indians, that is to purchase from them for cash, at prices considerably less than original cost, thus more than saving all expenses, such parts of the ration as, by reason of a successful hunt or from other causes, the Indians did not wish to take. This being done by the agent, as a favor to the best behaved, had an excellent effect. The renewal of the authority, to be optional with the agents of these tribes, is recommended, provided the matter can be regulated to the satisfaction of the Office. It is believed to be a useful addition to the agent's means of controlling his people, and all such additions, if proper, are very desirable.

INTERPRETERS,

at once capable and thoroughly reliable, are a necessity to the success of the Indian service. They should be as free as possible from Indian family connections and undue bias, yet on friendly terms with the tribes they deal with and in constant intercourse with them; for they must, to be of real service, be not only sufficiently acquainted with the language to do the business talking for the agents, but familiar with the history, habits, and customs of their tribes, and hold such intercourse with them as to be always well informed of the current news, their doings, and their feelings. At every station the position of interpreter is second only in importance and responsibility to that of the agent; in fact, without a good interpreter, an agent is of little use, unless he can alone communicate with his Indians. Men well fitted for the position are few, and when a good one is found his services should be secured by the Government, and it should be made an object for men to fit themselves for the place. At present, however, the law directly prevents this. The salary allowed, four hundred dollars a year, is such that no proper person can be obtained to serve upon it. The result is that the only class of persons agents are able to obtain at these wages, for they must employ somebody, are full as likely to give trouble as to do good. The only other course for an agent now is to secure part of the time of some person who has trading or other interests in the neighborhood, thus establishing a very improper relation. At the three agencies I visited but one had been able, with the salary allowed, to secure the full services of a person to act as interpreter, and the one so employed had done so much more harm than good that I was solicited to get him out of the country altogether.

When dealing with Indians inclined to give trouble this becomes a question of great importance, and so true is it that in labor of this kind, particularly, the cheaper the article the greater its ultimate cost, that I urgently invite the attention of the Department to this matter, with a view of obtaining from Congress such appropriations in future as will enable the employment of a better class of men as interpreters.

INSPECTION.

Unless the superintendent can arrange his duties so as to visit every agency under his charge for a few days, three times each year or oftener, your commissioner suggests that some system of periodical inspection of the section lately visited from Bureau headquarters be inaugurated. There were many matters found at each agency which required the action of some person duly authorized to represent the superintendent or higher authority. And it seemed especially necessary in the case of supplies of all kinds. As now arranged the goods bought for the Indians, including subsistence stores, are not seen by any representative of the Department from the time of purchase until the day of arrival at the agency; meanwhile, with the present limited means of transportation, there are many opportunities for corrupt manipulation. The agent has no means of determining whether the goods he receives are those actually purchased, and in some cases I am certain they are not. I saw some articles at the agencies, received in due course on proper invoices, that I am satisfied were never purchased by the Department, but had been substituted for those bought. This was surely the truth in three instances of sacks of bacon, being found to contain, on opening for issue, flat stone, bags of sand, and hard coal in place of meat; and examples on a larger scale might be mentioned. There should be some system of rigid inspection of all stores received at agencies, to prove them to be of the quality and quantity originally purchased.

EXPLANATION.

Before closing this report I wish to express my appreciation of the loss occasioned to the work in hand by the death of my associate on the commission, Professor Edward Parrish, of

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Philadelphia. Entire strangers when we met at Lawrence, I at once admired my genial, warm-hearted companion, and traveling together night and day, despite the difference in our ages and experience, we were fast becoming firm friends. His heart was in the work, and he hoped for much good as the result of the mission; yet, in just one month from the time he entered upon the duties, the Indians whom he expected to accompany him to the East attended his burial at Fort Sill. With such large experience with human nature, himself so widely known and highly esteemed, I feel the loss to this report in not having the weight of his signature. It is proper I should state, however, that up to the time we parted we co-operated fully, and our views of the subject generally were in perfect accord. Some important parts of the report had already been draughted, discussed, and mutually adopted, and such as he was a party to I have presented intact. The different paragraphs show for themselves whether the work of one or both of us; and in some parts written since his death I have endeavored to bear in mind his views as expressed to me, and to modify or change my own accordingly, where a difference existed. To a certain extent, therefore, the report may be considered the joint work of the two commissioners.

Throughout this report it will be seen that your commissioner advocates neither the inhuman idea of continued military subjugation, indiscriminate slaughter, and extermination, nor the impracticable project of governing by moral suasion alone the tribes he visited, but that a middle ground is taken. I regard the Indian of the restless, roving, mounted tribes, very much as a wild horse, which it is desired to bring into subjection, and would treat him in the same way. First he must be brought within some inclosure, enticed if possible, but driven in if necessary, without injury. Then apply the Rarey method, convince him by force, but without bodily harm, of the ability to perfectly control him, and thereafter manage him by firmness coupled with uniform kindness.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY E. ALVORD.

The Hon. COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Department of the Interior, Washington.

F.

Report of Brigadier General O. O. Howard, U. S. A., of his first visit as commissioner to the Apaches of Arizona and New Mexico, with papers accompanying.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June*, 1872.

DEAR SIR: Having now returned from Arizona, I have the honor to make my report and recommendations, in accordance with the instructions given me by the Secretary of War, the President, and yourself.

In order to avoid extending my report, I will simply attach my instructions, without incorporating them in the body of it. They were, as you remember, substantially as follows:

1st. One order from the Secretary of War, directing me to report to you for instructions, dated March 2, 1872; also another, March 6, 1872, directing me to proceed without delay to the Department of Arizona, to execute your instructions, then to return to this city.

2d. A letter from the President to General Schofield, commanding the military division of the Pacific, a copy of which was furnished me for my information. This letter declared the anxiety of the President and of the public to avoid Indian hostilities, and that the policy to civilize and elevate the Indians should prove successful. This letter shows that I was to study the condition of Indian affairs, and suggest means for the accomplishment of the end aimed at. It did not propose that I was to interfere with military movements, ordered by proper authority. Indians that would not put themselves under the restraints required, must be forced to do so, even to the extent of making war upon them, till they submit to measures that will insure security to the white settlers of the Territories. Protection by military force to be to all. Also the letter of the Hon. Secretary of War to General Schofield, explaining the reasons for sending me, with full powers, from the Department of the Interior, to make a renewed effort for *peace*, and asking for me the necessary aid and protection. I was to endeavor to enlist the favor of the citizens of the Territories in behalf of the policy of the Government, to reach the Indians themselves and to act in immediate concert with General Crook, the department commander. For further details of this letter, please see copy in the Appendix.

3d. Your own instructions, dated February 29, 1872, upon all points substantially as follows:

To proceed to the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico, and to take such action as

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in my judgment, should be deemed best for the purpose of preserving peace with the Indians in those Territories. Then follows an expression of the desire of the Administration, that the Indians be brought and settled permanently upon reservations; that the practices of injustice and cruelty toward the whites cease; the whites be induced, if possible, to treat the Indians with humanity, justice, and forbearance; that the military authorities be impressed with the necessity of inducing both whites and Indians to conform to the wishes of the Government. I was also informed of the reports made by the previous special commissioner, and the approval of those reports by the President and Secretary of War, and the issuance of the necessary instructions to the officers of the Army interested. In your recapitulation the influences of education are promised to the Indians, as well as full protection and assistance as long as they comply with the requirements of the Government.

Subsequent instructions, dated March 7, 1872, required me to confer frequently and fully with General Crook and other military officers, and co-operate with them so far as practicable. You gave me a copy of the letters of Generals Meigs and Walker, with reference to the Yuma Indians, and gave me confidential instructions in a communication dated March 7, 1872:

I. With regard to officers and agents of the Military Department.

II. To inquire into the condition and wants of the Yuma Indians; to do and recommend what was necessary respecting them.

III. To bring back as many of the chiefs of the warlike tribes as possible, that they might be impressed with the disposition of the Government for peace.

IV. To obtain all the information I could as to the practicability of locating Indians outside of Arizona, and as to the place where they had best be taken.

I do not, of course, publish literally my confidential instructions, verbal and written.

I proceeded at once to carry out the letter and spirit of the foregoing instructions.

By your permission, I took with me Mr. E. P. Smith, your agent for Minnesota, and Captain M. C. Wilkinson, my aid-de-camp. We left Washington the 7th of March, and reached San Francisco Saturday, March 17. Monday morning I visited General J. M. Schofield, who commands the military division which embraces Arizona. He had already received the communications of the President and Secretary of War, to which I have referred. He conversed with me freely and fully with regard to Arizona affairs, and exhibited his usual desire to do his whole duty. He showed me all the orders he had received and issued; said the steamer New Berne would leave the ensuing Thursday, going to the Territory by way of the Colorado River; that Paymaster C. J. Sprague and his own inspector-general, Colonel Roger Jones, would go that way and be of service to me in my mission. I could get into the Territory by a quicker route, but could not so easily carry out my instructions as to go by the New Berne, so as to see the Indians along the river, especially the Yumas, and confer with the citizens of Arizona City. General Schofield had apprised General George Crook, the department commander, of my coming and my instructions, and, as Mrs. General Crook went this way, I supposed we should surely meet him at Fort Yuma, but the dispatches did not get to him in season.

We left San Francisco the 21st of March, and arrived at Port Isabel, near the mouth of the Colarado, the 31st. I went ashore at Isabel, where the transportation company has some repair-shops, and saw quite a number of the Cocopāhs. Two of these people were with us on the New Berne, from San Francisco. From them I obtained much information concerning the habits and condition of their people. This tribe is scattered all along the river from its mouth to the vicinity of Fort Yuma. They are now friendly to us, quick to learn, apparently very poor; the men wearing little or no clothing except the usual belt and support. Their women are covered from the waist down, having on a thick skirt made of strips of bark or other material.

The ladies at Isabel spoke highly of two little girls we saw there, probably about ten and fourteen years of age; but others told us they were already debased by the fearful crime that so often precedes and defeats our civilization, and which has already carried disease and degradation to large numbers of this tribe.

These Indians are easily taught. They work well for the company in cutting and bringing wood to the steamers, and also on the boats and barges in loading and unloading stones of all kinds. They number nearly eight hundred. No considerable portion of them are in Arizona, yet they are along a river upon which our supplies for the Territory are transported; a muddy, crooked, changing stream, exceedingly difficult of navigation, even with steamboats and barges, so that often for days our supplies are exposed. Should these people become unfriendly we should be helpless to prevent mischief. Their connection with us is much the same as that of the Yuma Indians, of whom I will report more at length, and their needs are the same. I do not know that the Government could directly do anything for them, yet I would urge upon that Educational and Missionary Society that nominates the agents, teachers, and employés in Arizona, to look at this tribe and see what a large and needy field there is here for every kind of instruction. (See Appendix, communication to Secretary Delano, dated April 4, 1872.)

Friday, April 5th, still found us twenty miles below Fort Yuma. We would get over

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one sand-bar, only to run hard upon another. Colonel J. G. C. Lee, the quartermaster at Yuma depot, sent wagons for us at my request, and by dark of this day we were welcomed at his house.

Arizona City is quite a busy town of some thirty-five hundred inhabitants; through it pass stores for the troops and people of the Territory. I was hardly there when I received friendly calls from the people, and a request from the editor of the Arizona Sentinel to permit him to publish my views on certain points which he presented. I did so, and, as you requested, met the people in public assembly and addressed them. I found that the citizens felt as though *their* side had not been properly presented to you and the President; that the Indians had committed depredations, and had taken the lives of their friends all along their routes of travel, and that all the sympathy was given to the Indians, while they were more especially a part of us, and neglected.

When I read your instructions and the President's letter, and assured them of an earnest desire on the part of the Government and people of the country to give them protection, sympathy, and aid, they met me with great cordiality and frankness. I could find nowhere in this place any disposition to oppose actively the efforts the Government is making in behalf of the Indians. There prevails, I know, the usual want of faith, that we very often find on our frontiers, in the possibility of success in the work of education, when applied to the African, the Chinese, or Indian. The people judge that the imbecility they notice will prevent the acquirement of instruction, whereas it requires instruction to remove the imbecility. Strong faith in the possibility of success is always necessary to teachers who are breaking up new ground. You notice the fruit of this want of faith in Arizona City. A large number of Yuma Indians, of both sexes, are to be met daily in the streets and on the banks of the river. These are idle, careless, ignorant, and often debased by whisky and licentiousness, and though there are many Americans, and they have started a school for the children of the citizens, there is no school, no Sunday-school, no church, no instruction for the Indian, so that each generation gravitates to a lower level than the preceding.

Monday, the 8th, we went to the camp of Pasqual, the old Yuma chief. He is an old man, tall and slender, with much dignity of deportment. Though now very thin in flesh, and in much pain from sickness, he exhibits considerable ability, and has still great influence with his tribe. The description of this people is about the same as that of the Cocopāhs. They show more spirit, seem quick-witted, laugh heartily, but numbers of them have evidently been poisoned, all through, with the vices and habits of worthless white men. They were conquered by our troops some twenty-five years ago, and a peace was established, as they claim, with conditions upon both sides, fulfilled faithfully by them but not by us.

The interview was provided for by Pasqual in front of his house, (a close hut without windows, floor, or furniture,) under a brush awning, by spreading blankets on the ground, placing benches for our party, and opposite, seats for himself and his principal men on his right. He wished me to remain to see all his captains, for several could not be brought in on my short notice; but finding I could not remain, repeated his requests and statements, much as he had done to General Meigs previously. (See General Meigs's letter in Appendix A.)

As Dr. H. Bendell, the superintendent, had evidently not received the instructions from the Commissioner, General Walker, to supply these Indians, and as the season of greatest need was already upon them, I thought it better to issue axes, shovels, planting-hoes, and a limited quantity of clothing and food at once, rather than to make a promise to be fullfilled by another. I arranged with the Government contractor at Arizona City to fill the requisition, the details of which are in the accompanying communication, marked A. I also conferred upon Captain A. B. McGowan, Twelfth Infantry, stationed at Fort Yuma, the authority of an Indian agent. His authority is to extend to the Cocopāhs within the United States, the Yumas, the Chemueves, and other Indian bands along the river, not to exceed one hundred and twenty miles above Fort Yuma. (See Appendix, communications marked B, C, and D.) I do not recommend the retention of a military agent, permanently. It will unify and simplify this work of your Department to give the supervision of all these Indians to the Indian agent in charge of the Colorado reservation, with instructions to visit them frequently, to provide for them in the years of extreme need, when the prolonged drought, or other cause, prevents them from planting. He can encourage them to work and press continually upon his society for help in the way of schools. By a little pains-taking, many Indians, more especially the children, can be rescued from their present perilous and degraded condition. Some cases of cruelty to Indians by employés along the river and in the city were officially reported to me. It is the old story, where rough men, like the quondam overseer, have a little authority over others. The Indians are tugging away at a heavy burden. They do not move quickly enough to suit the overseer, so he knocks down one after another, accompanying his blows with a profusion of oaths.

A young man is severely whipped with a rawhide on charge of theft without trial or condemnation by court or magistrate.

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After learning the facts on both sides in the latter case, and hearing Pasqual say that he did not care for the punishment if any of his young men would cross the river and do mischief, I thought it better to take no further official steps. I speak of these things here to call attention to the necessity of some careful legislation, that every man, whether citizen or Indian, may have proper, speedy, and clearly defined remedies under the law.

From Arizona City we went to Camp McDowell, a four-company post, under the command of Major (late General) E. A. Carr. General Crook had been there, and left again for Prescott, hearing that I had gone thither another way. Major Carr promptly sent messengers for me, and accompanied me the next day to meet General Crook, thirteen miles from McDowell. General Crook had turned back, and we rode side by side all the way to McDowell. I wrote my impression of him, so highly favorable, and of the other officers, in letters to the President, General Schofield, and yourself. (See Appendix E, F, and G.) I said in one of them: "I find General Crook very candid and evidently desirous to execute the orders he receives with discretion and fidelity." Again: "General Crook disclaims emphatically being an extreme war man. I believe he fully agrees with me, and you know what that means." The Indians (Mohave and Tonto Apaches,) numbering between three and four hundred, had left this reservation. I never could fully ascertain the reasons of their leaving. Their situation was not altogether pleasant at McDowell; their camp was close to the post, and contracted; they had no facilities for planting, none for gathering mescal; they wanted to go to the Tonto Basin, near Fort Reno; their rations were inadequate, and some instances of whippings by the soldiers were told me by Major Carr and his officers; where one Indian had interferred with the water-cart, and another had helped himself to the horses' provender. I here recommended to General Schofield to increase the ration for those who remained on the reservations to the amount issued to the Sioux. He did so, and I now think the ration sufficient. Major Carr detailed Lieutenant Volkmar and twelve men to scout for me, and endeavor to communicate with these Tontos, but after scouring the country forty miles eastward, no trace of them could be found. Afterward I discovered my mistake in accepting a guide for this party who was not a truthful man and much hated by the Indians. Often the guides, or interpreters, are very venal and corrupt, and tell whatever story they please to the Indians. These Indians sent a delegation to me subsequently at Camp Grant. An extract from my letter to yourself gives you my feelings at this time respecting the peculiarities of the situation: "It will require constant effort to get in the Indians, &c., belonging to hostile tribes, and unremitting activity by the troops, in the worst kind of country, to secure those who are badly disposed; to protect citizens and supplies. The supply of water is very uncertain on all new routes where scouting parties must go to follow up those who commit depredations, yet the case of Arizona is not so hopeless as I feared."

General Crook left for Prescott and I for Camp Grant. He sent two members of his staff to represent him, and to aid me in the execution of my instructions: Lieutenant W. P. Ross and Lieutenant J. G. Bourke. These young gentlemen accompanied me and gave me full information respecting the depredations and murders by the Indians in the Territory; in fact, every day's route has its severe history. The Indians and their friends tell their tales of treachery and bloodshed against the citizens. Taken together, these stories, constantly repeated, make one shudder, and hope and pray that all parties may cease fighting, and make permanent peace.

After a tedious ride of over one hundred miles, we are at Camp Grant, April 22. Dr. Bendell, your superintendent, had met me at McDowell, and at my request joined our party and proceeded with us through the Territory. Rumors that all the Indians had left the reservations reached us at Florence, but we found the rumor false, and that nearly one thousand were receiving rations. Your agent, Mr. E. C. Jacobs, had arrived. After the relief of Lieutenant R. E. Whitman, Third Cavalry, Major E. W. Crittenden, Fifth Cavalry, commanding the post, had taken charge, and by his assiduity and good sense kept the Indians from leaving the reservation; for they also seemed to have had upon them the chronic dissatisfaction. Whitman's arrest and removal, that they did not understand, the inadequate rations, the daily issue attempted, and many other things seemed at the bottom of it. Considering all the circumstances, and with the advice of Major Crittenden, I asked that Lieutenant Whitman be temporarily ordered to Grant, from Fort Crittenden. This was done. I delayed my conference with the Apaches till he should come, in order to gain the strongest possible power with them. The "Camp Grant massacre," which was so familiar to the public a year ago by the visit and report of my predecessor, occurred about five miles from the military post.

The 24th I visited the grounds, with several Apaches. They showed us the bones of their dead, now exposed; the camp utensils; the clothing and blankets strewn around; also the bundles of hay the women were bringing in. The scene after the massacre can easily be depicted from this point, where Whitman went out to meet the Indians, when they could not drink the coffee nor eat the food he brought them for their crying. The Indians said the strong influence he gained over them was due to his going

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to them in the hour of their sorrow, and showing them his sympathy; to the fact that he always seemed neither to fear nor to hate them, and that an old man of influence believed in him, one who died at the massacre; the one "who used to go out alone and talk with God all night."

The 25th of April I was again in the same vicinity, with Colonel Roger Jones and Major Crittenden, inspecting the country, with a view to find a better post on the Arrivipa River, than the present one on the San Pedro.

We came upon an Indian family at their home; there were here men, women, and children. They brought a little girl, eight or nine years of age, to me, that had escaped with her life, but was sadly wounded under her ear and in her side. They no longer encamped in very large numbers, lest they might be surprised again.

There is a strong feeling in Arizona on the subject of this affair, and the people wonder that *we* cannot see more clearly the provocations they labored under, that induced certain leading men to do this deed. I certainly *did learn* the provocations, and do not forget them, yet under no circumstances whatever can the civilized world justify a deed like this; and I could not see the need of men attempting to do so publicly and in the press, when really only a few wicked men were engaged in it.

Friday, April 26, Lieutenant Whitman having come, the Indians were ready for a talk. At the agency building I heard them from 10 a. m. until nearly 3 p. m. As this council is important as preliminary to the other, I will here insert the points made by the Indians through Es-kim-en-zin, their chief.

First. They ask the return of those children that had been captured by the Americans, Mexicans, and Papagoes, at what is called the "Camp Grant massacre." They say twenty-nine were taken, and two escaped from their captors and found their way back, leaving twenty-seven gone. They had made peace, and were being cared for by us some twenty-five miles from the post of Camp Grant. My predecessor, Mr. Collyer, had, in the name of the President, promised the return of these children, but it had not been done.

Second. They asked that Lieutenant Royal E. Whitman be restored to them as agent and remain with them. Lieutenant Whitman, Dr. Bendell, and myself endeavored to show them the advantage of a permanent civil agent. Whitman said there were a thousand others, who could do as much or more for them than he. Still they pressed hard for him. Gratitude, affection, and superstition combined to render him the desirable advocate and friend.

Third. They wished to change their reservation on account of the prevailing sickness along that portion of the San Pedro River near Camp Grant, on account of its proximity to citizens who were annoyed by their presence, and to get where the supply of water was sure and the land good for cultivation.

Fourth. They reiterated an oft-expressed wish to enter into formal relations of peace with the Indians in the Territory with whom they had been at war. They embraced all under the term "Papagoes." What they had complained of with regard to rations I had already remedied. I engaged to do what I could to bring back the children, but from the nature of their formal preliminary conditions, I saw that it would require time, so that I appointed another conference to be held in twenty-five days, (on the 21st of May.) I had already written Governor Safford, in answer to a kind letter from him, accepting his hospitality, and asking him to help me in procuring the return of the children, who were still in Arizona. After this formal talk with the Indians, in addition to information that I obtained through Mr. E. P. Smith, who staid night and day among the Indians at the agency building, through Captain Wilkinson and others, I became convinced of their determination to stay on the reservation and keep their engagements. Their chief speaker, Es-kim-en-zin, was disappointed and vexed, that one who claimed so much authority as I should not act on the spot, especially with regard to Whitman, yet I deemed it wise to make no promises then.

We proceeded immediately to Tucson, where we were received in the kindest manner by the governor, the district-attorney, the surveyor-general, and other citizens.

The governor and district-attorney promised hearty co-operation in recovering the children. When we came to find them in the families of Mexicans who had purchased them from their captors, the case was embarrassed. One excellent family had a little girl to whom they were all attached; the head of the family was a leading citizen, much respected. He plead for the child with tears; asked if there were no parents, if he might keep the little girl. I said substantially that he would have to take the child to Camp Grant, or others would follow his example; that, undoubtedly, I could arrange with the Indians in such a case, if there were no parents, for the little girl to remain where she was so well cared for. In this I was simply mistaken. I failed to make the arrangement. This gentleman, too, spoke and understood English imperfectly. The district-attorney was my interpreter, and, I think, did not, at this time, misunderstand me, for he went further than the governor or myself, and recommended the use of force, having it ready for use in case mild measures failed to secure the children.

The governor has been an earnest, self-denying worker, as his large public schools and other enterprises show. The citizens, American and Mexican, have been marshaled

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into the line of improvement. You perceive in Tucson the warm beatings of the American heart. In public and private I meet the people; the prevailing feeling is the same as at Arizona City and elsewhere. "The President's way is a good one *if* it can be carried out." The Indians have left so many scars in almost every family; the news comes in from the south, from the Senoita Valley, of the death of a well known man, and the wounding of his wife; news of depredations is of constant occurrence, so that the "*if*" is not to be wondered at. It is not said with any more emphasis than it was said in Minnesota a year ago.

The district-attorney writes that he has no faith in the peace that was made. I do not wonder that many say that, and I would not complain, were not that faith the very thing necessary to keep and promote the peace. The remedy is, that the Government continue to demonstrate that Indian human beings, *ceteris paribus*, are the same as any other human beings; governed and controled by the same motives; regulated, developed, and civilized by physical power, self-interest, and love, properly applied; and, of course, as everybody knows, the last motive force is the strongest, and the first the weakest. Ten or a less number of Indians may do the whole mischief, yet Indians remotely settled and not speaking the same language, who are helping us with all their might, are blamed and distrusted.

This describes the condition of things as I found them in large portions of Arizona; hence my earnest desire to bring those well-disposed, but full of distrust and suspicion, together. I invited the governor and his friends to the Grant council.

Monday, April the 29th, we visited the Papagoes with your excellent agent, Dr. R. A. Wilbur. They had a few complaints to make about others taking their land from them. They desire schools for their children; seem industrious, and in about the same general condition as the Pimas as to customs, dress, and habits of living. They agreed to send peace-commissioners to the Grant council; they did not like to go the whole way, but finally consented.

The last interview before I left, April 30, was with a delegation of Mexican people, (our citizens,) who came to express their earnest loyalty to us and the work we have in hand.

By the evening of May 2 we had reached the Pima village. This portion of the Gila Valley, with its drifting sand, its almost continuous drought, the utter barrenness and desolate appearance of the whole region, except the narrow strip irrigated from the Gila, is familiar to you. The Pimas, with the small bands of the Maricopas, are estimated variously at from five to seven thousand. They are becoming quite restless in their present situation, and their difficulties are real. Citizens have taken out acequias above them; their water is running low from this cause and by the usual absorption of the sand, and no rain comes to their relief. Large numbers of them have gone over to the Salt River, (Rio Salado,) where there is more abundant water. Here new troubles arise. Pima horses get upon a farm; they are taken up or shot; retaliation comes, a house is burned, and the Pimas, as a whole, are blamed. Horses taken upon the farms in this way have been sold to the Mexicans; the Pima owners do not acknowledge the Mexican title, but go and take back their horses. The bright spots with the Pimas are the undeveloped schools, small yet, but under the self-denying work of Mr. C. H. Cook, the teacher, and the warm-hearted support of your agent, Mr. Stout; these schools have been well planted. Mrs. Stout, the wife of the agent, has given gratuitous labor to this noble work, and is much loved by this tribe. Your own superintendent takes a warm interest in the Pimas, and has reported to you fully.

There are three solutions for the water problem proposed by the citizens, which I will name for your consideration:

First. To make an extension of the reservation to the vicinity of Adamsville, buying in the claims of settlers.

Second. To make an extension above Florence, taking in the two villages and all improvements.

Third. To take out two acequias, high up the river, one on each side, and keep them under a Government agent, who must see to a fair division of the water supply to all cultivators of land irrigated.

After looking the whole subject over I believe the first plan inadequate; the second would cost so much that it would be impossible to get the necessary appropriation, and it would be likely to prove detrimental to the interests of the citizens of the Territory to break up these villages and settlements, so that the strongest opposition to it would be met at the outset; and the last plan, I fear, is completely impracticable. No considerable portion of the citizens are favorable to this proposition, and it would be too difficult of execution even with an honest and skillful agent. If water continues to fail here, I recommend that steps be taken to place the Pimas where there is plenty of wood, water, and good land. It can be done either inside or outside of Arizona. Your good agent, Mr. Stout, says the chiefs will go with him to inspect the Indian Country. If the new railroad goes through, it will simplify these removals.

I do not think it for the best interests of the citizens for six thousand or seven thousand Pimas, with their industries and products, to leave Arizona, and perhaps, there-

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fore, the citizens will be willing to aid in a complete remedy by granting them new privileges on the Gila and Salt Rivers, sufficient to warrant their remaining.

I attach a report of Mr. J. H. Stout, and a petition of the Pima chiefs, to be allowed to go to the Indian Territory; also a dispatch. (See Appendixes marked H and I.)

I neglected to say that I left my aid-de-camp, Captain Wilkinson, at Tucson, to accompany the governor, who was going on an exploring expedition into the southern part of the Territory. I was urged by the people to go southward, but I had not the time, so that Captain Wilkinson went for me, and gives an interesting account of his expedition. (See Appendix marked J.)

Mr. E. P. Smith and I spent the Sabbath at Phœnix, a small and thriving village in the Salt River Valley. We met the people of Phœnix and East Phœnix with similar results as elsewhere. There was a larger proportion of Americans here than in any other place I had previously visited, and evidently more care for the eastern opinion of them. One man deprecated Wendell Phillips's declaration that they were no better than the Apaches. The majority declared your plan the true one.

Tuesday, May 6, found us at evening at the Date Creek reservation. Here Lieutenant F. H. E. Ebstein, the agent, strongly aided and supported by the post commander, Colonel O'Beirne, having comprehended the real plan of the Government, has succeeded by unremitting effort in keeping the Indians on the reservation during their days of great discontent. Their planting-ground here is very limited, their clothing is poor, the small children completely naked, and their condition generally gave the impression of want and past suffering. The increase in the ration had made them quite contented. I could not help thinking how little you have done for human beings when you merely give them food.

The Indians here are mostly Mohave Apaches. Some Yuma Apaches and others are gathered here. The numbers altogether are eight or nine hundred. They represented their grievances and needs to me, in a formal interview, much as at the other places, and after we left them selected two young men to represent them in the Washington delegation. I was sorry Lieutenant Ebstein had not sent one of the captains, but these delegates seemed to satisfy the Indians, and he let them come.

I recommend that these Indians be taken either to Verde or to the Colorado reservation, as soon as their recently planted crop is gathered; to Verde, if the superintendent succeeds in bringing back those who have left Verde to the reservation, or if not, to the Colorado.

From Date Creek we made Prescott in one day by crossing the mountain by trail. This trail-ride saves twenty miles of distance around through the valleys. I was glad to take it, for it gives a clearer idea of the difficulties under which any campaign against hostile Indians must be carried on in this country, so full of precipices, trackless deserts, and strongholds and hiding-places, that a very few marauders can elude capture by a superior force for a long time.

En route to Prescott, I had been hearing for several days of fresh attacks by parties of Indians upon travelers and ranches, for purposes of plunder, and was not surprised to learn from General Crook that the citizens were calling on him for help from different quarters.

I read official reports from Captain Mason and Lieutenant Michler that I have already sent you, which convinced me of the necessity of relieving General Crook from any restraint imposed upon him by my coming. I did so by a letter to him, dated the 9th of May, 1872. (See Appendix marked K.) An extract from my communication to you from Prescott shows what I tried to do there, to carry out your instructions, as follows:

"I addressed the people of Prescott on my mission. The largest building in the town was cleared and opened for the meeting. I found it full on my arrival, and was told that more than a hundred went away, unable to get in.

"The policy of the administration relative to Indians was fully set forth, and a free discussion ensued, in which plain statements were made on both sides. The utmost good-nature prevailed, and, in the main, substantial agreement as to the plan of reservation for Indians. No one objects to them, if they will keep the Indians in peace, but there is a very prevalent belief that the Indians cannot be trusted to stay on the reservations until they are afraid to go off, and they will not have this salutary fear until they have been thoroughly subdued by the military force. But I think there is a general disposition to give your plan a trial, at least. It gives me great pleasure to add that General Crook, who was present at the meeting, remarked that 'the effort to civilize and elevate Indians on reservations by labor in agriculture, and by schools for the young, as set forth by Agent Smith and myself, were in entire accord with his observations and convictions.'"

To show the complete co-operation of General Crook with us, I insert the letters written at Prescott, bearing upon matters in your Department. (See Appendix marked L.) General Crook, Dr. Bendell, and myself left Prescott on the 14th of May, by trail, with a small escort. We had an excellent opportunity, during the four days' ride upon mules, to see something of the roughness of this country. We passed the house where two young men, who had taken out an acequia, had recently been killed

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by Indians since General Crook returned from McDowell, a month before. Sunday we spent the most of the day at Florence, where I met the people, as elsewhere.

Monday, the 20th, we reached Camp Grant. On this day many people of Tucson, Americans and Mexicans, accompanied by the governor and other officials, some nineteen Papagoes, chiefs and principal men, forty Pimas, and many Apaches, met at the crossing of the San Pedro. That night I noticed, for the first time, an attempt to disturb the kind relations between General Crook and myself, but his frankness, and God's help, prevented any rupture so desirable to a few bad men, who were bound there should be no peace concluded between the parties present; no restoration of the children, and consequently no single step toward the saving of bloodshed. I will not go through the details of this occasion and attempt to describe the perplexities and trials to which I was subjected, but simply record the results.

First. More than one thousand Apaches, who had been gradually gathered from their nomadic life upon this reservation, consisting of Arrivipas, Pinals, and a few Tontos, made a formal peace with those with whom they had been long at war, before which, meeting anywhere outside of a military post, they would fire upon each other, so that such an affair as that of "the massacre" was possible—a formal peace with the Papagoes, the Pimas, with the Mexican and American citizens. They not only feel that they are at peace with all, but pledge themselves to help General Crook find those who are incorrigible. All the others present took the same obligation, and it was universally agreed to subsequently at the White Mountain reservation.

The influence of these Indians is not confined to the reservation. Almost immediately after this council wild tribes began to send in to see if they could not be received, and I believe if your superintendent will follow up the work with assiduity, he may have the great majority of the Indians permanently on the reservations before six months. I do not recommend any cessation of hostilities on the part of General Crook toward those marauding-parties who are infesting the country, but that, with a sufficient escort, the superintendent go to the Indians near Verde and near Reno and communicate with them. There are plenty at Grant and Apache and Date Creek who will help him look them up and explain to them what the Government wants them to do. It needs his personal communication to undeceive those who may be well disposed. If General Crook makes a successful raid against any of the bad, then is the time also to be on hand to fix terms of permanent peace. A kind word to Meguill made a man of him; Palone was conquered by the kind relief of an officer in his sickness; so that it is not the blows alone that bring men to reason.

As to the conditions, or their wishes, which the Apaches desired me to comply with, the first, the restoration of the children: The citizens brought six of them, all we could find in Arizona; the rest are declared to be in Mexico. I did decide that these six should be restored to the Apaches, but the district attorney substantially appealed from this decision, so that I decided to place them at the agency building, under the charge of a good nurse and teacher, till the pleasure of the President should be made known concerning them. The next day after the councils father appeared and claimed two of them. They acknowledged him, but I had promised to entertain the appeal, and prevailed upon him to let them remain, though, as a father, he was entitled to them according to the admission of the district attorney himself. I indorsed, also, the promise of Mr. Collyer, to do all he could to get back the children who have been sold into Mexico.

The second point, the retention of Lieutenant Royal E. Whitman: I had explained that no one could take him from the jurisdiction of the court, and that he belonged to the Army, and that his regiment was not there. Es-kim-en-zin did not press this point, but contented himself with expressing the favorable opinion they entertained of him.

The third, a change of reservation: This I granted, abolishing the present one at Grant, and, connecting both sides of the Gila, made an addition to the White Mountain reservation, and called it the San Carlos division. The ground for the Indians now at Grant to cultivate is along the San Carlos and Gila, near their confluence. I may have taken in more territory southward than was needed; this you can cut off at any time after the removal of the Indians is effected, if you deem it wise to do so. The order is in the Appendix, marked N.

The fourth point operates upon our side, viz, the desire for peace with the Papagoes I have already spoken of. Some documents which explain themselves, drawn up at Camp Grant, I place in the Appendix, marked O.

The third day of the council was disturbed by the news of the disappearance of the guide and interpreter, Manuel. It was circulated all over the land that the Apaches had doubtless killed him, but after search he was found in Tucson. Some two hundred Tontos expressed a desire for peace, but as Delshé, their leader, did not come in, I made an appointment to meet them in eight days at Apache. I was in favor of taking Es-kim-en-zin to Washington, but he gave good reasons why he should stay with his people now. I had no one to go the evening before I was about to leave. About 9 p. m. I decided to try an experiment, and with a few gentlemen went out about six miles to the camp of the Indians. They received us very happily and kindly after the

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first surprise was over, made a seat for me by placing a blanket upon a log near the camp-fire; all gathered around, and we conversed for hours. They chose Santo and Concepcion to go and represent them in the Washington delegation. He, Santo, being Es-kim-en-zin's father-in-law, and one of the recognized chiefs, I believed it was wise for him to come. Concepcion, who has been so long with the Indians, Es-kim-en-zin thought, would do them good, and bring back a good report. All the Indians then agreed to Santo's coming, so that the story that he represents but few Indians is untrue.

After another ride of over a hundred miles, over the hardest trail we have found, we reach the Apache post, White Mountain reservation, the 29th of May. Major Dallas received me hospitably, and assured me that the story that had reached us that some eight hundred Indians had left the reservation was untrue. They had simply not appeared for rations on an issue-day. All hands seemed impatiently waiting for our coming. The next day was appointed for a general council. I found here little troubles had grown up between bands, and they were not very friendly to each other. There was considerable restlessness, but it was not difficult here to get all to come together and embrace each other, and enter upon terms of peace. All the captains gave the pledge as the Date Creek and Camp Grant Indians had done, that they would not go on raids; that they would aid us in looking up the thieves and murderers; and they finally agreed that Meguill and Pedro should represent some ten bands, and Es-kel-ta-sa-la two, in the Washington delegation. A young chief, Polone, takes care of his own and Es-kel-ta-sa-la's people during his absence. He wished to join Es-kim-en-zin on the lower part of the reservation, and, on the concurring advice of Major Dallas, I gave him the permission, after the agent at Camp Grant could be heard from. (For details see appendix marked P.)

We start for New Mexico Saturday, the 1st day of June. We now have our delegation complete: four Apache chiefs, the Apache interpreter, two young men chosen to represent the Date Creek Indians, one Papago, and two Pimas, one of them (Antonito) being the son of the principal chief.

The journey through New Mexico was a long and tedious one. I gathered some information with reference to different Indian tribes. The Navajoes were then quiet. The Utes were coming to the terms of peace demanded. Some difficulties were reported almost daily from the southwest and upon the Texan border. I learn that none have occurred since the council at Apache. I found that I could not stop with my delegation to give a careful inspection here, or be able to make a report satisfactory to myself, so that I concluded to leave New Mexico for another trip, if you should deem it best.

The papers reported that the Navajoes had been suffering from hunger, but I understood from General Granger and your superintendent, Colonel Pope, that the trouble had been remedied.

We reached Santa Fé the 12th, and Washington the 22d of June, making twenty-two days from Camp Apache to Washington.

In conclusion I will simply recapitulate my suggestions and recommendations, which are based on your instructions.

I. With reference to the Yumas and other Indian tribes along the Colorado, from Ehrenburgh to its mouth, 1st, I recommend that my official action while at Yuma, as set forth in my orders and instructions and in the issuing of supplies, be confirmed. I do not recommend the retention of a military agent permanently. It will unify and simplify this work of your Department to give the supervision of all these Indians to the Indian agent in charge of Colorado reservation, with instructions to visit them frequently, provide for them in the years of extreme need, when the prolonged drought or other cause prevents them from planting. He can encourage them to work, and press continually upon his society for help in the way of schools.

By a little painstaking many Indians, more especially the children, can be rescued from their present perilous and degraded condition. I call attention to the necessity of some careful legislation in behalf of the peaceful Indians outside of any reservation, that every man may have proper, speedy, and clearly defined protection under the law.

II. I recommend that my action at Camp Grant, as set forth in the official papers, be taken under careful consideration, and, if approved, formally confirmed. To call especial attention to it, I repeat here the expressed wishes of the Camp Grant Indians:

1st. They ask the return of those children that had been captured by the Americans, Mexicans, and Papagoes, at what is called the "Camp Grant massacre." Six of those children have been returned to Camp Grant, and are in the custody of Mr. E. C. Jacobs, your agent, but are not yet delivered up to the Indians; the rest, twenty-one in number, are reported to be in Sonora, Mexico. I recommend the careful consideration of the whole question concerning these children, as to what disposition shall be made of the six at Grant, and that the necessary steps be taken to recover the remainder from Mexico. It should be remembered that these children were sold by their captors. I believe that no act of the Government could so much attach these people to it as the return of these captured children. My predecessor and myself have really pledged the faith of the Government to do this.

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2d. They ask that Lieutenant Royal E. Whitman, Third Cavalry, be restored to them as agent, and remain with them. I believe that it will be better, taking all things into consideration, that this request be not granted. There has much partisan feeling sprung up on his account. There is no cordial feeling between him and the commanding general. In Arizona his moral character and habits are much assailed by his enemies, and his regiment is no longer there. His health is poor, and the climate of Arizona is injuring him; and his successor, Mr. Jacobs, is gradually gaining the confidence of the Indians, and was, at last accounts, doing well, with the prospect of securing the good will of both citizens and Indians.

3d. They wish to change their reservation on account of the prevailing sickness along that portion of the San Pedro River where they are located, near Camp Grant. I recommend that my action in granting this request be confirmed, and that, as soon as it can be practicably settled, there be but one reservation there instead of two, the whole reservation to be called the White Mountain reservation, and, if you can give them a sub-agent, call his agency the San Carlos division. He would need for a while a one-company post in his vicinity. This company could be furnished from Apache Post, by details, relieving each other once in two months, or oftener.

4th. As the Indians requested, we succeeded in establishing formal peace relations between those at Camp Grant and the Papagoes, Pimas, and citizens. They engaged not only to go upon no more raids, but to help General Crook look up the "incorrigibly hostile." I recommend that the commanding general be allowed this assistance, and that such Indians as he may choose as guides be paid at the same rate as the soldiers who do the scouting.

5th. That the increase of rations be allowed for the present. When it is practicable to diminish the rations on account of the incoming crops, I recommend that it be done, taking care to give sufficient preliminary notice to prevent dissatisfaction.

III. I recommend that great pains be taken to set in operation immediately good schools on all the reservations. The benevolent or missionary society that nominates agents should use extraordinary exertions to begin this work at once at all points. The most self-sacrificing men and women who know how to teach are what is needed.

IV. With regard to the Mojave and Yuma Apaches, all at Date Creek I would let remain there this season. If your superintendent succeeds in regathering those who have escaped from Camp Verde, I deem it wise to unite these with them, at the same time carefully revising and perfecting their tribal organizations, for with these Indians many a chief selected for war makes a poor hand at governing in times of peace. But, if your superintendent does not so succeed in gathering in the Mojave and other Indians at Verde, I recommend that they, the Date Creek Indians, be induced, if possible, to go to the Colorado reservation.

V. With regard to the commanding general, I recommend that my order, relieving him from the operation of the telegram, which suspended hostilities against those who refuse to obey the orders of the Government, with a view to another strenuous effort for peace, be confirmed, and that his hands be strengthened by allowing him an additional number of mechanics and laborers, that the soldiers may be able to do the duty of soldiers. I think this will be better than additional force. While I would commend the most unremitting efforts in following up and punishing the depredators and murderers, I believe the commanding general should have a large discretion. No one can do anything well, bound hand and foot by a multitude of specific orders, that may or may not apply to the situation. Knowing the eagerness of this administration for peace, General Crook will, if trusted with it, precede and follow all his active operations with judicious efforts to establish peace and save the effusion of blood. The great majority of officers now in Arizona have good habits, are ready for duty, and heartily indorse the President's peace plan. There are a few, who are under charges, who have brought dishonor upon the service. I hope the action of the courts and the recommendations of the Department commander will be promptly sustained. Strong drink and licentiousness are a positive hinderance anywhere to the proper performance of duty, but nowhere do more mischief than in Arizona. Therefore I commend General Crook warmly for his efforts to keep down these vices.

VI. With reference to your superintendent, I recommend that specific instructions be given him concerning the different Apache tribes, that he may feel that they are all under his supervision as soon as they are come upon reservations; that he also be instructed to go to the Mojave Apaches, now near Camp Verde, and communicate with them freely, and be sure that they fully understand the orders of the Government concerning them, for I have reason to believe that these Indians have been deceived. I saw a photograph of a number of them who had come in voluntarily, each treated to a ball and chain. It is evident from his letter in the appendix that General Crook did not intend this in taking them as "prisoners of war." Again I urge the necessity of your superintendent proceeding under proper escort to what is known as the Tonto Basin, as soon as possible, and there entering into negotiations with Delshé, and his Tonto Apaches, for they sent delegates to me, who seemed strongly disposed to make peace. I could not do it because of the absence of their leader. They failed to bring him to Apache, as I required,

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yet I would give them another opportunity. Concerting with General Crook, your superintendent can accomplish this without checking operations against the raiders. The relationship between the superintendent and the commanding general is a peculiar one. When there are hostile tribes to deal with, both cannot be in absolute authority. In Arizona I did not see any want of co-operation, and I merely call attention to the relationship, that it may be so settled that each may understand his responsibility.

VII. With regard to the Pimas and Maricopas, I call especial attention to the three methods mentioned in the body of my report for settling their difficulties concerning waters of the Gila. I recommend that the petition of their chiefs to visit and inspect the Indian Territory be granted. Should these Indians go there to settle, many other tribes, I think, could be induced to follow them. Whether they go or stay, their school facilities should be increased.

VIII. I earnestly approve the recommendations of your superintendent and your agent concerning the agency buildings and the school accommodations for the Papagoes. They are already sent to you in a separate report. The land that has been recognized so long as belonging to the Papagoes should be secured to them, so that the practice of squatting upon it may be effectually prevented.

IX. I recommend at this time that the articles asked for by the Apaches and other Indians now in Washington be granted, within reasonable bounds; that sample houses, that will not cost much, such as they put up at the frontier posts, be put up for a few chiefs in each tribe. This will be the proper step to secure them against their nomadic proclivities. Such other requests as they are making I will submit elsewhere.

With regard to New Mexico I will not make my suggestions and recommendations until I return from that Territory.

I have just heard from Camp Bowie, that there have been no depredations in that vicinity since we made peace in Arizona; yet I do not believe that what are called Cochise men, who report to nobody, consider themselves embraced in the terms of peace, into which so many of the Apaches have entered. I omitted to recommend that your superintendent and agents be allowed to purchase stores of the commissary. I saw myself that it consumed all the pay of one of your agents just to meet the expenses of his board.

Where transportation is so difficult and costly as in Arizona, surely the President can be induced to make an exception in favor of these faithful men, who cannot be induced to serve on the salary allowed by law, unless some such provision can be made for them. I wish to acknowledge with earnest emphasis the services of your agent, Mr. E. P. Smith, and my aid, Captain Wilkinson. They exhibited during this long and tedious effort at conciliation continued patience and unflagging energy.

I commend to you your superintendent for his fidelity to duty, his purity of character, and for the neatness and order of all his official work. You have devolved upon so young a man a large responsibility, which I trust he may execute to his own satisfaction and to your own.

With the feeling that I have worked hard to carry out your instructions, and an expression of regret that the work of peace is not so complete as you must desire it to be, but with an assurance that right methods have been inaugurated and some success attained, I here take occasion to thank you for your confidence and support.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,
Brigadier-General U. S. A., Special Commissioner Indian Affairs.

Hon. COLUMBUS DELANO,
Secretary of the Interior.

APPENDIX A.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., February 29, 1872.

SIR: On the 21st July, 1871, Vincent Colyer, esq., secretary of the board of Indian commissioners, was directed to proceed to New Mexico and Arizona Territories to take such action as, in his judgment, might be deemed wisest for locating the nomadic tribes of Indians in those Territories upon suitable reservations, bringing them under the control of the Indian Department, and supplying them with the necessary subsistence, clothing, and whatever else might be deemed necessary. He was invested with full powers, to be exercised according to his discretion, in carrying into effect the above objects, and was directed to report from time to time to the Secretary of the Interior his action and progress.

On pages from 32 to 86, inclusive, in the third annual report of the board of Indian commissioners, (see copy herewith,) will be found the reports made by Mr. Colyer upon these matters.

On the 7th of November, 1871, I, after receiving said reports, addressed to the President of the United States a communication, a copy of which will be found in volume of report above referred to, pp. 83, 84, wherein the policy of the Government in reference to the Indians in Arizona and New Mexico is distinctly set forth.

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The policy was approved by the President and Secretary of War, and instructions were given, as I understand, to the officers of the War Department to carry out that policy in the treatment of said Indians, and to co-operate with the Department in so doing.

Circumstances have recently arisen creating apprehensions that hostilities may be renewed between the Indians and the military authorities, whereby the policy thus inaugurated is in danger of being defeated.

To prevent, if possible, the occurrence of such a result, and to maintain peace and secure the execution of the policy of the Government, as indicated in the letter to the President before referred to, you are hereby authorized and requested to proceed to the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico, and there take such action as in your judgment may be deemed best for the purpose of preserving peace with the Indians in these Territories.

It is especially desired that such Indians be induced to settle and remain permanently upon reservations; that they cease entirely their nomadic habits and their practices of injustice and cruelty toward the whites; and that the whites be induced, if possible, to treat the Indians with humanity, justice, and forbearance; and that the military authorities be fully impressed with the necessity of inducing both whites and Indians to conform to the wishes of the Government as herein expressed.

The Department invests you with full power and a general discretion, to be exercised as your own good judgment may dictate, in carrying into effect its views in relation to these Indians; and you are requested to report, from time to time, to the Secretary of the Interior your progress and action under this authority.

You are further requested to consider the propriety of inducing the nomadic tribes of Arizona to unite and accept a reservation further east, in the Territory of New Mexico, where they may be more readily reached by the efforts of the Government and of philanthropic citizens in the work of providing for their physical wants, and with a view to promoting their civilization.

The great object of the Government is, first, to preserve peace between the United States and these as well as all other tribes of Indians; second, to induce them to abandon their present habits of life and go upon permanent reservations and be placed under the influences of education and Christian civilization.

You will therefore spare no effort in your power to induce the Indians to conform to these wishes of the Government, assuring them of its full protection and assistance so long as they obey its wishes and comply with its requirements.

You will be authorized to employ a clerk, whose expenses and compensation will be paid by the Office of Indian Affairs.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. DELANO,
Secretary of the Interior.

General O. O. HOWARD,
Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., March 7, 1872.

GENERAL: Referring to the letter of instructions issued by this Department in relation to your mission to the Indians in Arizona and New Mexico, I desire to call your attention to the following, additional thereto:

You will confer as frequently and fully with General Crook and other military officers as circumstances will permit, and co-operate with them as far as practicable in executing the duties with which you are charged.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. DELANO,
Secretary.

General O. O. HOWARD,
Special Commissioner, &c., Washington, D. C.

[Special Orders No. 53—Extract.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, March 2, 1872.

1. * * * Brigadier-General O. O. Howard, Commissioner Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, will report in person, without delay, to the honorable the Secretary of the Interior, for special service.

* * * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant-General.

Official.

E. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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[Special Orders No. 56—Extract.]

WAR DEPARTMENT.
Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, March 6, 1872.

1. * * * Brigadier-General O. O. Howard, Commissioner Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, accompanied by First Lieutenant M. C. Wilkinson, Third Infantry, aid-de-camp, will proceed without delay to the Department of Arizona to execute the instructions given General Howard by the honorable the Secretary of the Interior, on completion of which they will return to their proper station in this city.

* * * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant-General.

Official.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant-General.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, D. C., March 6, 1872.

GENERAL: The anxiety felt by the public generally, and by myself in particular, that Indian hostilities should be avoided in the future, and a policy to civilize and elevate the Indian prove successful, has induced the sending out of a commissioner to study the present condition of Indian affairs in Arizona, and, if possible, to suggest a means for accomplishing the end aimed at.

General Howard has been selected as the commissioner to visit that country. It is not proposed to interfere with any military movements ordered by proper authority. On the contrary, it is hoped that sympathy of views may be entertained between the commissioner and the officers under your command.

Indians who will not put themselves under the restraints required will have to be forced, even to the extent of making war upon them, to submit to measures that will insure security to the white settlers of the Territories.

It is not proposed that all the protection shall be to the Indians, but that, if they will submit to rules and limitations laid down for them, protection by military force shall be mutual.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

General J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Commanding Military Division of the Pacific.

True copy.

WM. M. WHERRY,
Captain and Brevet Colonel, Aid-de-Camp.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 6, 1872.

SIR: The President of the United States has selected Brigadier-General O. O. Howard, United States Army, as an agent under the Department of the Interior to visit Arizona, and in conference with the military authorities to use every endeavor to induce the Indians there to yield to the "peace policy," which the Administration has been endeavoring to establish, and has in many cases already succeeded in establishing.

The President and Secretary of War are fully aware of the difficulties attending the proper conduct of military relations toward the Arizona tribes, and have given heed to the reports through your headquarters of the threatening attitude assumed by them. But the Secretary is greatly embarrassed by many circumstances, among the most prominent of which is the want of funds for conducting a war in a section of country where it would be unusually expensive, as in Arizona. While, therefore, he is entirely in accord with yourself and General Crook, in your plans and views, he assents to the policy of sending General Howard with full powers from the Department of the Interior to make a determined renewed effort to influence the Indians for their own good and that of the country. General Howard is not authorized to interfere with or control in any manner the military authorities. They will, of course, afford him all proper aid and protection. But his duty will be to endeavor to enlist the favor of the citizens of the Territory in behalf of the Government policy, as well as to reach the Indians themselves. It is expected he will give more deliberate attention to the matter and act more immediately in concert with General Crook than any agents who have heretofore visited Arizona.

The Secretary hopes you will discover from this explanation the motives which

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actuate the Administration, and the visit of General Howard, if unhappily productive of no other good, will serve to convince the people of Arizona that the Administration, while consistently pursuing its benevolent policy toward the Indians, is yet determined, to the extent of the ability which Congress places at its disposal, to restrain the savages from depredations upon the whites, while it will also discourage unjustifiable war upon the former by the latter.

General Howard is fully authorized to suggest any change in the locality of the reservations lately declared for the Indians, and is instructed to persuade them, if possible, to accept reservations further east, in New Mexico.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant-General.

Major-General J. M. SCHOFIELD, U. S. A.,
Commanding Military Division of the Pacific,
San Francisco, California.

Official copy:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant-General.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., March 6, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to be in receipt, by reference from the Department, for early consideration and report, of a communication from General M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General, (referred by the Secretary of War,) dated the 11th ultimo, relative to the Yuma Indians, in Southeastern California, and suggesting that they be supplied with a few agricultural implements to enable them to plant and raise crops during the present year.

The suggestion of General Meigs is approved by this Office, and, should the Department have no objection, Superintendent Bendell will be instructed to purchase and issue to said Indians a limited quantity of hoes, rakes, spades, and hatchets or axes.

The communication of General Meigs is herewith returned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner.

Hon. C. DELANO,
Secretary of the Interior.

COLORADO RIVER, *Arizona, April* 4, 1872.

DEAR SIR: The troops and the citizens of Arizona depend mainly upon this river for the transportation of their supplies. This makes it important, as General Meigs has suggested, that the Indians along its banks remain friendly. From the mouth of the river to the vicinity of the Arizona line the only inhabitants of the country are about eight hundred Indians of the Cocopāh tribe, five hundred of whom are in the valley along the river and three hundred farther back in the mountains.

Adjoining the Cocopāhs on the north and extending to and above Yuma are the Yuma Indians. The languages of these two tribes are Coyote. Their custom, appearance, dress, and general condition are much the same; the Cocopāhs, at present perhaps, being better supplied with the necessaries of life.

We had among the crew of the steamer upon the passage from San Francisco two Cocopāh Indians, with whom, through their slight knowledge of English and such words in their language as I could acquire during the voyage, I opened communication. I also learned facts respecting these Indians from the agent and employés of the Colorado Navigation Company. They are entirely friendly with the whites, but are very low in the scale of intelligence. They live in huts, dress in the scantiest clothing, and cultivate but very little soil.

The Navigation Company has treated them kindly, and, operating upon them through their self-interest, has developed some disposition to industry. They cut all the wood required for fuel on the steamboats and carry it to the bank of the river. They are employed as crews on the boats, and work faithfully in loading and unloading the barges. The general theory of this coast, that fear is the best instrument in governing Indians, seems to be successfully disputed by the practice of this transportation company, showing, as it does, that the ordinary appeal to self-interest can be made as successfully with Indians as with any other people.

In morals they have had rough American teaching. Profanity and licentiousness have been taught even to children, so that little girls from eleven to fifteen years of age are degraded.

They need teaching in everything, and I believe would welcome with delight any aid and instruction to a better life.

Faithful teachers of both sexes, coming in love of the Master and His work, cannot

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fail to find here a missionary field entirely open, and certainly as promising as any ever found in the Micronesian Islands.

Of course I do not expect the Government to extend much if any aid to these Cocopāhs, being found mainly without the limits of the United States, yet the interest we must have in keeping open our communication by this river is sufficient to justify us in calling the attention of some earnest missionary body to this inviting field.

The chief of the Cocopāhs is Patunquawat, or, as named by the Americans and Indians, Captain Colorado. Further information concerning these Indians can be had from Captain J. C. Robinson, Port Isabella, mouth of the Colorado River, or from Captain Wilcox, Arizona City. These gentlemen are agents of the Colorado Navigation Company.

I expect to reach the Yumas to-morrow, and will send you a communication respecting them, according to instructions.

Very respectfully, &c.,

O. O. HOWARD,
Special Commissioner and Brigadier-General United States Army.

Hon. COLUMBUS DELANO,
Secretary of the Interior.

YUMA DEPOT, ARIZONA CITY,
Arizona, February 11, 1872.

GENERAL: Since I have been waiting here for a steamboat, I have seen something of the tribe of Yumas, not much, but their situation is interesting, and a very small expenditure now may save so much hereafter, that I think it well to call attention to their condition at this time.

The number of Yumas is here estimated at under a thousand. They live, it is said, on the west side of the Colorado River, and therefore in California, and are separated by 100 miles of dry desert from the Pacific coast.

For two, and perhaps three seasons, there has been no rain, and the Colorado has failed to overflow the bottom-lands. Upon the cultivation of these low alluvial lands they depend for their food. In default of other vegetable food, they use the mesquite bean, and the three years of drought have made even this crop small. They were hostile when this post was first occupied by the United States, but after a year's war, being thoroughly whipped by General Heintzelman, they made a treaty, which old settlers here tell me has been faithfully kept for twenty years.

There are a few who work occasionally on the ferry and on the steamers of the Colorado Navigation Company. But the greater part of the young men appear to pass their time in idleness. They seem to be a merry, good-tempered people, and probably are connected in blood with the Pimas and other agricultural tribes of Arizona, rather than with the warlike Apaches. I see none carrying arms. They are nearly naked—no great hardship in this climate. Some help in the way of food for their present necessities, which are believed to be great, and in the way of agricultural implements or their future crops, would do much to ameliorate their unhappy condition.

They have only a few horses, if indeed any, and do not use plows. A few hoes, rakes, sickles, and spades, are probably all that they need for agriculture, and some hatchets and axes for wood-chopping.

As the whole tribe is expected not to exceed a thousand souls, a few only are needed. They must see the large quantities of commissary stores shipped from this place to feed hostile Apaches. Indeed, a few work in the depot and handle these stores intended for their own and our enemies.

Upon a tribe in distress from a great drought, friendly and faithful to their treaty for twenty years, willing to work, though unable to accumulate property, some aid would be well bestowed.

I am told here that the Indian agent lately at this place, now at Prescott, has no jurisdiction over these Indians, because they live in California. I learn also that Dr. Lauderdale, lately stationed at Fort Yuma, has made a particular study of the wants and condition and history of the Yumas, and could give reliable information as to their actual wants. He has lately been ordered east, and is within reach of the War Department.

The overflow hoped for this year is expected, if at all, in March, and if the Indian Department concludes to give these people any aid, it should be done in time for the planting, in its subsidence.

Though not numerous, there are enough of them, if they do break out, to interfere with the safe dispatch of supplies from this depot to the posts and troops in the Territory of Arizona.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General United States Army.

Hon. WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

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APPENDIX B.

ARIZONA CITY, ARIZONA TERRITORY,
April 8, 1872.

MESSRS: Please furnish 30 small axes, and, as you have no more on hand of that name, 235 large axes, at a price proportionately increased according to the cost of these axes. Also, 108 long-handled or short-handled shovels, according to the option of the agent. Also, 300 planters' hoes. Forward your bill to the superintendent of Indian bureau for Arizona, and it will be paid in the usual manner.

By direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

O. O. HOWARD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. A., Special Commissioner Indian Affairs.

WM. B. HOOPER & CO.,
Contractors for Indian Supplies for Arizona.

ARIZONA CITY, ARIZONA TERRITORY,
April 7, 1872.

DEAR SIR: I arrived at this place late Friday night, 5th instant, having abandoned the steamboat fast on a sand-bar, twenty-five miles below here.

I have met a portion of the Yumas, and have arranged to supply their immediate necessities by the issue of 150 axes, 50 shovels, and a limited quantity of clothing.

Superintendent Bendell evidently has not received the instructions from Commissioner Walker to supply these Indians. As the planting-season is upon them, I have decided to make the issue at once and report to Superintendent Bendell.

The post commander at Yuma Depot, Captain A. B. McGowan, of the Twelfth Infantry, subject to approval of depot commander, will take temporary charge of these Indians, and give them such assistance as can be afforded them until an agent is sent.

Respecting this agency and others, I shall take occasion to report again after visiting other posts and reservations.

I leave on Tuesday, by the first boat up the river, as far as Ehrenburgh, one hundred and twenty miles, where I hope to meet General Crook. If I do not find him there, I shall proceed by wagon to his headquarters at Prescott.

I inclose herewith a slip containing, in substance, the report of an interview with the editor of the Arizona Sentinel. A more exact statement in the introduction would be that the editor formally invited me to come to his office, because he was unable to call upon me.

Very respectfully, yours,

O. O. HOWARD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. A., and Special Commissioner.

Hon. COLUMBUS DELANO,
Secretary of the Interior.

APPENDIX C.

FORT YUMA, CALIFORNIA, *April* 8, 1872.

CAPTAIN: Subject to the approval of the department commander, I hereby confer upon you the authority of an Indian agent for the Yuma Indians, the Cocapahs, within the United States, and any tribe along the River Colorado, above Fort Yuma, not to exceed one hundred and twenty miles, for the purpose of giving them such supplies as the Indian Bureau may from time to time authorize. You are authorized to issue flour, coffee, and sugar in small quantities, at your discretion, as the pressing wants of these friendly Indians may demand, and account for the same to the Indian Bureau until a successor shall be appointed to relieve you. I will report this action to the general commanding the department, and to the superintendent of Indian affairs.

For special issue to Pascual and his tribe you are authorized to draw upon requisition, upon the contractor for Indian supplies at Arizona City, the following articles: One hundred and fifty axes, and fifty shovels.

To Tabara, for his company: ten axes and three shovels.

To Tomas and his men: two shovels and five axes.

By direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,
Brigadier-General United States Army, Special Commissioner Indian Affairs.

Captain A. B. MACGOWAN,
Twelfth Infantry, United States Army.

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APPENDIX D.

FORT YUMA, CALIFORNIA, *April* 9, 1872.

Captain A. B. MACGOWAN,
Acting Indian Agent and Captain:

You will please draw upon requisition from the contractor for Indian supplies such seed as corn, beans, wheat, and garden-seeds as may be needed for this year's planting by the Yumas and Chemneves, and issue the same. Also, fifty axes and twenty-five shovels for the Chemneves. And for all the tribes named in your letter of appointment purchase hoes, not to exceed three hundred, and account for the same to the Indian Bureau.

Yours, respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD,
Brigadier-General, Special Commissioner Indian Bureau.

APPENDIX E.

FORT MCDOWELL, ARIZONA TERRITORY,
April 15, 1872.

DEAR SIR: After a satisfactory interview with General Crook, I have thought it advisable to write you directly. I am fully satisfied that General Crook has no other desire than to carry out your views, as expressed in the letter I have from you to General Schofield.

He is industrious, asks for no more force, believes in punishing the guilty, but is far from being sanguinary in his purposes or practice. I would ask for no better officer to work with me in carrying out what I understand to be your Indian policy. It is a difficult task to prevent thieving and murder here; to establish peace and preserve it. The officers and soldiers appear very well at this post.

The Indians have left here, taking with them some horses. They have offered to come in again on conditions, and I am in hopes that they may be brought in or sent to the reservations proper. I am carefully studying this field, and may think differently, but my impression now is that Army, and citizens, and friendly Indians can be brought to co-operate in bringing the nomadic tribes upon the reservations already established, or to punish those who will not behave.

Yours, respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD,
Brigadier-General, &c., U. S. A., Special Commissioner.

General U. S. GRANT,
President United States.

A true copy:

M. C. WILKINSON,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

APPENDIX F.

CAMP MCDOWELL, ARIZONA TERRITORY,
April 18, 1872.

DEAR GENERAL: Colonel Jones has kept you pretty well informed of my whereabouts and doings since reaching this Territory. I am convinced already, after careful inquiry, that it will be better to increase the ration issued to the Indian who accepts the terms laid down by the Government and remains peaceably on his reservation.

The reservation at McDowell was not intended to be the permanent home of the Indians. It is too near their old foes, the Pimas and Maricopas, and too limited for the freedom of movement natural to wandering tribes. Now, if in addition to this restraint and confinement, their subsistence is insufficient, it is impossible to keep them contentedly upon their reservation. I doubt yet if the Indians left this post with any hostile intent. The Indians gathered here were of three different bands of Apaches: the Tontos, the Pinals, and the Mojave Apaches. This shows that there was no single organization of the Indians.

Delshay, chief of the Tontos, wanted to go to Fort Reno, and promised to keep the peace if he could be put on a reservation at that point. This is the country where he formerly roamed, and Fort Reno is the post where an Army surgeon attempted to kill Delshay, first by poison and afterward by shooting him.

Chiquito is chief of the Pinals who were here. Dr. Bendell, Indian superintendent, just in from Camp Grant, reports Chiquito now at that place. He had a conversation with him there. These facts seem to indicate that the Indians have left the reservation more from dissatisfaction than from a desire to enter upon hostilities. I recommend that the rations furnished by the Indian Bureau to the Sioux be allowed for these

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reservations, viz: 1¼ pounds beef on the block, or 3 pounds on the hoof; ¼ pound flour; ¼ pound corn; 2 pounds coffee; 4 pounds sugar; 1 pound salt, and 1 pound soap for every 100 rations; the ration to be for every man, woman, and child. Under the authority vested in me by the Interior Department, I assume the responsibility of authorizing the increase of rations to this extent, at the expense of the Indian Bureau.

Respecting the stampede of Indians from this post, I have learned that ten days after the Indians left they sent back a delegation, expressing the desire of the Tontos to return. They were told that they must bring back the four horses that were stolen when they left, or, if not able to do that, give up the thieves. They replied that it was the Mojave Apaches who had stolen the horses, and went away without accepting the conditions of return.

After a very satisfactory interview with General Crook, on the 15th instant, I made request for an escort to accompany a guide and interpreter to these Indians. Lieutenant Valkmar and twelve men were furnished by General Carr, and they have scouted the country, where any Indians were likely to be found, forty miles, and report no trace of them to be seen. My object was to hold an interview with the chiefs of the bands that belonged here and learn their reason for leaving the reservation.

I incline to the opinion that many of them have gone to Camp Grant, where I hope to communicate with them. Camps McDowell and Verde are the only reservations which the Indians have left.

Considerable thieving is reported in the up-country, but when you get on the ground the situation does not seem so bad as from a distance, and I believe that an earnest and persistent effort on the part of the Army will result in carrying out the wishes of the President to bring the Indians upon established reservations. Some bad Indians will doubtless have to be seized and punished.

I find General Crook very candid and evidently desirous to execute the orders he receives with discretion and fidelity. Most certainly articles in the press and telegrams from Arizona have not done him justice. He leaves two staff officers to accompany me to Camp Grant and Tucson, visiting the Papagos and Pimas on our route, and return to Prescott, with instructions to do in his name whatever may be necessary to make my mission successful, while he himself returns to Prescott to await my return.

I inclose herewith, for your information, copies of letters which I have addressed to the President and Secretary of the Interior. Please consider them as confidential unless they are published from Washington. You will see from them what I think of the troops and officers in this vicinity. I hope to make the circuit, that will bring me to Prescott, in about twenty days.

Very truly yours,

O. O. HOWARD,
Brigadier-General U. S. A., and Special Commissioner, &c.

Major-General J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Commanding Military Division of the Pacific, San Francisco, California.

P. S.—Please issue an order establishing the Indian ration in accordance with my recommendation, putting the responsibility upon me.

APPENDIX G.

FORT MCDOWELL, ARIZONA TERRITORY,
April 15, 1872.

DEAR SIR: I have just sent a dispatch to General Walker, Commissioner of the Ind. Bureau, and written a letter to the President, a copy of which I inclose. I can make no full report at present, but my impressions now are that the truth lies between the extreme peace and the extreme war men. It will require constant effort to get in the Indians belonging to hostile tribes, and unremitting activity on the part of the troops in the worst kind of a country, to secure those who are badly disposed, to protect citizens and supplies. The supply of water is very uncertain on all new routes where scouting parties must go to follow up those who commit depredations. Yet the case of Arizona is not so hopeless as I feared. General Crook and his officers seem prepared to supply information, to send escorts through dangerous country, and to help in every possible way to bring to pass what you desire. I will advise you further about your agents after I have thoroughly studied the problem of Indian affairs in this remarkable land of Arizona.

Yours, respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD,
Brigadier-General U. S. A., Special Commissioner, &c.

Hon. COLUMBUS DELANO,
Secretary of the Interior.

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APPENDIX H.

UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENCY,
Gila River Reservation, Arizona Territory, May 11, 1872.

DEAR SIR: I take great pleasure in putting into your hands the inclosed paper, an expression of the chiefs of the Indians under my charge relative to their wish of visiting the Indian Territory, with a possible view of ultimately asking the Government to remove them there.

Many things occurring since my residence with these people have firmly settled me into the conviction that they cannot live here many years longer and remain self-sustaining. Believing that should they ever become dependent, it would be the death-knell of all that is best and noblest in them, and that the question of their destiny turns upon the adoption of the Indian Territory as their future home, I would ask a continuance of the interest you have so kindly shown in their behalf, and that at your earliest convenience you will bring the subject to the notice of the President and the honorable Secretary of the Interior, with your recommendations to a favorable consideration of the request of these people, which is so timely and reasonable.

Believe me, general, your obedient servant,

J. H. STOUT,
United States Special Indian Agent.

General O. O. HOWARD,
United States Special Indian Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

A true copy:

J. A. SLADEN,
Brevet Captain, United States Army.

Report of a council held by the chiefs and head-men of the Pima and Maricopa Indians, at the United States Indian agency, Gila River reservation, Arizona Territory, on the 11*th of May,* 1872.

In reply to my question as to what they wanted to say, the council, through Antonio Azal, their head chief, said:

"We have come to talk to you about some of us going to see a new country. You have often told us that there was a place where the Great Father wanted to send all the Indians—a good land where there is always plenty of water, and where bad men will not be allowed to come among us. A few days ago the Father with one hand (meaning General Howard) told us that when he got to Washington he would try and get us permission to go with you to see the new country. Some of us were not here then, but we come to-day to talk about it. We all (the captains) would like to go with you and see this place, how we like it; but some of us are too old to travel far; but some of us have sons grown up who will be the chiefs when we die. We want a few of them to go. It is better for some old and some young to go. We want to know all about the new country. You say this new country is a good place, (meaning the Indian Territory,) and you say you have not been there; now how do you know it is a good place—if there is plenty of water there? We want water here very much. We need to have plenty of it. Before the Americans and Mexicans settled on our river above us we always had plenty of water; only once, about ten years ago, it did not rain any or snow up in the mountains, and it was a dry year. We always raised two crops a year, one of wheat and one of corn. Now since the Americans and Mexicans have moved on our land above us, and taken the water from our river (the Gila) to water their grain, we never raise but one crop, (wheat.) Some of us who live on the lower part of the land which you say is ours, (meaning their reservation,) do not get even enough to water our wheat, and much of it is even now lying down upon the ground dead. We cannot raise any beans, or pumpkins, or melons, or corn down there any more, because there is no water. Some of our families there will suffer this year if your captain (meaning the superintendent) does not give us something to eat. He promised us that if we would stay on our land, (the reservation,) and not leave, he would not let us suffer for things to eat. Some of us will stay as we promised him. Some of our men have gone to the Salt River Valley, where they are getting ready to plant corn. About three hundred of them have gone over there. We asked them not to go, but they said they had nothing to eat at home. We now hear that the white men living at Salt River say that our cattle and horses are eating up their grain, and they have killed some of our cattle, and have sold some of our horses. We have fields too, and some of their cattle and horses come and eat our wheat, and when we ask them to pay for what their cattle and horses eat they tell us to go home and mind our own business. It is not right for our cows or horses to eat their wheat, and if they will take them when they find them on their fields and pen them up until we pay for the damage, that will be right. But some of them have our cows that have been taken

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straight from our own land and did not eat their wheat, but when we go and ask them to give them up they say that they did eat the wheat, and they will not let them go until we pay for it. If we had plenty of water here our men would never go off from this land to plant. Eight hundred of our men are now living outside of this land, above us on the river. We learn that after their crops are got in the Americans are going to drive them back into this land. You say that land outside does not belong to us; we think it does. We have had farms there for many years. If we are driven back from there we do not know what we can do here, for there is not enough water for those of us who are living here now. If we were living where no bad people could get to us, it would be good for us. Both Americans and Mexicans are selling our men whisky. Many of our young men are getting to drink it very much, and some of our old ones too. We know that it is bad for us, but somehow it seems that some of our men cannot keep from drinking it. When they get drunk they act badly with our women; so do the other people. We would like to be where there are no bad Americans or Mexicans or Apaches. The Apaches have been at war with us for many years. We are afraid they will not make a good peace. A good peace would be a good thing, but if we were so far apart that we could never see each other it would be better. The Father with one hand told us that when Antonito and Louis came back we might go and see the new country. If it is as you say, we think we would like to live there. We would like to go and see it in time to get back before cold weather. We could go any time after harvest. We want to go with you, and we want you to be sure and bring us back, so that we can tell our people all about what we have seen. We want you to take Mr. Walker with us. He has lived near us for many years. He is a farmer and knows good land. We want him to interpret for us, and see the land. There are a good many captains here to-day, maybe more of us than you can take along with you to see the new country. If you cannot take us all, some of us will stay here and let the others go. When you want us to go send us word, and we will come here and go with you. You say you are going to send what we say to the Great Father on that paper. That is right. If he could come here, he would see what we need. We would like to see him and tell him ourselves, but as he cannot come here, ask him to let us go and see the new country.

"ANTONIO-AZAL, *Head Chief*,	his + mark.
"KI-A-CHIN-KUM, *Chief*,	his + mark.
"JUAN-MANO, *Chief*,	his + mark.
"WY-NO-MI-VI-A-KUM, *Chief*,	his + mark.
"PACH-E-KO-CHÁ-E-KUM, *Chief*,	his + mark.
"SUA-MAS-KÖR-LI, *Chief*,	his + mark.
"KI-O-SOT, *Chief*,	his + mark.
"SA-PISE, *Chief*,	his + mark.
"SKOUK-TAU-TAÑ-K, *Chief*,	his + mark.
"KU-VIL-KI-CHIN-KUM, *Chief*,	his + mark.
"SO-O-KETCH, *Chief*,	his + mark.
"KAN-CHIL, *Chief*,	his + mark.
"CHI-KUM, *Chief*,	his + mark.
"PAT-I-VI-Á-POY, *Chief*,	his + mark.

"Witness:
"C. H. COOK, *Teacher*."

The foregoing is a true account, in substance, of the proceedings of the council, and, as far as practicable, I have given it in the same words employed by the head chief.

Very respectfully,

J. H. STOUT,
United States Special Indian Agent.

A true copy:

J. A. SLADEN,
Brevet Captain, United States Army.

APPENDIX I.

[Telegram.]

PIMA VILLAGES, ARIZONA TERRITORY,
May 3, 1872.

Hon. COLUMBUS DELANO,
Secretary of the Interior Department, Washington, D. C.:

Have appointed the 21st instant for my meeting at Camp Grant. Certain Apache, Papago, and Pima chiefs, governor and friends, will be present. Some of captured children will be returned. Some Indian outrages reported in upper country to-day. The citizens everywhere promise earnest co-operation in carrying out your plan. Am *en route* to Date Creek, Prescott, and Verde.

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Indian schools here are fine; just what is needed with other tribes. Dr. Bendell will go with me to Washington to bring back Apache and other Indian captains.

O. O. HOWARD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. A., Special Commissioner, &c.

APPENDIX J.

O. O. HOWARD,
Brigadier-General, United States Army, Special Commissioner Indian Affairs:

I have the honor to state that, in seeking to carry out your wishes, I left Tucson, Arizona Territory, May 2, 1872, with Governor Safford, for the southern part of Arizona. You will remember the threefold object of my going: First, to join Governor Safford, who was provided with an escort of thirty men, in a scout after the Indians who had committed depredations in the valley of the Senoita during your presence in the Territory; second, to visit, with the governor, the homes of the settlers, thus ascertaining their real condition; third, to report somewhat upon the character of the country.

Our trip occupied thirteen days, during which time we visited the scenes of the recent murders in the valley of the Senoita, but were unable to come upon the depredators. The Gila deserts were forgotten as we journeyed through the valleys of the Santa Cruz, the San Pedro, the Senoita, rich in soil and varieties of grasses; valleys settled quite thickly in close proximity to military posts.

In a ranch very near to the scene of the murder of the Mexican while herding in the latter valley, they point us to twelve bullet-holes recently bored through the adobe walls, with a suggestive reference to the bed in which they sleep. At Crittenden we called upon Mrs. Whiteman, whose husband was killed in the valley just below this point. She is a frail-looking little body, not one whom you would select for a struggle with an Indian; yet, after having been twice speared, she managed to escape. She told her story, showed her wounds, drew a borrowed shawl over her shoulders, really an object of charity and pity; for they had left her neither husband, food, clothing, nor home. We found that her husband had been buried near his ranch, on the mesa overlooking his then green fields of barley. Happy day when these valleys shall be secure from these scenes of murder and violence!

In passing over the Huachuca Mountains we find several fresh Indian trails. A moonlight ride up the Santa Cruz Valley takes us past empty ranches, each one with its story of desolation.

During this exploration some handed for your inspection many specimens of ore, of unquestionable value, from mines once worked with success. Many times I am asked to bear you messages of good will and promises of hearty co-operation from the cabin-homes of the pioneers as I tell them of the work you were sent to accomplish, and your manifest progress in the settlement of the Indian question, using your own language, "Peacefully if we can, forcibly if we must; *but settled it shall be.*"

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. WILKINSON,
First Lieutenant, Third Infantry, Aid-de-Camp.

APPENDIX K.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA,
Prescott, Arizona Territory, May 9, 1872.

GENERAL: The object of telegram of 21st, to prevent collision as far as possible between the troops and the Indians, was to enable the Secretary of the Interior to make one more effort to settle all trouble peaceably. That effort has been made through me as the special commissioner. As robberies and murders still continue among the incorrigibly hostile, those who are not on reservations, and who will not go upon reservations, there is no course left but to deal with them with vigor, according to your discretion, until the murderers and robbers, and those who sympathize with them, whatever tribe they belong to, be made to feel the power of the Government to punish crimes. I will, in the name of the Secretaries of War and the Interior, who send me here with discretionary power, and in accordance with the spirit of the President's orders, relieve you from anything in said telegram that shall hinder this vigorous course.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. A., Special Commissioner Indian Affairs.

General GEORGE CROOK,
Commanding Department.

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APPENDIX L.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.
Prescott, October 6, 1871.

SIR: Referring to the instructions given you by the Hon. Vincent Colyer, the commissioner of Indian affairs, to issue rations to Apache Mojave Indians, invited by him to come upon the reservation which he has declared, I am directed by the department commander to say that you will please cause such issues to be limited to one pound each of beef and corn, per capita, daily. The issues thus directed should properly be made every ten days, for the ensuing ten days; should only be made to Indians fully recognized as peaceable, care being taken not to feed and fight the same Indians to avoid which, a full description of all drawing rations should be forwarded to these headquarters at once, and a species of muster made of them by the commanding officer, who will superintend the issues of the assistant commissary of subsistence on each issuing day.

Your command should be instructed, and the instructions rigidly enforced, not to allow or indulge in any familiarities with the Indians of either sex, for if such familiarities are allowed the Indians will soon hold the troops in contempt, and both Indians and soldiers will be demoralized thereby. A reserved and dignified politeness should be observed toward all their chief or head men, and no promises be made them but such as can be faithfully performed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. H. NICKERSON.
Captain, Twenty-third Infantry, A. D. C. and A. A. A. General.

Rev. Mr. SMITH,
Secretary, &c.

Official copy respectfully furnished General Howard, commissioner.

These instructions were issued to all posts where Indians were to be fed, and, so far as they are not at variance with General Schofield's Order No. 10, are still in force.

A. H. NICKERSON.
Captain, Twenty-third Infantry, A. D. C. and A. A. A. General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA,
Prescott, May 11, 1872.

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA TERRITORY.
May 10, 1872.

DEAR SIR: I send for your information a copy of a letter which I have addressed General Crook. The increase of robbery and murder in the upper country by Indians who have not come upon reservations seems to require prompt action against certain hostile bands who are growing bold. I have thus taken the responsibility of relieving General Crook from the operation of the order which restrained active operations against the Indians during the special effort to bring them on reservations, because I believe the protection of life and property requires immediate and active work, and do not think it will hinder, but rather hasten your reservation plan.

Very truly, yours,

O. O. HOWARD.
Brigadier-General, U. S. A., Special Commissioner.

Hon. COLUMBUS DELANO,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA TERRITORY.
May 10, 1872.

DEAR GENERAL: I send herewith inclosed, for your information, a copy of my letter to General Crook. General Crook will go with me to Camp Grant, to be present at a council with the Apaches of that reservation, and such other bands of wild Indians can be gathered there, together with chiefs and head-men of the Pimas and Maricopas and Papagoes.

Governor Safford and other civil officials of the Territory are expected to be present at the council on the 21st instant. I thank you for increasing the ration for Indian reservations.

Truly, yours,

O. O. HOWARD.
Brigadier-General, U. S. A., Special Commissioner.

Major-General J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Commanding Military Division Pacific.

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PRESCOTT, ARIZONA TERRITORY,
May 10, 1872.

DEAR SIR: I send herewith inclosed, for your information, a copy of letter which I have addressed to General Crook. Please sanction my action in the matter, if it meets your approval.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. A., Special Commissioner.

General W. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA TERRITORY,
May 11, 1872.

DEAR GENERAL: I find an error in copying the Sioux ration which I recommended to General Schofield for the Indians in Arizona. It should have been one and a half pounds of flour instead of one-half pound. I will write General Schofield immediately to this effect. If you will have the kindness to fix the amount at one pound each for men, women, and children, until General Schofield can be heard from, putting the responsibility on me, I will be greatly obliged.

Very truly, yours,

O. O. HOWARD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. A., Special Commissioner.

General GEORGE CROOK,
Commanding Department.

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA TERRITORY,
May 11, 1872.

DEAR GENERAL: As you will soon commence the execution of the orders you have promulgated respecting Indians who have failed to come upon reservations, I would suggest a letter to each officer commanding a post where Indians are expected to come in, explaining and impressing upon them the earnest desire of the Administration to require Indians to go upon reservations, and to use every exertion to keep those already upon reservations from leaving, and to institute such measures as will prevent them from leaving without permission, also to use every effort, in the words of the President, "to civilize and elevate the Indians in their charge, or in charge of civil agents." I also suggest that an explanation of the term of "prisoners of war," as applied to Indians, be made. Many officers seem to have misunderstood the wish of the Government, and it is not unlikely that there are exceptional cases where Indians have not yet come upon reservations, because they have misunderstood what was required of them, and what they might expect from the Government. In such contingency, after applying to come in, the Indians might be instructed to wait until their case can be reported and your specific instructions received, as was done at Camp Grant. In brief, let the designs of the Secretary, which are approved by the President, and are set forth in my instructions, be clearly impressed upon the minds of all your officers, viz, to bring Indians upon reservations, and keep them there, and to work constantly towards their civilization, while, by military operations, the citizens are protected, and the incorrigibly hostile brought to submission.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. A., Special Commissioner.

General GEORGE CROOK,
Commanding Department of Arizona.

[Circular letter.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA,
Prescott, May 13, 1872.

SIR: Pursuant to the wish of General O. O. Howard, special commissioner of Indian affairs in this department, and in view of active operations being resumed against incorrigibly hostile Indians, the department commander wishes to impress upon the minds of all the earnest desire of the Government to retain upon the reservations set apart for them all the Indians that are now or may hereafter be allowed upon them, under the restrictions and orders heretofore issued. To this end, officers will aid the duly authorized agents of the Government, by every means in their power, in their efforts to civilize and elevate the Indians under their charge, or that may come under the temporary charge of the officers of the Army.

Indians who desire to avail themselves of the privileges allowed under the provisions of General Orders No. 9, current series, from these headquarters, and surrender as prisoners of war, should be fully advised that the close surveillance and guard to

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which they will be subjected is for their own protection, and that, as soon as the tribes to which they belong resume friendly relations with the Government, so that they are no longer in danger of being killed as accessory to those who are still committing acts of hostility, they will be allowed the same privileges as those whose friendly relations are more fully established, and be protected therein.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. H. NICKERSON.
Captain, Twenty-third Infantry, A. D. C. and A. A. A. General.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Camp ———, Arizona Territory.

APPENDIX N.

GILA RIVER, *May* 26, 1872.

GENERAL: The old Indian reservation of Camp Grant is hereby abolished. The White Mountain reservation is extended as follows: Commencing at its present southeast point (this point is the top of the Pinal Mountains, making the extreme western of the present White Mountain reservation) and running due south to the Gila, and along the Gila to a point ten miles below (west of) the mouth of San Pedro; then parallel with the general course of San Pedro to a point ten miles south of post Camp Grant; thence due east to a north and south line which embraces the old post of Camp Goodwin; thence due north to the southern boundary of the present White Mountain reservation. The whole new extension is hereby named the San Carlos Division.

The point I would select for military, say for one company, would be at the junction of the San Carlos with the Gila River; the west bank of the San Carlos seems to be the best. The agency building should be in that vicinity. This point would be reached by wagon-road from Apache in four days; from Goodwin in two; by wagon from Camp Grant, by trail, in two or three days; and about the same time from Apache by trail. I have sent this description to Agent Jacobs at Camp Grant. I will write you again from Apache, sending duplicate description.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,
Brigadier General, U. S. A., Special Commissioner Indian Affairs.

General GEORGE CROOK, U. S. A.,
Commanding Department of Arizona, Prescott, Arizona Territory.

APPENDIX O.

CAMP GRANT RESERVATION,
May 23, 1872.

Deeming it advisable to do all possible to secure and preserve friendly relations with the Apaches now here, I authorize Mr. E. C. Jacobs, the agent, to purchase and issue tobacco, not to exceed the rate of $20 per month, for one thousand Indians; also, to purchase of the commissary department, or elsewhere, such articles of clothing and provision as may be needed for six orphan children, (Apaches,) and the woman in charge of them, (children brought back from capture and held by this Government till the pleasure of the President of the United States shall be made known concerning them.) Also ten bales of unbleached sheeting, for immediate use with the destitute Indians.

O. O. HOWARD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. A., Special Commissioner Indian Affairs.

CAMP GRANT RESERVATION, ARIZONA TERRITORY,
May 23, 1872.

It being an absolute necessity at this time for the Indian agent here, and his employés, with the public animals, to obtain supplies from the quartermaster's and commissary department of the Army, I therefore authorize the issue of said supplies to be charged to the Indian Department or Bureau, and collected at Washington.

In accordance with instructions.

O. O. HOWARD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. A., Special Commissioner Indian Affairs.

CAMP GRANT, *May* 23, 1872.

DEAR SIR: I have promised, and the Indians making peace have promised, to the general commanding this department, that when he commences active operations

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against the incorrigibly bad Indians who are committing murders and robberies, and who refuse and neglect to come in on reservations, that these Indians making peace will aid him and his soldiers in looking them up, with the express understanding that, in case of action, the fighting is to be done by the soldiers; also, after such military operations shall have commenced, that you shall report such Indians that do run in upon the reservation immediately to the post commander, for his orders in the case.

Please comply with the above as instructions, and in accordance with the request of the department commander.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. A., Special Commissioner Indian Affairs.

Mr. E. C. JACOBS,
Indian Agent, United States.

CAMP GRANT, ARIZONA TERRITORY,
April 23, 1872.

Hon. COLUMBUS DELANO,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.:

I find matters here in favorable condition. About one thousand Apaches on this reservation, apparently contented and peacefully disposed. Agent Jacobs assumed charge on the 20th. I visit Tucson from here.

O. O. HOWARD,
Brigadier-General, United States Army, Special Commissioner.

INDIAN AGENCY,
Camp Grant Reservation, May 20, 1872.

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that, after personal examination and inquiry, I am satisfied that the supply of water available for irrigating purposes on this reservation is not sufficient to farm and plant extensively; that, on the testimony of the post-surgeon at Camp Grant, and others familiar with the subject, as well as my own personal experience, the only available water is unwholesome for cooking and drinking; that the reservation is unhealthy, sickness prevailing among the employés and Indians, more than fifty Indians having died on the reservation from disease (as I am informed by the Apache interpreter) within the last three months. For these and other reasons the Apaches are anxious to have the reservation established in a more healthy and desirable locality. I would respectfully recommend that their wishes in this respect be complied with.

The building used for the agency is in bad repair, and inadequate for the necessities of the agency. If the agency is to be continued at this post during the summer it will be necessary that repairs be made at once, as the rainy season generally commences about the last of June, and the building is in no condition to resist the action of the weather. In addition to repairing the present building it will be necessary to erect a store-house, blacksmith-shop, and tool-room, stabling, quarters for employés, and a corral. Some of the employés are now living in tents borrowed from the quartermaster, and others sleeping in the open air, all of which will be impracticable during the rainy season.

The following employés are, in my opinion, necessary to transact the business of the agency: 1 issuing-clerk, at $100 per month; 1 head farmer, at $100 per month; 1 blacksmith, at $85 per month; 1 carpenter, at $85 per month; 1 Spanish interpreter, at $75 per month: 1 Apache interpreter, at $50 per month; 1 issuing-butcher, at $75 per month; 1 cook, at $45 per month; laborers as occasion requires. Mexicans can be hired at from $25 to $30 per month, with board. I would recommend that I be allowed to employ men at the above wages, as I do not believe that reliable help can be hired in this country in the above capacities for any less money. I would also request that I be allowed to draw from the commissary department rations for the use of myself and the employés of the agency, and also forage for the use of the public animals belonging to the reservation. In the event of this not being deemed practicable, I would request that I be allowed to purchase at the same rates as officers and enlisted men. I make this request on account of the very high prices of the necessaries of life in this section of the country. The following is a partial list of the regular prices at the post-trader's store, the only place where any supplies can be purchased within sixty miles of this agency: Coffee, 50 cents per pound; brown sugar, 40 cents per pound; white sugar, 50 cents per pound; butter, $1.25 per pound; bacon, 50 cents per pound; table-salt, 20 cents per pound; yeast-powder, 60 cents per box; tea, $1.50 to $3 per pound; lard, 50 cents per pound; flour, $10 per 100 pounds; pepper, $2 per pound; beans, 15 cents per pound; potatoes, 10 to 15 cents per pound; crackers, 50 cents per pound; canned fruits, $1.25 per 2-pound cans, and other things in proportion.

I would beg leave to call your attention to the fact that the contract for supplying

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fresh beef to the Indians, which takes effect July 1, 1872, awards the hides to the contractor. Heretofore the hides have been given to the Indians, and it is very necessary that they should have them, as there is very little large game on the reservation: they depend on these hides for leggins, moccasins, &c. It will cause very grave dissatisfaction among the Indians if they are deprived of these hides.

I would also recommend that I be allowed to purchase ten bales of manta for immediate distribution among the Indians; they need it badly, and it would be the most acceptable and suitable present they could have at this season of the year.

All of which is respectfully submitted in the confident expectation that the future will fully justify whatever action you may take in the premises.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. C. JACOBS,
United States Special Indian Agent.

General O. O. HOWARD,
Special Commissioner, &c., &c., &c.

APPENDIX P.

WHITE MOUNTAIN RESERVATION,
Camp Apache, Arizona Territory, May 31, 1872.

DEAR GENERAL: I have consulted with Major Dallas, and find that his ideas agree substantially with mine. I have asked him to make memoranda, by way of suggestion. Excuse me for not writing out my own thoughts more in detail; I am so much pressed for time. If you should simply establish subordinate posts, as I suggest, this healthful location, where there is plenty of wood, water, and grass, will be the best place for the Indian agency. I am of the opinion that one agency will be sufficient after all the Indians shall be located. I find that none of the Indians have left the reservation. Major Dallas confirms this opinion. Many were absent some ration-days while he was trying the daily-ration system, but they were not off the reservation. The Arizona Citizen publishes an account of eight hundred warriors having left the reservation. You perceive how untrue this is. It is like the statement that "Manuel was, without doubt, killed by the Apaches." The Indians here show a very good disposition. Those who had difficulties with each other have shaken hands. The Tonto Apaches have not made their appearance since they left us at Grant. I leave for Washington to-morrow morning. Captains Mequill, Es-kel-ta-sa-lah, and Pedro go with me. I thought it best that Eskimenzin should stay and carry out his promises. Santo is with me, and has helped me much with the other Indians here.

Major Dallas is very diligent, and matters seem to be in good condition.

Very respectfully, yours,

O. O. HOWARD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. A., Special Commissioner Indian Affairs.

General GEORGE CROOK,
Commanding Department of Arizona.

CAMP APACHE, ARIZONA TERRITORY,
June 3, 1872.

GENERAL: Your field-note, dated "five miles from Apache Camp," was given me yesterday by Skip-ton-chah. I thought, perhaps, your kind heart might feel uneasy at my position here, and that you would be glad to hear from me; hence this. The trouble was settled in twenty minutes' talk, Chiquito being evidently annoyed at their behavior. I was much surprised, however, to learn that Palone was among the malcontents. I think he became satisfied at last, and I gave him a copy of the division-order to keep. I sent for two pounds of coffee and told them to divide it into one hundred parts, at which they were highly amused, so that the talk broke up in good humor, if nothing else. I said a few plain words to Palone, whom I like, not impatiently, but coolly, and it had an excellent effect. Chiquito, and the bands of Miguil, Pedro, and Babbi-ti-klano, left to-day with some twenty head for their planting-grounds. Chiquito does not seem at ease, for fear troops after the Tontos might, pursuing them, come upon his people, and asked me to say to General Crook that he intended sending a runner to them, recommending peace. I told him I would write you this good thought of his, good thought in its charity I mean, and that I knew you would be pleased. Yesterday I sent for Palone again, to talk to him about the murdered soldier, Irwin. He communicated reply, and said: "When I lived at Goodwin I was not a captain, and I was very sick. An officer found me when I was nearly dead, and cured me with good

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medicine, and fed me on 'pinole.' They then called me 'Pinole,' but it was corrupted to 'Palone.' Once this officer lost some blankets and I got them for him, and then he gave me two rations. Then he lost some knives and I found them, and he gave me three rations. Then he had three mules stolen; I brought back two, because one had been killed and eaten. For this I was made captain, and the officer embraced me. I have always been a friend to the whites, since the time I was sick, and I mention these things because I want you to believe I will do my best to get bad Indians."

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

I think he will do all he said. Es-kel-e-tea, Nyon-de-ochlay, Neratena, and Skip-ton-chah received fifty pounds of beans, and promised next ration-issue to go out and plant at points where they can return every four days. The Indians wanted me to tell Miguil and others with you, that they were all right, and Palone said he wanted me to write you when he captured that Indian, and he hoped that it would be before the captain came back. * * * * * * * * * *

I am, general, very sincerely yours,

A. J. DALLAS,
Major Twenty-third Infantry.

General O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A.,
Special Commissioner Indian Affairs.

G.

Report of Brigadier-General O. O. Howard, United States Army, of his second visit as commissioner to the Apaches of Arizona and New Mexico, with papers accompanying.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November* 7, 1872.

SIR: In accordance with instructions from the Secretary of the Interior, on the 10th of July last I set out for New Mexico and Arizona, taking with me the Apache portion of the Indian delegation.

At your request I will make this a preliminary report, containing mainly my recommendations and the necessary explanations.

On reaching Fort Wingate, by a pre-arrangement the Navajo chiefs and sub-chiefs met the Apache captains in council, and made peace for their respective people with each other.

As the reservation for the Navajoes was very large, and it will be impossible to keep any considerable proportion of them near the headquarters at Fort Defiance, concurring with your superintendent, Colonel Pope, I established a sub-agency, located near the only practicable planting-grounds on the reservation; appointed, subject to proper approval, Robert Keims, then acting agent, to the sub-agency, and encouraged Colonel Pope to make the experiment of a small police force in charge of Mannlita, the war-chief. The object of the latter is to seize and restore the stolen property, said to be brought upon the reservation.

The peace with the Apaches and the other changes gave great satisfaction to the Navajoes, and I recommend that my action be confirmed.

There are other changes, such as the discharge of employés given to licentiousness, drunkenness, profanity, and other vileness, which I called upon your superintendent to carry into effect. Upon these matters the new agent, since arrived, a man of ability and character, will doubtless report.

At Camp Apache, Arizona, on my arrival, I found an order from the War Department cutting off all issues of supplies. I made provision for sixty days and reported to your superintendent all the facts. To bring everything into harmony with the law and the orders from Washington, the military agent, Major Dallas, was relieved and Dr. Milan Soule appointed special agent.

The War Department order was subsequently countermanded or modified, yet I deemed it best to let things remain under the new administration, already in active operation. Dr. Soule is a man of the highest character and intelligence, has had considerable experience with the Indians as a physician, and I found that they loved and trusted him. I recommend that his services be retained as long as possible. No religious body could do better than to nominate him.

At Camp Grant matters were not as satisfactory as I had hoped. The recommendation to move the Indians to the Gila had not been carried out. Sickness was prevailing to an alarming extent. Some Indians had been fired on by the guard, resulting in the loss to the reservation of some two hundred Tonto Apaches. About one hundred and fifty Rio Bonito Apaches were ordered off the reservation. The agent had called

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a guard to the agency, and there had been much strong drink used by employés in the presence of Indians.

Your agent, Mr. Jacobs, I believe to be a man of integrity; but his health was broken by the climate there, and he seemed to me to be inimical in spirit to his own wards. Finding, further, that there were threats against his life among the Indians, I deemed it wise to change his post immediately, and I ordered him to report to Dr. Bendell superintendent of Indian affairs for Arizona. I sent Mr. George H. Stevens, who is a friend of the Indians, and highly commended by all the officers at Camp Apache, on formal recommendations, to take the special agency at Grant. From information that I have since received, I recommend that immediate steps be taken for a full and fair investigation of everything pertaining to the agency at Camp Grant or the San Carlos division of the White Mountain reservation.

I remained at Tularosa eight days. The Indians seemed to be generally discontented with their reservation; hundreds had left to get their living in the old nomadic way: they complained of sickness and death among the children; the impurity of the water, coldness of the climate, the crops failing from early frost; and the complaints were aggravated by their superstitions, claiming that past races had been consumed by floods and other causes. Every death became a source of alarm, and the cause of a quick abandonment of camping-grounds. They all begged for Cañada Alamosa, near which the most of them have been born, and where, they allege, Lieutenant Drew promised them they should have their reservation when they were first gathered from the mountains. I promised them in council to submit the question of their returning to Cañada Alamosa or not to the President for his decision. I asked them to send a delegation with me to inspect the proposed reservation thoroughly. They did so, and had I been able to prevail upon Cochise and his Indians to go to Cañada, I should have recommended strongly a reservation there, the Government buying up all the Mexican improvements. It is a fine country, just suited to the Indians, and the difference of cost of transportation of supplies between Cañada and Tularosa would in four years exceed the purchase of the improvements. The Indians at Tularosa numbered less than three hundred when I was there. We would not be justified, with so small a number, to ask for the proposed reservation; but I find now, since my visit, the Indians are turning back to Tularosa. I recommend the careful consideration of this subject, and a firm and final official decision.

I had tried to communicate with Cochise through messengers, but had thus far failed. I resolved to make one more effort, hoping to find him somewhere in the Territory of New Mexico. With two Indians, Mr. Thomas J. Jefferds, a citizen in whom the Indians had special confidence, and Captain J. A. Sladen, my indefatigable aid-de-camp, I finally succeeded in reaching his rancherias in the heart of the Dragoon Mountains. We remained with him altogether eleven days to enable him to bring in his captains for a council. His people were very much scattered, he said, getting their living. In fact the first of his rancherias we entered was in New Mexico, over one hundred miles from him. Cochise himself favored the Cañada reservation, but, notwithstanding the ascendency he has gained over the Indians, he was not able to take them all there, and confessed that it would break up his band, a part being left to do mischief in Arizona; but he declared that he could gather in all of his people, protect the roads and preserve the peace, if the Government would allow him the Chiricahua country, where his people have always lived. He plead that it was not right to restrain him and his band from going and coming like the Mexicans, but he yielded to my reasons for the necessity of limiting his reservation.

After meeting the officers from Camp Bowie at Dragoon Springs, in council with Cochise and ten of his captains, I set apart what I have denominated the "Chiricahua Reservation," situated in the southeast corner of the Territory of Arizona. I send you a sketch, with this report, showing the boundaries proposed. The headquarters of the agency were established temporarily at Sulphur Springs; Mr. Thomas J. Jefferds made the special agent, subject to approval, and provision made for necessary supplies for sixty days. With a view of reducing the undue proportion of land occupied after this by the Indians, I issued an order to abolish all that portion of the White Mountain reservation lying south of a line parallel to the Rio Gila and fifteen miles below it. This opens up all the land available for cultivation on the San Pedro and Arivipa Rivers, and rids us of the pestilential region of Camp Grant. I gave till January 1, 1873, to carry this order into effect.

A similar order was issued abolishing McDowell, Date Creek, and Beal Springs as Indian reservations or Indian feeding-posts. I deemed it vastly better for the Indians to have fewer reservations.

The Mojave Apaches can elect between the Colorado and the Verde reservations whenever they shall make peace with General Crook. The Tonto Apaches can elect between the White Mountain and the Verde reservations.

These changes contemplated in the order are set forth in accompanying sketch. Mr. McCormick, the Delegate in Congress from Arizona, with whom I had an interview, recommends a further reduction of the Verde reservation before the metes and bounds

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are finally fixed. This recommendation is in the interest of several mines in the immediate vicinity. As this change will not be detrimental to the interests of the Indians in any particular, I heartily concur in the proposed reduction.

Mr. McCormick proposed to send a sketch showing the boundaries, the present and the proposed, as soon as possible.

The Pima chiefs have postponed their visit to the Indian Territory until the early spring; this was owing to the unforeseen delays in getting ready this fall. They wish Mr. Stout, their agent, to go with them, and I recommend it.

I concurred in a recommendation of Mr. Stout, indorsed by the superintendent and Mr. McCormick, to General Crook, asking him to place a small force at Florence. The presence of a force would prevent the frequent depredations so bitterly complained of.

I call your special attention again to the Papagoes in the vicinity of San Xavier del Bac. The squatters begin to narrow their limits, and to take ground which the Indians long have planted. There are but three remedies that I can think of—a reservation, a removal, or citizenship.

The agent urges a reservation, specifying the limits, and I certainly concur in this recommendation as things now are.

Now, permit me to give my convictions as to the best method of speedily settling the difficulties in Arizona and New Mexico:

1. That the society which nominates the agents for Arizona be permitted to nominate also the superintendent. They need a man in full sympathy with themselves, one who believes in the possibility of civilizing the Indian, and a man of decided ability. I recommend that Dr. Bendell, whom I have found to be, so far as my observation goes, honest, active, and systematic in the execution of the trusts imposed upon him, be transferred to a field consonant with his special fitness.

2. I recommend that the President change the eastern boundary of the department of Arizona so as to embrace Camp Apache and Camp Bowie in the district of New Mexico, relieving the troops at these two posts by two or three companies from New Mexico; and that the Indian reservations, viz, the White Mountain and Chiricahua, be attached to the New Mexico superintendency.

Great care should be taken in selecting the officers for Camp Apache and Camp Bowie. As a general rule the Indians do not wish any force upon their reservations, and they obtained a promise from me to submit their request for the removal of the troops. Of course I cannot recommend it, certainly not till peace shall be sure, yet I do deprecate the multitudinous complaints and difficulties that grow out of contact with the soldiery.

My recommendation of a reduction of the department of Arizona will enable General Crook to place four or five companies in the vicinity of Florence or Tucson to enable him to bring the different wild tribes to submission.

At the last accounts he was operating in the north against the Mojave Apaches, and if the prevailing Arizona theory is a true one these Indians will soon be thoroughly conquered and ready for the civilizing influences of your Department on reservations set apart for them. He will probably next pass into the Tonto Basin and conquer the Tonto Apaches. Then he will be prepared to proceed against the depredating Indians south and east of Tucson.

From what Cochise told me I do not believe that all the wild Indians in that vicinity will come under his control. There are some fifty men, without families, who are complete outlaws, who have run away from friendly and reservation Indians. It is evident that these Indians are the most desperate and difficult to control. I did not find a single Mojave or Tonto Apache in Cochise's camp. Their intermarriage seems to be mostly with the Coxetero's and Miembre's Apaches.

In dealing with matters in Arizona we have been under error in regarding the Apaches as one people, as those that I have spoken of speak substantially different languages, and live hundreds of miles apart. The commanding general and superintendent of Indian affairs will be obliged to deal with them separately.

I recommend that Mr. Thomas J. Jefferds be confirmed as special agent, being required to furnish the usual bond for faithful execution of his trust and that he be allowed the usual employés. Should a stranger be sent there I fear the consequences would be disastrous, as Cochise and his people have long known Mr. Jefferds, and have full confidence in him. This is the only exception I would make to the rule requiring the nomination to come from the societies. Believing a fuller report may be of use to yourself, to the commission, and to the religious bodies interested in the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona, I will endeavor to present one as soon as possible.

Thanking you and the honorable Secretary of the Interior for the confidence you have reposed in me, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,
Brigadier General, United States Army.

Hon. F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

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PIMA AND MARICOPA RESERVATION,
Sacaton, Arizona Territory, October 16, 1872.

SIR: The following changes will be made, to take effect January 1, 1873, to wit:

1. The San Carlos division of the White Mountain reservation will be reduced by cutting off that portion of it below a line substantially parallel to the Gila River, and fifteen miles south of it.

2. The McDowell Indian reservation (feeding-post) will be abolished.

3. The Date Creek and Beal Spring reservations will be abolished.

You will consult the Indians and take them to other reservations meanwhile.

You are authorized to employ temporarily a special agent to assist you at Beal Spring.

By direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

O. O. HOWARD,
Brigadier General, U. S. A., Special Commissioner Indian Affairs.

Dr. H. BENDELL,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Arizona.

DRAGOON MOUNTAINS, ARIZONA TERRITORY,
October 11, 1872.

There is hereby set apart for an Indian reservation the following described public land, to be called the Chiricahua reservation, viz: Beginning at Dragoon Springs, near Dragoon Pass, in Arizona, to run northwesterly, touching the north base of Chiricahua Mountains, to a point on summit of Peloncillo Mountains, or Stein's Peak Range; thence southeasterly along said range through Stein's Peak to the New Mexican boundary; thence due south to Mexican boundary; thence westerly along said boundary fifty-five miles; thence northerly, following substantially the western base of the Dragoon Mountains to the place of beginning.

This general description will obtain, till a careful locating of points and lines by survey shall be made.

In accordance with instructions from the Secretary of the Interior, and subject to the approval of the President.

O. O. HOWARD,
Brigadier General, U. S. A., Special Commissioner Indian Affairs.

H.

Report of Messrs. W. R. Irwin, L. R. Smith, and J. A. Williamson, commissioners to appraise the lands, &c., held by the trustees of the Ottawa University in Kansas, with papers accompanying:

OTTAWA, KANSAS, *August* 23, 1872.

SIR: The undersigned, commissioners appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, in accordance with the provisions of the act of June 10, 1872, entitled "An act for the relief of certain Indians in the central superintendency," to appraise lands, &c., held by trustees under the sixth article of the treaty of June 24, 1862, with the Ottawa Indians of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bœuf, acting under instructions from you dated July 11, 1872, have the honor to submit the following report:

Immediately upon our arrival at this place (August 1) the order of the Secretary, for possession, was presented to Robert Atkinson, secretary and treasurer of the board of trustees. He demurred, and stated that it was a surprise to him; that it was his understanding that the commissioners would not be sent, and, if sent, their mission would be only to ascertain and report the equities and interests of persons and associations in the property. He requested time to confer with the other trustees before giving his final answer in regard to giving possession. A reasonable time was given him, and on the 5th instant a communication was received from him by the hands of John W. De Ford, esquire, (who represented himself as attorney for the trustees,) which is herewith, marked A. On the same day this report was telegraphed you and further instructions requested. On the 9th instant your telegram was received, as follows, viz:

"The following sent you on the 7th instant: First, make inventory and appraisement of all lands, bonds, &c., then demand possession of all such property and report result to this Bureau."

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Mr. Atkinson stated at our first interview that he had possession and control of all the property belonging to the institution, which included notes and mortgages for money loaned.

We saw him immediately after the receipt of your dispatch and arranged with him to call upon him the next morning at 8 o'clock, at the school-building, in which he has his residence, to obtain information in detail in regard to lands, notes, and other property.

We did so call, but he would not furnish the information unless he was assured that it was not obtained with the intention of proceeding with the sale in accordance with the law. This assurance he did ask from the commission, who told him they could not give it. He said he expected to receive the same from the Secretary, to whom letters had been addressed, and requested the commission to wait until Tuesday or Wednesday following, (August 13 or 14.)

He furnished a list of the school-lands sold by him—708 acres—and said he would make out and furnish a statement showing the action of the trustees from the beginning; but, without assurances above mentioned, he would give no details as to notes, mortgages, or lands, except the list of his sales furnished as stated. He states that he received no books from his predecessors showing sales of lands; that he had ascertained the facts in regard to the same by examining the records, and in other ways. He stated that all of the sales were not of record. We then proceeded to ascertain, from abstracts from the county records, the unsold lands, and also from the same records in regard to mortgages.

On the 12th instant we were permitted by Mr. Atkinson to compare the list of school-lands with a map colored to show sales.

On the 13th instant Mr. Atkinson furnished a list of names and amounts of notes in his possession, but without dates or other particulars. A copy was returned to him, and he afterwards furnished dates.

On the 17th instant the commission had a subpœna served on Mr. Atkinson to appear before them and bring with him all notes and papers.

On the 19th these papers were produced and compared with lists already made up from the records by the commission. As soon as lists of the unsold lands were completed the lands were inspected by visiting them, or nearly all of them. They are scattered through six townships, in which are a river and creeks, some of which were impassable at that time. Some few small tracts were not visited, but were appraised upon information of parties familiar with them. The following schedules are submitted as embracing all of the property, with the appraised value thereof, viz:

Schedule No. 1, embracing the school-section, appraised in 40-acre tracts, and the improvements thereon, the appraised value thereof being $34,600.

Schedule No. 2 embraces the unsold lands of the 20,000 acres of school-land, being 11,982.52 acres, with the appraised value thereof, $57,686.97.

Schedule No. 3 embraces the unsold trust-lands, being 444.13 acres, with the appraised value thereof, $1,485.70.

Schedule No. 4 embraces the notes secured by mortgage and accounts, with the appraised value thereof, $14,099.88.

Schedule No. 5 embraces a list of the personal property in the school-building, with the appraised value thereof, amounting to $446, which makes the appraised value of all the property as follows, viz:

School-section, with improvements	$34,600 00
Unsold school-land	57,686 97
Unsold trust-land	1,485 70
Notes and accounts	14,099 88
Property in school-building	446 00
Total appraised value	108,318 55

When the inventory and appraisement, as above, were completed the commission again demanded possession (20th instant) of Mr. Atkinson. He requested until 1 o'clock p. m. on the 21st instant to consult counsel before giving reply, which request was acceded to.

On the 21st he communicated his refusal, through J. W. DeFord, referring to his previous answer as being his reply.

The commission then telegraphed this result to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

At 1 o'clock p. m. on the 23d instant a dispatch was received from H. R. Clum, Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, of which the following is a copy, (dated August 22d:) "As nothing more can be done by commission, you will return and submit full report of proceedings." The commission then proceeded with the preparation of their report. The lands which have been under the control of the trustees are as follows:

The school-section, 640 acres; the 20,000 set apart under the sixth article of the treaty of 1862, of which the proceeds of 5,000 acres were to be used for the erection of

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proper buildings; and 15,000 acres, the proceeds of which were to be invested for the support of the school; residue of trust-lands sold to trustees at a cost to the trustees of $14,547.14; patented May 12, 1871, 7,691.83; total number of acres, 28,331.83.

The 5,000 acres above mentioned were sold by the trustees at $1.25 per acre, and patented to John W. Young and Isaac S. Kalloch. This appears to have been a fair price for the land at the time of the sale, August 20, 1862.

The commission subpœnaed and examined all persons whose testimony it was thought would be of value, and reduced such part of the testimony as was deemed material to writing, which is herewith submitted. The lands appear, from the county records, to have been disposed of as follows, viz: 3,032.24 acres of the school-land for the sum of $22,685.13; 7,247.70 acres of the trust-lands for the sum of $34,014.17. It has been impracticable to ascertain into whose hands all of this money was paid. We could ascertain from the county records who were the grantors in the conveyance, and the consideration there mentioned, but not all of the conveyances are of record, and in many instances the conveyances were not executed by the party who made the sale and received the money.

It is provided in the treaty of 1862 that "all contracts of the trustees shall be in the name of their treasurer, who shall be competent to sue and be sued in all matters affecting the trust." The records of the proceedings of the trustees show that the following-named persons have acted as treasurers, viz: John T. Jones, August 20, 1862, to March 24, 1866; C. C. Hutchinson, March 24, 1866, to April 27, 1867; I. S. Kalloch, (president,) May 7, 1867, to June 24, 1868; Robert Atkinson, June 24, 1868, to the present time. It is acknowledged by the trustees that there was received by Jones $6,250, being the proceeds of the 5,000 acres of land sold by the trustees at $1.25 per acre. This amount has been expended in improvements on the school-section.

There is no definite evidence as to the whole amount received by Hutchinson, or the manner of its expenditure, except a portion of it. J. S. Emery testifies that receipts were passed between the trustees and Hutchinson in February or March, 1872, for the nominal consideration of $1, discharging each other from liability.

I. S. Kalloch, who (while he was president) was authorized by the board of trustees to act as treasurer, presented a bill which showed about $16,000 due him. After discussion, a settlement was made with him, balancing accounts, the board agreeing to confirm all sales of land made by Kalloch, and he agreeing to release the trustees from all liability. Mr. Kalloch testified that Treasurer Atkinson had reported a balance due on his bill presented, of $9,000. Mr. Atkinson testified that there has been paid as follows, as appears by reports, and that there has been paid by himself, viz:

For the construction of the university building:

By John T. Jones	$6,250 00
By C. C. Hutchinson	14,721 89
By I. S. Kalloch	3,296 53
By Robert Atkinson	13,088 87
	37,357 29

For expenses of Indian school:

By C. C. Hutchinson	$1,039 76
By I. S. Kalloch	3,091 30
By R. Atkinson	2,809 33
	6,940 39

For expenses of white school:

By I. S. Kalloch	$1,575 50
By C. C. Hutchinson	436 30
By R. Atkinson	6,924 74
	8,936 54

For expenses of farm and nursery:

By I. S. Kalloch	$70 00
By C. C. Hutchinson	3,420 75
By R. Atkinson	6,132 33
	9,923 08

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There has been paid out by him, (Atkinson,) as current expenses, $14,680.16, which includes about $7,000 of purchase-money of trust-lands, and that the remainder is made up of advertising, postage, attorneys' fees, telegraphing, lumber, blacksmithing, &c.

In a sworn statement furnished by Mr. Atkinson he gives the following as his receipts:

Received from subscriptions and donations	$27,277 75
Sale of trust-lands	13,650 41
College-lands	9,920 00
Proceeds of farm and nursery-stock sales	4,835 09
Tuition, white school	717 35
Interest on money loaned	2,525 00
Rent of old school-house	320 00
Total receipts	59,635 27

Mr. Atkinson furnishes the following statement of the indebtedness of the university:

Balance due Atkinson as salary	$983 34
Note to Town Company for stock	1,000 00
Due Miss Morse as teacher of Indians	178 50
	2,161 84

From his statement is omitted the amount of $4,291.66, advanced by A. M. Home Mission Society, which is hereinafter mentioned. He states that there are other liabilities that he cannot now give.

The nursery, which is on the school-section, was commenced in the year 1865, under the superintendency of S. T. Kelsey, the trustees employing him and paying him for his services $1,200 per year, for first three years, and $2,000 for the last year.

During the four years that Kelsey had charge of the nursery, he planted on the school-section 60 acres of forest and all of the hedges on the farm that are grown. The gross amount of sales of nursery stock made by Kelsey during the last year he had charge of it amounted to about $6,000. On the 22d day of June, 1870, Robert Atkinson, as treasurer, sold the nursery stock then on hand to Warren C. Jones for the sum of $8,135.

In October, 1871, Atkinson bought back from W. C. Jones what remained of the nursery stock, paying him therefor the sum of $4,950, according to Jones's testimony, and $6,250, according to Atkinson's testimony. Atkinson realized and received (according to Jones's testimony) $3,185 on this sale in addition to the nursery stock taken back from Jones. According to the testimony of W. C. Jones, Atkinson owes Jones about $1,091.11.

In the fall of 1871 Robert Atkinson, as treasurer, formed a copartnership with Lewis D. Coe, for five years, to carry on the nursery business on the college-section. Atkinson put in the nursery stock then on the ground at $6,250. Coe was to do or furnish all the labor, and have one-half of the proceeds, and Atkinson, as treasurer, the other half. This copartnership was abruptly terminated by the arbitrary action of Mr. Atkinson in June, 1872, after some of the stock had been sold, and there has been no settlement of the accounts. Atkinson testifies that upon settlement of the accounts Coe will owe about $1,000, and Coe testifies that he will owe nothing.

Mr. Atkinson reports his receipts from sales of farm and nursery stock as being $4,835.09.

Mr. S. T. Kelsey testifies that his sales during the last year he had charge of the nursery amounted to $6,000. We have no definite account of the sales during the two years succeeding the time Kelsey left the nursery.

Out of the sale to Jones, Atkinson received $3,185 in addition to the stock taken back by Jones.

Material for restocking the nursery has been bought from time to time, but to what extent, or what amount has been paid for it, we are unable to state, as Mr. Atkinson's books and accounts are not in a condition to enable us to do so.

We are also instructed to "ascertain and determine, and report to the Secretary of the Interior, any legal or equitable interest which any person, association, or corporation may have in any part of said lands or premises, or in any of the buildings or appurtenances thereto, together with the value thereof."

The evidence obtained by the commissioners shows that from the commencement the representation has been made by the white trustees, assented to by Jones, under the sixth article of the treaty of 1862, and other parties connected with them, that a white school or university would be created and perpetuated, and all along, in representing the matter to the public, the Indian school seems to have been a minor consideration. Contributions have been obtained and immigration induced on the ground of a white

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school. And it is claimed that the increase in value of property belonging to the trust, and also all other property in this locality, is due to the efforts made in behalf of a white school.

The Baptists commenced their labors among the Ottawas many years ago; the majority of the trustees have been Baptists, and for the past four years the Baptist Home Missionary Society has exercised supervision over this trust. Mr. Atkinson files a written statement, in which he says that this society has advanced on his salary $4,291.66.

The claim of the Baptists for the right to control this trust, and the right to create and maintain a white school, are set forth in the statement of Mr. Atkinson herewith, and by other parties to the commission, which statements are a repetition of what is contained in the argument of Henry Beard, esq., before late Secretary Cox, in 1870, and accompanying papers, a printed copy of which is herewith.

It will be seen that they lay much stress on a paper signed by the Indians in 1861, agreeing to give 20,000 acres of land to Roger Williams University—which they claim was the origin of the present trust—but it does not appear that this paper was signed with the knowledge or consent of the Executive.

The total amount which has been realized by the trustees from sources other than the Indian lands is $34,984.21. Of this amount $1,351.75 were collected by Mr. Kalloch; $1,250 from residents of Kansas, none of whom were or are Baptists, (see Kalloch's account;) $27,277.75 of this amount were collected through the efforts of Mr. Atkinson, and it is probable that the major part, if not all, of this $27,277.75 was paid by Baptists.

Mr. Atkinson furnishes the names of some parties, churches, &c., from whom parts of this sum were received. (See his statement.)

It was probably owing to the efforts of Mr. Atkinson that the Town Company, of the town of Ottawa, contributed 92 lots, which being involved in litigation have been appraised at $1,000, and these were donated with the understanding that they were to contribute toward the maintenance of a white school.

Beyond these we have ascertained nothing that could be termed a legal or equitable interest. The position assumed by Treasurer Atkinson, as represented by himself and attorneys, is that the trustees have a vested interest that cannot be legislated away, and that the Ottawas have only the right to insist upon the execution of the trust as provided by the trustees.

It appears that there were good school facilities afforded to the Indians by the parties who managed this trust from 1865 to 1868. For one year after January, 1868, the school was suspended, and since then the white trustees here claim that school facilities have been offered, but that with very few exceptions the Indians would not avail themselves of them.

Six and one-half shares in the Town Company, of Ottawa, were purchased by Mr. Atkinson, of Asa S. Lathrop, (see testimony of Lathrop and E. J. Nujent,) to enable the trustees to control the lots donated to the university by the town. These shares are not deemed of any value except for the purpose of this control. These shares were assigned to Mr. Atkinson individually and to persons designated by him. He gives in his statement of the indebtedness of the university $1,000, the amount of a note executed by him in part payment for this stock. We think it proper to state in this connection that the commission were unable to take the testimony of John T. Jones, (Indian,) one of the trustees from the foundation of the school, by reason of his sickness and death, which occurred on the 16th instant.

It appears from the county records that Mr. Jones left his whole real estate, estimated to be worth the sum of $25,000, in trust for the endowment of a theological department in the Ottawa University, provided said university shall remain under the control of the present board of trustees and their successors; and in case the university passes out of the management of the Baptist denomination, then the proceeds of the trust are to be given to any other Baptist college or university; and in case there is no other Baptist college or university in Kansas, the proceeds of the trust shall go to Madison University, at Hamilton, in the State of New York. There is of record a bond executed by Robert Atkinson, as treasurer, dated March 1, 1869, in the penal sum of $10,000, signed by thirteen citizens as sureties who are responsible for the amount.

We submit herewith a schedule, No. 6, of the trust-lands sold by the trustees, with the consideration of such sales, as appear by the county records.

Schedule No. 7.—Being the school-lands sold by the trustees, (except the 5,000 acres,) with considerations received, (from the county records.)

We also submit herewith a journal which has been kept showing the action of the commission from day to day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

W. R. IRWIN.
L. R. SMITH.
J. A. WILLIAMSON.

Hon. F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

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A.

OTTAWA, KANSAS, *August*, 1872.

SIR: In reply to your request of the 1st instant, to give you possession, &c., I have the honor to say that I must respectfully decline to deliver to you the real or personal property, or any part or article thereof, which I hold for the trustees of Ottawa University, who have the legal title thereto, and right of possession thereof, absolutely for the uses and purposes expressed and intended in the sixth article of the treaty between the United States and the Ottawa Indians of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bœuf, concluded June 24, 1862. And I may also state that the trustees regard the act entitled "An act for the relief of certain Indians in the central superintendency," as unconstitutional and void.

But I beg leave, however, to add that any information within my knowledge touching the property or condition of the university will be furnished by me, if desired, with great pleasure, as an act of courtesy.

Very respectfully, yours,

ROBT. ATKINSON,
Treasurer of Ottawa University.

W. R. IRWIN,
Chairman of Commission.

SCHEDULE No. 1.

Appraisement of the tracts which form the section set apart upon which to erect school-buildings in accordance with the sixth article of the Ottawa treaty of June 24, 1862, and the improvements thereon, made by Walter R. Irwin, Luther R. Smith, and James A. Williamson, commissioners appointed by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 10, 1872, entitled "An act for the relief of certain Indians in the central superintendency."

Description of land.				Area—acres.	Appraised value per acre.	Aggregate.	Remarks.
Subdivision.	Section.	Township.	Range.				
S. W. N. E	1	17	19	40	$30	$1,200	
N. W. S. E	1	17	19	40	30	1,200	29 acres forest.
S. W. S. E	1	17	19	40	25	1,000	
S. E. N. W	1	17	19	40	50	2,000	The school-building is on both the S. E. of N. W. and S. W. N. W. 1, extending about 8 or 9 feet on S. E. of N. W. The building is appraised at $10,000. The nursery on S. W. N. W. is appraised at $1,000.
S. W. N. W	1	17	19	40	50	2,000	
N. E. S. W	1	17	19	40	40	1,600	
N. W. S. W	1	17	19	40	45	1,800	
S. E. S. W	1	17	19	40	25	1,000	
S. W. S. W	1	17	19	40	50	2,000	Forest 40 acres.
S. E. N. E	2	17	19	40	40	1,600	The nursery on this tract is appraised at $1,000.
N. E. S. E	2	17	19	40	35	1,400	
S. E. S. E	2	17	19	40	30	1,200	
N. E. N. E	11	17	19	40	25	1,000	
N. E. N. W	12	17	19	40	25	1,000	
N. W. N. W	12	17	19	40	40	1,600	
N. W. N. E	12	17	19	40	25	1,000	
						22,600	

The following appraisement is made of the school-building and nurseries on above land, (see margin, opposite tracts,) viz:

School-building	$10,000
Nursery	1,000
Nursery	1,000

Total amount of appraisement and improvement, $34,600.

W. R. IRWIN,
L. R. SMITH,
J. A. WILLIAMSON,
Commissioners.

OTTAWA, KANSAS, *August* 20, 1872.

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SCHEDULE No. 2.

Appraisement of the lands remaining unsold of the 20,000 acres set apart for school purposes under the sixth article of the treaty with the Ottawa Indians of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bœuf, of June 24, 1862, made by Walter R. Irwin, Luther R. Smith, and James A. Williamson, commissioners appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, in accordance with the provisions of the act of June 10, 1872, entitled "An act for the relief of certain Indians in the central superintendency."

Description of land.				Area.		
Subdivision.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	Appraised value per acre.	Total.
S. ½ S. W	32	15	19	80	$5 00	$400 00
S. ½ S. E	32	15	19	80	5 00	400 00
S. ½ S. W	33	15	19	80	5 00	400 00
S. ½ S. E	33	15	19	80	5 00	400 00
S. ½ S. W	34	15	19	80	5 00	400 00
S. ½ S. E	34	15	19	80	6 00	480 00
W. ½ N. W	1	16	19	71. 71	6 00	430 26
N. W. S. W	1	16	19	40	6 00	240 00
N. W	2	16	19	144. 78	6 00	868 68
S. E	2	16	19	160	6 00	960 00
S. W	2	16	19	160	7 50	1, 200 00
N. W	3	16	19	146. 25	5 00	731 25
N. E	3	16	19	145. 55	6 00	873 30
S. W	3	16	19	160	5 00	800 00
N. E	4	16	19	146. 20	5 00	731 00
N. W	5	16	19	143. 47	5 00	717 35
W. ½ S. E	6	16	19	80	4 50	360 00
E. ½ S. W	6	16	19	80	4 50	360 00
N. W	10	16	19	160	6 00	960 00
S. W	11	16	19	160	6 00	960 00
S. E	11	16	19	160	6 00	960 00
S. W	12	16	19	160	6 00	960 00
W. ½ N. E	12	16	19	80	5 00	400 00
W. ½ S. E	32	16	19	80	6 00	480 00
N. E. N. W. S. W	34	16	19	10	6 00	60 00
E. ½ W. ½ N. E. N. E	34	16	19	10	6 00	60 00
N. E. N. W. N. W	4	17	19	10. 51	5 00	52 55
E. ½ S. E. N. E. N. W	5	17	19	5. 27	5 00	26 35
S. E	15	17	19	160	4 00	640 00
S. W	15	17	19	160	5 00	800 00
S. E	20	17	19	160	3 00	480 00
N. E	21	17	19	160	3 00	480 00
S. E	21	17	19	160	4 00	640 00
N. W	21	17	19	160	3 00	480 00
S. W	21	17	19	160	3 50	560 00
N. E	22	17	19	160	4 00	640 00
S. E	22	17	19	160	4 00	640 00
N. W	22	17	19	160	3 00	480 00
S. W	22	17	19	160	5 00	800 00
N. E	25	17	19	160	6 25	1, 000 00
S. E	25	17	19	160	6 25	1, 000 00
N. W	25	17	19	160	6 25	1, 000 00
S. W	25	17	19	160	6 25	1, 000 00
S. E	27	17	19	160	4 00	640 00
S. W	27	17	19	160	4 00	640 00
N. W	27	17	19	160	4 00	640 00
N. E	28	17	19	160	4 00	640 00
S. E	28	17	19	160	4 00	640 00
N. W	28	17	19	160	3 50	560 00
S. W	28	17	19	160	4 00	640 00
N. E	29	17	19	160	4 00	640 00
S. E	29	17	19	160	4 00	640 00
N. W	29	17	19	160	3 00	480 00
S. W	29	17	19	160	4 00	640 00
S. E	30	17	19	160	3 00	480 00
N. ½ lots 6 and 7, N. E. fractional ¼	31	17	19	156. 32	3 00	468 96
N. ½ N. ½	32	17	19	160	4 00	640 00
Lots 5, 6, 7, and 8	32	17	19	146	4 00	584 00
N. ½ N. ½	33	17	19	160	4 00	640 00
Lots 5, 6, 7, and 8	33	17	19	136. 74	4 00	546 96
N. ½ N. ½	34	17	19	160	4 00	640 00
Lots 3, 4, 5, and 6	34	17	19	128. 12	4 00	512 48
N. ½ N. ½	36	17	19	160	5 25	840 00
Lots 3, 4, 5, and 6	36	17	19	109. 92	5 25	577 08
S. E	31	15	20	160	3 00	480 00
S. W	31	15	20	160	3 50	560 00
S. W	33	15	20	160	5 00	800 00
S. W	3	16	20	160	4 00	640 00
S. ½ N. W. N. E. S. W	6	16	20	5	5 00	31 45

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SCHEDULE No. 2.—*Appraisement of the lands remaining unsold, &c.*—Continued.

Description of land.				Area.		
Subdivision.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	Appraised value per acre.	Total.
N. E	9	16	20	160	3 00	480 00
N. W	16	16	20	160	5 00	800 00
W. ½ N. E	22	16	20	80	5 00	400 00
N. W. N. W. S. E	27	16	20	10	5 00	50 00
S. ½ N. ½ N. E. S. E	28	16	20	10	5 00	50 00
S. W. N. E., N. ½ and S. E. N. W. N. E	3	17	20	70. 47	5 00	352 35
S. W. N. E. N. W	3	17	20	10. 30	5 00	50 00
N. W. N. W. S. E., N. E. N. W. S. E	3	17	20	20	5 00	100 00
All north of river in N. E. N. E	4	17	20	23. 15	5 00	115 75
E. ½ S. W	9	17	20	80	5 00	400 00
S. W	10	17	20	160	6 00	960 00
S. E. N. E. N. W	11	17	20	10	5 00	50 00
N. E. N. W. N. E., S. W. N. W. N. E	11	17	20	16. 24	5 00	81 20
W. ½ N. W	14	17	20	80	5 00	400 00
S. W	14	17	20	160	6 00	960 00
N. E	15	17	20	160	5 50	880 00
W. ½ S. W	16	17	20	80	5 00	400 00
N. E	20	17	20	160	7 50	1, 200 00
S. E	21	17	20	160	5 00	800 00
N. E	22	17	20	160	5 00	800 00
N. W	22	17	20	160	5 00	800 00
S. E. S. W. S. E	23	17	20	8. 47	5 00	42 25
S. E. N. W	26	17	20	40	3 00	120 00
E. ½ N. E	29	17	20	80	5 00	400 00
N. ½ S. E. N. E. S. E., N. ½ N. E. S. E	29	17	20	25	5 00	125 00
N. ½ S. W. S. E	29	17	20	20	6 25	125 00
S. W	29	17	20	160	6 25	1, 000 00
N. W	30	17	20	162. 05	7 50	1, 200 00
S. W	30	17	20	162	6 25	1, 000 00
S. E	30	17	20	160	6 25	1 000 00
Part of N. E *	30	17	20	159	6 25	993 75

* Except 1 acre in N. E. corner.

W. R. IRWIN,
L. R. SMITH,
J. A. WILLIAMSON,
Commissioners.

OTTAWA, KANSAS, *August* 20, 1872.

SCHEDULE No. 3.

Appraisement of the trust-lands remaining unsold, which were sold and patented to the trustees of Ottawa University, made by Walter R. Irwin, Luther R. Smith, and James A. Williamson, commissioners appointed by the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of the act of June 10, 1872, *entitled "An act for the relief of certain Indians in the central superintendency."*

Description of land.				Area.		
Subdivision.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	Value per acre.	Total value.
E. fractional part	36	15	18	56. 61	$3 00	$169 83
N. E. ¼ S. E. ¼	4	16	19	40	2 00	80 00
N. W. ¼ S. E. ¼	4	16	19	40	2 00	80 00
N. E. ¼ S. E. ¼	18	16	19	40	3 50	140 00
N. W. ¼ S. E. ¼	18	16	19	40	3 50	140 00
N. E. fractional part N. W. ¼	31	16	19	24. 50	4 00	98 00
S. fractional ¼ S. E. ¼	3	16	20	45	4 00	180 00
S. fractional ¼ N. E. ¼	3	16	20	43. 81	4 00	175 24
N. E. ¼ S. E. ¼	16	16	20	40	4 00	160 00
N. W. ¼ S. E. ¼	16	16	20	40	4 00	160 00
S. W. fractional ¼ S. E. ¼	26	17	20	34. 21	3 00	102 63
Total				444. 13		1, 485 70

W. R. IRWIN,
L. R. SMITH,
J. A. WILLIAMSON,
Commissioners.

OTTAWA, KANSAS, *August* 20, 1872.

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SCHEDULE No. 4.

Schedule embracing descriptions of notes secured by mortgages on real estate in Franklin County, Smith, and James A. Williamson, commissioners appointed by the Secretary of the Interior act for the relief of certain Indians in the central superintendency," under instructions from

Date of note.	Name of maker.	Amount.	Time.	Rate of interest.	Interest when payable.	Amount of interest paid.
1868. Sept. 4	John T. Jones*	$2,000 00	2 years.	12	Annually	
1871. May 2	Edward J. Nugent	1,000 00	1 year.	10		May 16, 1872, 1 year's int.
1869. May 1	M. R. Shepherd	200 00	5 years.	10	Annually	May 6, 1872, $20
May 4	Richard Jenness	280 00	5 years.	10	do	May 4, 1870, $28; May 5, 1871, $28; May 16, 1872, $28.
May 4	R. E. Jenness, Herman N. Furness.	480 00	5 years	10	do	Interest paid to May 4, 1872.
May 19	Cyrus Hughes	263 17	5 years.	10	do	May 27, 1871, $30.72; Nov. 25, 1871, $25.25.
May 29	D. Brinkerhoof	200 00	1 year.	7	Pays 10 per cent. annually.	3 years' interest at 10 per cent., paid.
1870. March 1	John G. Smith	212 50	1 year.	10	Annually	2 years' interest paid
March 1	A. S. Blackstone	125 00	1 year.	10	do	do
March 1	Howard M. Bennett	500 00	1 year.	10	do	do
March 2	Nelson H. Carney	360 00	5 years.	10	do	do
April 28	E. H. Dimick	800 00	1 year.	10	do	do
April 28	Nelson M. Chandler, Harriet T. Chandler.	800 00	1 year.	10	do	do
May 31	Anson Richmond	680 00	5 years.	10	do	do
June 1	James Smack	600 00	5 years.	10	do	do
June 1	Harmon Imes	1,200 00	5 years.	10	do	do
June 22	Leonard Briggs	225 00	1 year.	10	do	do
June 17	George F. Lawrence	340 00	5 years.	10	do	Mar. 8, 1871, $19.62; Feb. 13, 1872, $34.
June 24	John Long	750 00	5 years.	10	do	2 years' interest paid
Nov. 1	Charles W. Moore	750 00	5 years.	10	do	1 year's interest paid May 7, 1872.
Nov. 1	F. C. Schellenburger.	600 00	5 years.	10	do	Nov. 4, 1871, $60
Nov. 15	Calvin Leonard	800 00	1 year.	10	do	Nov. 16, 1871, $80
June 8	Leonard Briggs	250 00	5 years.	10	Semi-annually	
May 4	Michael H. Hornbeck	1,412 50	5 years.	10	Annually	2 years' interest paid
Aug. 1	Wm. W. Roler, J. L. Hawkins, John P. Roler.	300 00	1 year.	10		
1871. Jan. 2	John Davy	233 24	4 years.	10	Semi-annually	1½ year's interest paid
1870. Aug. 1	Wm. W. Roler, J. L. Hawkins, John P. Roler	100 00	6 mo's.	10		
1872. June 17	Geo. F. Lawrence, E. G. Lawrence	340 00	7 mo's.	10	Annually	Interest paid to Jan. 17, 1871; Mar. 8, 1871, $20. Feb. 13, 1872, $25.22, paying interest to Jan. 17, 1872. Feb. 13, 1872, received on the principal, $138.65.
	Bracket & Co	(about) 1,130 00				Received on this note $931.70, leaving a balance due on this note of $198.30, with interest.
	† Unsettled account with L. D. Coe; balance due from him estimated at $1,000.					

* Jones has paid no interest, but has a claim of

† There has been a partnership arrangement with Mr. Coe in conducting the farm-nursery, terms be due from Coe.

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Kansas, and notes not so secured, inventoried and appraised by Walter R. Irwin, Luther R in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress, approved June 10, 1872, entitled "An the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated July 11, 1872, and also accounts.

Date of mortgage.	Description of land.				Area.	Name of mortgagor.	Appraised value.
	Subdivision.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.		
1868.							
Sept. 4	Whole of section	17	16	20	640.00	Robert Atkinson, as treasurer	$1,771 20
1871.							
May 2	N. W., N. W	2	17	19	40.00	do	813 33
1869.							
May 1	S. W., N. E	19	17	20	40.00	Trustees of Ottawa University	180 67
May 4	S. E., N. E	9	17	20	80.00	do	230 53
	S. W., N. W	10	17	20			
May 4	W. ½ and S. E. S. E	9	17	20	120.00	do	395 20
May 19	E. ½ of S. W	7	16	19	75.19	do	234 19
May 28	S. W., S. W	28	16	20	45.00	do	162 38
	W. ½ of N. W. N. W. S. E	28	16	20			
1870.							
March 1	S. W., S. W	3	17	20	40.00	Robert Atkinson, as treasurer	177 27
March 1	S. ½ of N. E	10	17	20	80.00	do	104 72
March 1	S. ½ of S. E	16	16	20	80.00	do	418 90
March 2	N. ½ of S. E	18	17	20	80.00	Mortgage to trustees; note to Robert Atkinson, as treasurer.	301 60
April 28	S. ½ of N. W	20	17	20	80.00	Robert Atkinson, as treasurer	659 88
April 28	N. ½ of N. W	20	17	20	80.00	do	659 88
May 31	W. ½ of N. W., and Lot No. 1.	10	16	20	150.00	do	556 28
June 1	N. ½ of S. W	17	17	20	80 00	do	490 68
June 1	E. ½ of N. W	14	17	20	144.00	do	981 35
	N. E. fr'l except 30 acr's	14	17	20			
June 22	S. W., S. W	10	16	20	40.00	Trustees of Ottawa University	183 00
June 17	W. ½ of S. E	4	16	20	80.00	Robert Atkinson, as treasurer	290 74
June 24	N. ½ of N. W	11	16	20	80.00	do	609 32
Nov. 1	S. ½ of S. W	17	17	20	80.00	do	657 77
Nov. 1	S. ½ of S. E	18	17	20	80.00	do	517 77
Nov. 15	S. E	33	15	20	160.00	do	688 88
June 8	N. W., S. W	10	16	20	40.00	do	244 58
May 4	W. ½ of S. W	9	17	20		do	1,153 84
	E. ½ of S. E	8	17	20			
							75 00
Jan. 2	E. fractional ½ S. W	30	16	19	31.83	Note and mortgage, executed to Albert B. Capwell and assigned to trustees by Mr. Atkinson, who holds power of attorney.	188 92
							150 00
							1 00

$400 against trustees, with interest as an offset.
nating June 1, 1872, and Mr. Atkinson testifies that he thinks about this amount, in his judgment, will

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SCHEDULE No. 4.—*Embracing descriptions of notes secured by mortgages on real*

Date of note.	Name of maker.	Amount.	Time.	Rate of interest.	Interest when payable.	Amount of interest paid.
	List of outstanding accounts as furnished by Robert Atkinson, treasurer, being accounts for sale of nursery stock.					
	D. B. Skeels	$17 45				
	J. O. Mathewson	85 35				
	W. H. Robinson	55 70				
	L. J. Wells	22 50				
	J. Q. White	*126 25				
	John C. Richmond	46 67				
	L. D. Coe	133 30				
	S. Wintér	3 75				
	Jacob Wilson	2 50				
	Mr. Reed	4 00				
	Amount due for balance on land from Elnathan Rhoads, $170; Rhoads holds bond for deed as assignee of Isaac Williams.					

The interest of the trustees of Ottawa University in 92 lots in the city of Ottawa, deed to the lots, executed by the county commissioners of Franklin County, Kansas, to the town company, and

Total amount appraisement.....

* This amount is included in notes for a larger amount, secured by mortgages on personal and real eft for collection in Miami County, where Mr. White resides.

OTTAWA, KANSAS, *August* 20, 1872.

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estate in Franklin County, Kansas, and notes not so secured, &c.—Continued.

Date of mortgage.	Description of land.				Area.	Name of mortgagor.	Appraised value.
	Subdivision.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.		
.....		...	...	...			$10 00
.....		...	...	...			1 00
.....		...	...	...			30 00
.....		...	...	...			15 00
.....		...	...	...			50 00
.....		...	...	...			30 00
.....		...	...	...			1 00
.....		...	...	...			1 00
.....		...	...	...			1 00
.....		...	...	...			2 00
.....		...	...	...			136 00
trustees by the town company, but now involved in litigation; also a bond relative to these assigned by said company to the trustees.							1,000 00
.....							14,099 88

property—the excess belonging to other parties—the total being about $300. The papers have been

W. R. IRWIN,
L. R. SMITH,
J. A. WILLIAMSON,
Commissioners.

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SCHEDULE No. 5.

Appraisement of personal property in the school-building on the land set apart, under the sixth article of the Ottawa treaty of June 24, 1862, for a site for school purposes, made by the commissioners appointed by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 10, 1872, entitled "An act for the relief of certain Indians in the central superintendency."

	Appraised value.
10 bedsteads and bedding	$50 00
7 stoves	70 00
32 recitation-room seats or benches	32 00
8 double seats	16 00
53 single seats	53 00
14 chairs, (board and splint-bottomed)	7 00
7 tables, (3 for kitchen, 4 for recitation-rooms)	7 00
3 black-boards	6 00
1 clock, (eight-day)	5 00
1 piano, (Chickering)	200 00
Total amount appraisement	446 00

OTTAWA, KANSAS, *August* 20, 1872.

W. R. IRWIN,
L. R. SMITH,
J. A. WILLIAMSON,
Commissioners.

SCHEDULE No. 6.

Schedule embracing descriptions of residue of Ottawa Indian trust-lands in Kansas, patented to the trustees of Ottawa University, May 12, 1871.

Description of land.				Area.	Appraised value per acre.		
Subdivision.	Sec.	Town.	Range.	Acres.			
E. fractional part	36	15	18	56.61	$1 50		
N. E. fr'l ¼ of W. fr'l ¼	31	15	19	51.03	1 50	T. $12,000 00	Robert Atkinson.
N. W. fr'l ¼ of W. fr'l ¼	31	15	19	50.48	1 50	T.	Do.
S. E. ¼ of W. fr'l ¼	31	15	19	40	1 50	T.	Do.
S. W ¼ of W. fr'l ¼	31	15	19	40	1 50	T.	Do.
S. E. ¼ of E. fr'l ¼	31	15	19	40	1 75	T.	Do.
S. W. ¼ of E. fr'l ¼	31	15	19	40	1 75	T.	Do.
N. E. fr'l ¼ of E. fr'l ¼	32	15	19	54.33	1 75	T.	Do.
S. W. ¼ of S. W ¼	1	16	19	40	1 25	T.	Do.
N. E. ¼ of S. E. ¼	3	16	19	40	1 25	T.	Do.
S. E. ¼ of S. E. ¼	3	16	19	40	1 25	T.	Do.
S. W. ¼ of S. E. ¼	3	16	19	40	1 25	T.	Do.
N. W. ¼ of S. E. ¼	3	16	19	40	1 25	T.	Do.
N. E. ¼ of S. E. ¼	4	16	19	40	1 25		
N. W. ¼ of S. E. ¼	4	16	19	40	1 25		
N. E. ¼ of S. W. ¼	4	16	19	40	1 50	B. 240 00	I. S. Kalloch.
S. E. ¼ of S. W. ¼	4	16	19	40	1 50	B.	Do.
N. E. ¼ of N. W. ¼	4	16	19	32.80	1 50	V. 2,781 00	Robert Atkinson.
S. E. ¼ of N. W. ¼	4	16	19	40	1 50	V.	Do.
S. W. ¼ of N. W. ¼	4	16	19	40	1 50	V.	Do.
N. W. ¼ of N. W. ¼	4	16	19	32.60	1 50	V.	Do.
N. E. ¼ of N. E. ¼	5	16	19	32.37	2 00	V.	Do.
S. E. ¼ of N. E. ¼	5	16	19	40	2 00	V.	Do.
S. W. ¼ of N. E. ¼	5	16	19	40	2 00	V.	Do.
N. W. ¼ of N. E. ¼	5	16	19	32.12	2 00	V.	Do.
N. E. ¼ of S. W. ¼	5	16	19	40	2 50	C. 1,000 00	I. S. Kalloch.
S. E. ¼ of S. W. ¼	5	16	19	40	2 50	C.	Do.
S. W. ¼ of S. W. ¼	5	16	19	40	2 50	C.	Do.
N. W. ¼ of S. W. ¼	5	16	19	40	2 50	C.	Do.
N. E. ¼ of S. E. ¼	6	16	19	40	2 00	C.	Do.
S. E. ¼ of S. E. ¼	6	16	19	40	2 00	C.	Do.
N. E. ¼ of N. E. ¼	6	16	19	31.94	2 00	V.	Robert Atkinson.
S. E. ¼ of N. E. ¼	6	16	19	40	2 00	V.	Do.
S. W. ¼ of N. E. ¼	6	16	19	40	2 00	V.	Do.
N. W. ¼ of N. E. ¼	6	16	19	30.76	2 00	V.	Do.
N. E. fractional ¼ of N. W. ¼	6	16	19	32.20	1 50	V.	Do.
S. E. fr'l ¼ of N. W. ¼	6	16	19	42.20	1 50	V.	Do.

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SCHEDULE No. 6.—*Embracing descriptions of Ottawa Indian trust-lands, &c.*—Continued.

Description of land.				Area.	Appraised value per acre.			
Subdivision.	Sec.	Town.	Range.	Acres.				
N. E. ¼ of N. E. ¼	7	16	19	40	$1 75	S.	1,200 00	C. C. Hutchinson.
S. E. ¼ of N. E. ¼	7	16	19	40	1 75	S.		Do.
S. W. ¼ of N. E. ¼	7	16	19	40	1 75	S.		Do.
N. W. ¼ of N. E. ¼	7	16	19	40	1 75	S.		Do.
N. E. fr'l ¼ of S. W. ¼	7	16	19	38. 16	1 75	J.	526 33	Robert Atkinson.
S. E. fr'l ¼ of S. W. ¼	7	16	19	37. 03	1 75	J.		Do.
N. E. fr'l ¼ of N. W. ¼	7	16	19	40. 43	1 75	S.		. Hutchinson.
S. E. fr'l ¼ of N. W. ¼	7	16	19	39. 30	1 75	S.		Do.
N. E. ¼ of N. W. ¼	8	16	19	40	2 25	S.		Do.
S. E ¼ of N. W. ¼	8	16	19	40	2 25	S.		Do.
S. W. ¼ of N. W. ¼	8	16	19	40	2 25	S.		Do.
N. W. ¼ of N. W. ¼	8	16	19	40	2 25	S.		Do.
N. E. ¼ of N. E. ¼	10	16	19	40	1 25	T.		Robert Atkinson.
S. E. ¼ of N. E. ¼	10	16	19	40	1 25	T.		Do.
S. W. ¼ of N. E. ¼	10	16	19	40	1 25	T.		Do.
N. W. ¼ of N. E. ¼	10	16	19	40	1 25	T.		Do.
N. E. ¼ of S. E. ¼	10	16	19	40	1 25	T.		Do.
N. W. ¼ of S. E. ¼	10	16	19	40	1 25	T.		Do.
N. E. ¼ of S. W. ¼	10	16	19	40	1 25	T.		Do.
N. W. ¼ of S. W. ¼	10	16	19	40	1 25	T.		Do.
N. E. ¼ of N. E. ¼	11	16	19	40	1 25	T.		Do.
S. E. ¼ of N. E. ¼	11	16	19	40	1 25	T.		Do.
S. W. ¼ of N. E. ¼	11	16	19	40	1 25	T.		Do.
N. W. ¼ of N. E. ¼	11	16	19	40	1 25	T.		Do.
N. E. ¼ of N. W. ¼	11	16	19	40	1 25	T.		Do.
S. E. ¼ of N. W. ¼	11	16	19	40	1 25	T.		Do.
S. W. ¼ of N. W. ¼	11	16	19	40	1 25	T.		Do.
N. W. ¼ of N. W. ¼	11	16	19	40	1 25	T.		Do.
S. W. ¼ of S. E. ¼	12	16	19	40	1 50	T.		Do.
N. W. ¼ of S. E. ¼	12	16	19	40	1 50	T.		Do.
N. E. ¼ of N. W. ¼	12	16	19	40	1 25	T.		Do.
S. E. ¼ of N. W. ¼	12	16	19	40	1 25	T.		Do.
S. W. ¼ of N. W. ¼	12	16	19	40	1 25	T.		Do.
N. W. ¼ of N. W. ¼	12	16	19	40	1 25	T.		Do.
N. E. ¼ of S. W. ¼	13	16	19	40	1 75	D.	450 00	I. S. Kalloch.
N. W. ¼ of S. W. ¼	13	16	19	40	1 75	D.		Do.
N. E. ¼ of N. W. ¼	14	16	19	40	1 25	T.		Robert Atkinson.
N. W. ¼ of N. W. ¼	14	16	19	40	1 25	T.		Do.
N. W. ¼ of S. W. ¼	17	16	19	40	1 75		1,080 00	Do.
N. E. ¼ of S. E. ¼	18	16	19	40	1 75			
N. W. ¼ of S. E. ¼	18	16	19	40	1 75			
N. E. fr'l ¼ of N. W. ¼	18	16	19	35. 99	1 75	P.	617 15	Do.
S. E. fr'l ¼ of N. W. ¼	18	16	19	35. 04	1 75	P.		Do.
S. E. fr'l ¼ of S. W. ¼	19	16	19	89. 11	3 00		208 00	Do
N. E. fr'l ¼ of N. W. ¼	19	16	19	32. 17	3 00		264 94	Do.
S. W. ¼ of N. E. ¼	20	16	19	40	1 75	E.	500 00	I. S. Kalloch.
N. W. ¼ of N. E. ¼	20	16	19	40	1 75	E.		Do.
N. E. ¼ of N. E. ¼	20	16	19	40	1 75	E.		Do.
N. E. fr'l ¼ of N. W. ¼	30	16	19	28. 15	1 50	W.	400 00	Robert Atkinson.
S. E. fr'l ¼ of N. W. ¼	30	16	19	27. 16	1 50		W.	Do.
N. E. fr'l ¼ of S. W. ¼	30	16	19	26. 36	2 00		T.	Do.
S. E. fr l ¼ of S. W. ¼	30	16	19	25. 47	2 00		T.	Do.
N. E. fr'l ¼ of N. W. ¼	31	16	19	24. 50	2 25			
S. E. fr'l ¼ of N. W. ¼	31	16	19	23. 45	2 25		T.	Robert Atkinson.
N. E. fr'l ¼ of S. W. ¼	31	16	19	22. 41	2 25		T.	Do.
S. E. fr'l ¼ of S. W. ¼	31	16	19	21. 36	2 25		T.	Do.
S. W. ¼ of N. W. ¼	15	17	19	40	1 50	F.	200 00	I. S. Kalloch.
N. W. ¼ of N. W. ¼	15	17	19	40	1 50		F.	Do.
S. E. ¼ of S. W. ¼	20	17	19	40	2 25		T.	Robert Atkinson.
N. E. ¼ of S. E. ¼	26	17	19	40	2 25		160 00	I. S. Kalloch.
S. E. ¼ of S. E. ¼	26	17	19	40	2 25		160 00	Robert Atkinson.
E. fr'l ¼ of S. W. ¼	30	17	19	19. 54	3 00		T.	Do.
E. fr'l ¼ of N. W. ¼	31	17	19	17. 89	2 00		T.	Do.
Lot 4 of N. W. ¼	35	17	19	30. 20	2 25		T.	Do.
S. E. fr'l ¼ of N. W. ¼	31	15	20	27. 10	2 25		T.	Do.
S. W. fr'l ¼ of N. W. ¼	31	15	20	26. 89	2 25		T.	Do.
S. W. fr'l ¼ of N. E. ¼	33	15	20	34. 65	2 25		T.	Do.
S. E. fr'l ¼ of N. W ¼	33	15	20	33. 99	2 25		T.	Do.
N. fr'l ¼ of N. E. ¼	3	16	20	34. 62	2 25		T.	Do.
S. fr'l ¼ of N. E. ¼	3	16	20	43. 81	2 25			
N. fr'l ¼ of S. E. ¼	3	16	20	44. 41	2 25		T.	Do.
S. fr'l ¼ of S. E. ¼	3	16	20	45	2 25			
S. W. ¼ of N. E. ¼	4	16	20	40	2 25		T.	Do.
N. W. ¼ of N. E. ¼	4	16	20	33. 06	2 25		T.	Do.
S. W. ¼ of S. E. ¼	4	16	20	40	2 25	X	680 00	Do.
N. W. ¼ of S. E. ¼	4	16	20	40	2 25		X.	Do.
N. E. ¼ of S. E. ¼	9	16	20	40	2 25	G.	200 00	I. S. Kalloch.
N. W. ¼ of S. E. ¼	9	16	20	40	2 25		G.	Do.

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SCHEDULE No. 6.—*Embracing descriptions of Ottawa Indian trust lands, &c.*—Continued.

Description of land.				Area.	Appraised value per acre.			
Subdivision.	Sec.	Town.	Range.	Acres.				
N. fr'l ¼ of S. E. ¼	10	16	20	47.06	$2 25	K.	348 00	Robert Atkinson.
N. E. ¼ of S. W. ¼	10	16	20	40	2 25		K.	Do.
S. W. ¼ of S. W. ¼	10	16	20	40	2 25		160 00	I. S. Kalloch.
N. W. ¼ of S. W. ¼	10	16	20	40	2 25		360 00	Robert Atkinson.
S. W. ¼ of N. W. ¼	10	16	20	40	2 25	Q.	680 00	Do.
N. W. ¼ of N. W. ¼	10	16	20	40	2 25		Q.	Do.
N. E. ¼ of S. E. ¼	16	16	20	40	2 25			
S. E. ¼ of S. E. ¼	16	16	20	40	2 25	U.	1,000 00	Do.
S. W. ¼ of S. E. ¼	16	16	20	40	2 25		U.	Do.
N. W. ¼ of S. E. ¼	16	16	20	40	2 25			
S. E. ¼ of N. E. ¼	18	16	20	40	2 25	L.	1,000 00	Do.
S. W. ¼ of N. E. ¼	18	16	20	40	2 25		L.	Do.
N. E. ¼ of S. E. ¼	18	16	20	40	2 25		L.	Do.
S. E. ¼ of S. E. ¼	18	16	20	40	2 25		L.	Do.
S. E. ¼ of N. W. ¼	18	16	20	40	2 25		L.	Do.
S. W. ¼ of N. W. ¼	18	16	20	42.80	1 75		L.	Do.
N. W. ¼ of N. W. ¼	18	16	20	42.84	1 75		L.	Do.
E. fr'l ½ of N. E. ¼	22	16	20	25.57	2 00		T.	Do.
E. fr'l ½ of S. E. ¼	22	16	20	28.31	2 00		T.	Do.
S. W. ¼ of S. E. fr'l ¼	22	16	20	40	2 00		T.	Do.
N. W. ¼ of S. E. fr'l ¼	22	16	20	40	2 00		T.	Do.
N. E. ¼ of S. W. ¼	22	16	20	40	2 25		T.	Do.
S. E. ¼ of S. W. ¼	22	16	20	40	2 25		T.	Do.
S. W. ¼ of S. W. ¼	28	16	20	40	2 00		405 00	Do.
S. E. ¼ of S. E. ¼	5	17	20	40	2 00	Q.	500 00	Do.
S. W. ¼ of S. E. ¼	5	17	20	40	2 00		Q.	Do.
S. E. ¼ of N. E. ¼	9	17	20	40	1 25	M.	560 00	Do.
S. E. ¼ of S. E. ¼	9	17	20	40	1 75	N.	960 00	Do,
S. W. ¼ of S. E. ¼	9	17	20	40	1 75		N.	Do.
N. W. ¼ of S. E. ¼	9	17	20	40	1 75		N.	Do.
S. W. ¼ of N. W. ¼	10	17	20	40	1 75		M.	Do.
N. E. ¼ of S. E. ¼	15	17	20	40	1 50	A.	500 00	I. S. Kalloch.
S. E. ¼ of S. E. ¼	15	17	20	40	1 50		A.	Do.
N. W. ¼ of S. E. ¼	15	17	20	40	1 50		A.	Do.
N. E. ¼ of N. W. ¼	15	17	20	40	1 25		T.	Robert Atkinson
S. E. ¼ of N. W. ¼	15	17	20	40	1 25		T.	Do.
S. W. ¼ of N. W. ¼	15	17	20	40	1 25		T.	Do.
N. W. ¼ of N. W. ¼	15	17	20	40	1 25		T.	Do.
S. W. ¼ of N. E. ¼	16	17	20	40	1 50	Y.	480 00	I. S. Kalloch.
N. W. ¼ of N. E. ¼	16	17	20	40	1 50		360 00	Do.
S. W. ¼ of S. E. ¼	16	17	20	40	1 50		Y.	Do.
N. W. ¼ of S. E. ¼	16	17	20	40	1 50		Y.	Do.
N. E. ¼ of N. W. ¼	16	17	20	40	1 25	H.	120 00	Do.
S. E. ¼ of N. W. ¼	16	17	20	40	1 25		H.	Do.
S. W. ¼ of N. W. ¼	16	17	20	40	1 25		H.	Do.
N. W. ¼ of N. W. ¼	16	17	20	40	1 25		H.	Do.
S. E. ¼ of N. E. ¼	17	17	20	40	1 75			
N. E. ¼ of S. E. ¼	17	17	20	40	1 75	Z.	480 00	Do.
S. E. ¼ of S. E. ¼	17	17	20	40	1 75		Z.	Do.
S. W. ¼ of S. E. ¼	17	17	20	40	1 75		Z.	Do.
N. W. ¼ of S. E. ¼	17	17	20	40	1 75		Z.	Do.
S. E. ¼ of N. W. ¼	17	17	20	40	1 75		160 00	Robert Atkinson.
S. W. ¼ of N. E. ¼	19	17	20	40	2 25		400 00	Do.
S. W. ¼ of S. E. ¼	22	17	20	40	1 25	R.	240 00	Do.
N. W. ¼ of S. E. ¼	22	17	20	40	1 25		T.	Do.
S. W. ¼ of N. W. ¼	23	17	20	40	2 00		A.	I. S. Kalloch.
N. W. ¼ of N. W. ¼	23	17	20	40	2 00		A.	Do.
N. W. fr'l ¼ of S. E. ¼	26	17	20	34.15	1 50		T.	Robert Atkinson.
S. W. fr'l ¼ of S. E. ¼	26	17	20	34.21	1 50			
S. E. ¼ of S. W. ¼	26	17	20	40	1 50		400 00	Do.
N. W. ¼ of N. E. ¼	27	17	20	40	1 75		R.	Do.
S. E. ¼ of S. E. ¼	27	17	20	40	1 50		T.	Do.
N. W. ¼ of S. E. ¼	29	17	20	40	1 25		T.	Do.
N. E. ¼ of N. E. ¼	31	17	20	40	2 00	&	500 00	Do.
N. W. ¼ of N. E. ¼	31	17	20	40	2 00		&	Do.
N. E. ¼ of N. W. ¼	31	17	20	40	2 00	I.	520 00	Do.
N. W. fr'l ¼ of N. W. ¼	31	17	20	40.25	2 00		I.	Do.
N. E. ¼ of N. E. ¼	32	17	20	40	1 50	±	280 00	Do.
S. fr'l ¼ of N. E. ¼	32	17	20	44.55	2 25	O.	433 75	Do.
N. E. ¼ of N. W. ¼	32	17	20	40	2 25			F Do.
N. W. ¼ of N. W. ¼	32	17	20	40	2 25			F Do.
S. fr'l ¼ of N. W. ¼	32	17	20	46.65	2 25		500 00	Do.
N. E. ¼ of N. E. ¼	33	17	20	40	1 50			T Do.
N. W. ¼ of N. E. ¼	33	17	20	40	1 50			T Do.
S. fr'l ¼ of N. E. ¼	33	17	20	39.89	1 50			T Do.
S. fr'l ¼ of N. W. ¼	33	17	20	42.23	1 50			O Do.
N. W. ¼ of N. W. ¼	33	17	20	40	1 50			F Do.
N. E. ¼ of N. E¼	34	17	20	40	1 50			T Do.

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SCHEDULE No. 6.—*Embracing descriptions of Ottawa Indian trust lands, &c.*—Continued.

Description of land.				Area.	Appraised value per acre.		
Subdivision.	Sec.	Town.	Range.	Acres.			
N. W. ¼ of N. E. ¼	34	17	20	40	$1 50	T	Do.
S. fr'l ¼ of N. E. ¼	34	17	20	32. 78	1 50	T	Do.
W. fr'l ¼ of N. E. ¼	35	17	20	45. 51	1 50	T	Do.
N. E. ¼ of N. W. ¼	35	17	20	40	1 50	T	Do.
N. W. ¼ of N. W. ¼	35	17	20	40	1 50	T	Do.
S. fr'l ¼ of N. W. ¼	35	17	20	28. 90	1 50	T	Do.
Total number of acres				7, 691. 83			

Total consideration from records in deeds executed for tracts of above land by Robert Atkinson, $27,964.17; I. S. Kalloch, $4,850; C. C. Hutchinson, $1,200.

SCHEDULE No. 7.

Schedule made up from the records of Franklin County, Kansas, containing the description of the school-lands, of the 20,000 acres set apart under the sixth article of the Ottawa treaty, of June 24, 1862, which have been sold and the consideration received therefor, as shown on said records, (except the 5,000 acres.)

Grantees.	Description of land.				Area.	Consideration.	
	Subdivision.	Sec.	Town.	Range.	Acres.		
Daniel F. Smith	W. ½, S. E¼	5	16	19	80	$200 00	
Solomon Shoaf	S. E. S. W. N. E	West half		N. E. ¼.			
Willis Redenbaugh	E. ¼, S. W. S. W. N. E						
Francis M. Redenbaugh	W. ¼, S. W. SW. N. E						
Nathaniel P. Sample	W. ¼, N. E. S. W. ¼, N. E						
Solomon Shoaf & Wm. Lewis	N. E. S. W. N. E						
Martin Clark	S. W. N. W. N. E	8	16	19	80	1, 310 00	
Martin Clark	N. W. S. W. N. E						
William W. Nelson	N. ½, N½, N. W. N. E						
Herbert F. Sheldon	S. ½, N. ½, N. W. N. E						
Nathaniel P. Sample	S. E. ¼, N. W. N. E						
Martin and Charles Clark	E. ½, N. E. ¼, except 10 acres in N. E. corner						
William D. Walsh	N. E. N. E. N. E	12	16	19	80	440 00	
Peter P. Elder	S. ½, N. E. S W	N. ½	S. W. ¼	34—ex	cept 20		
William Mix	S. ½, N. W. S. W						
James T. Hanskins	N. W. N. W. S. W	34	16	19			
Joseph Carpenter	N. W. N E. S. W						
R. S. Hood	N. E. N. E. S. W	34	16	19	60	620 00	
J. S. Kalloch & R. D. Lathrop	S. E. N. W	34	16	19	10		
Herbert F. Sheldon	N. E. N. W	35	16	19	40	50 00	
William Donnell	S. W. N. W. N. E. ¼				40	890 00	C.
Jno. M. Curry and Jas. H. Powell	N. W. N. W. N. E. ¼	N. ½	N. E. ¼	34—ex	cept 30		
Edward M. Morris	S. E. N. W. N. E. ¼	34	16	19	50	250 00	
Seth Taylor	W. ½, W. ½, N. E. N. E. ¼						
Francis D. Keith	W. ½, E. ½, N. E. N. E. ¼						
J. L. and A. Keith	N. E. N. W. N E. and E. ½, E. ½, N. E. N. E.	34	16	19	20		
J. L. and A. Keith	N. W. N. W	35	16	19	40		
Edward Smith	E. ½, N. W. N. W	3	17	19	41. 55	307 70	
P. G. Reno	W. ½, N. W. N. W						
Sam'l T. and Kathalo Kelsey	N. W. N. E	4	17	19	41. 75	240 00	
Sam'l T. and Kathalo Kelsey	N. E. N. W	4	17	19	41. 85	849 25	B.
James T. Hanskins	S. ½, and N. W. N. W. N. W	4	17	19	31. 44	300 00	
Basilla Campbell	W. ½, N. W. N. W	5	17	19	21. 10	189 90	
Herbert F. Sheldon	E. ½, N. W. N. W	5	17	19	21. 13		C.
Herbert F. Sheldon	W. ½ and N. E. ¼, N. E. N. W	5	17	19	31. 62		C.
James Davis	W. ½, S. E. N. E. N. W	5	17	19	5. 27	105 00	D.
James Davis	N. E. ¼ N. W. ¼ N. E. ¼						D.
Orlando Davis	S. W. N. W. N. E					105 00	
H. F. Sheldon	N. W. and S. E. N. W. N. E.	5	17	19	42. 10		C.

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SCHEDULE No. 7.—*Schedule made up from the records of Franklin County, &c.*—Continued

Grantees.	Description of land.				Area.	Consideration.
	Subdivisions.	Sec.	Town.	Range.	Acres.	
Charles H. Taylor	N. E. N. E. ¼	6	17	19	42.30	$350 00
Henry Donahue	E. fr'l ½ S. W. ¼ N. of river.	6	17	19	8	50 00
Sam'l K. and F. E. Kennedy	E. fr'l ½ N. W. ¼ N. of river.	6	17	19	23.95	95 80
Sam'l T. and Kathalo Kelsay	N. E. ¼	16	17	19	160	
Sam'l T. and Kathalo Kelsay	S. E. ¼	16	17	19	160	
Calvin Leonard	S. E. ¼	33	15	20	160	1,600 00
Oliver P. Rand	S. W. S. E	West ½ S.E. ¼				
James and Geo. W. Cree	E. ½ N. W. S. E					
John D. Sutton	W. ½ N. W. S. E	5	16	20	80	480 00
G. L. Leonard	N. ½ N. E. N. W. S. W					
William Hackett	W. ½ N. W. N. W. S. W					
Geo. L. Leonard	S. E. N. E. S. W					
William D. Walsh	W. ½ S. W. N. E. S. W					
Albert C. Shirm	S. ½ N. W. S. W	N. ½ S. W. ¼ except 5 acres.				
Geo. L. Leonard	E. ½ S. W. N. E. S. W	6	16	20	77.94	580 75
Moses McGuire	E. ½ N. W. N. W. S. W					
M. B. Monday	N. ½ N. E. N. W. S. W					
William Wright	S. ½ N. E. N. W. S. W					
Geo. L. Leonard	N. E. N. E. S. W					
Burrell Ellis	N. E. N. W. S. E	S. W. ¼ S. E. ¼ except 10 a.				
Elisha Drew	S. ½ N. W. S. E. ¼	27	16	20	30	140 00
Enoch Seavey	S. W. N. W. S. W					
Wm. H. and Jas. R. Bullard	N. E. N. W. S. W					
Eli T. Stark	N. ½ N. E. S. W	N. ½ S. W. ¼.				
Burrell Ellis	N. W. ¼ N. W. ¼ S. W. ¼	27	16	20	80	500 00
Mary E. Starr	S. E. N. E. S. W					
Mary E. Starr	S. W. N. E. S. W					
Geo. W. Squires	S. E. N. E. N. W. ¼					
John P. Brown	N. E. N. E. N. W	N. E. ¼ N. W. ¼, except 10 a.				
William B. Thayer	S. W. N. E. N. W	28	16	20	30	150 00
Rufus D. Thayer	S. W. N. E. N. W	28	16	20	10	
William I. Kindado	N. E. N. W. S. E					
Jane A. Hawkins	N. E. N. W. S. E					
William W. Jones	S. W. N. W. S. E	N. W. ¼ S. E. ¼.				
Jane Hawkins	E. ½ N. W. N. W. S. E	28	16	20	40	575 00
Derrick Brinkerhoof	W. ½ N. W. N. W. S. E					
Joseph Drew	S. E. N. E. S. E. ¼	S. 30 a N. E. S. E. ¼, except 10 a.				
Jane A. Hawkins	S. W. N. E. S. E	28	16	20	20	120 00
Isaac Williams	S. W. N. W	34	16	20	40	
David E. Grimes	N. W. S. E. N. E. ¼					
Solomon Thompson	S. W. S. E. N. E					
Nathaniel Hawkins	S. E. S. W. N. E	S. ½ N. E. ¼ except 20 a.				
James Wickersham	N. E. S. W. N. E	33	16	20	60	385 00
Andrew J. Sutton	S. W. S. W. N. E					
Elbridge Johnson	N. W. S. W. N. E					
Isaac Williams	E. ½ S. E. N. E	33	16	20	20	
Hiram Noss	N. E. N. E. N. W					
Benj. K. Hutchinson	N. E. S. E. N. W	E. ½ N. W. ¼, except 10 a.				
William Bennett	N. W. N. E. N. W	3	17	20	70	330 00
William Bennett	S. E. N. W					
William Barnett	S. W. N. W. N. E	3	17	20	10.16	
Ferdinand Erdman	S. W. N. W. S. E. ¼	3	17	20	20	100 00
William Erdman	S. E. N. W. S. E					
William Barnett	S. E. N. E. N. W	3	17	20	10	
Clark Wilson	S. ½ S. W. ¼ N. E. N. E					
Mitchell H. Hornbeck	11½ a. S. of river N. E. N. E.	4	17	20	16.50	99 00
Mitchell H. Hornbeck	W. ½ S. W	9	17	20	80	1,412 50
Horace R. Hall	N. W. N. E. N. W					
Horace R. Hall	S. W. N. E. N. W	11	17	20	20	130 00
A. S. Blackstone	N. E. N. E. N. W	11	17	20	10	
John Hedges	S. W. fr'l ¼ N. E. ¼	W. fr'l ½ N. E. ¼.				
Howard M. Barnett	S. E. N. W. N. E	11	17	20	48.72	459 84
Michael H. Hornbeck	N. W. N. W. N. E					
Herman Jones	E. ½ N. W. ¼	14	17	20	80	1,200 00
Hiram Blood	E. ½ N. E. ¼	16	17	20	80	480 00
Charles W. Moore	S. ½ S. W ¼	17	17	20	80	1,200 00
James Smacke	N. ½ S. W	17	17	20	80	1,200 00
Nelson H. Carney	N. ½ S. E ¼	18	17	20	80	1,200 00
Fred. C. Shellanbarger	S. ½ S. E	18	17	20	80	1,160 00
John Kisner	S. W. fr'l ¼ N. E	23	17	20	33.07	165 35
John R. Dailey	N. E., S. W., S. E					
John Kisner	N. ½, N. W., S. E	W. fraction al ½ S. E. ¼ except 10 a.				
C. C. Estes	N. W., S. W., S. E	23	17	20	58.79	445 01
G. A. Seymour	S. ½, N. W. S. E					
Charles Weigant	S. W., S. W., S. E					

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SCHEDULE No. 7.—*Schedule made up from the records of Franklin County, &c.*—Continued.

Grantees.	Description of land.				Area.	Consideration.	
	Subdivisions.	Sec.	Town.	Range.	Acres.		
Jesse W. Morrow	S. W., N. W	26	17	20	40	$330 00	
Andrew McNutt	N. ½, S. W	26	17	20	80	400 00	
George W. Shade	N. E., S. E	27	17	20	40	500 00	
George W. Reed	E. ½, N. W., S. W	27	17	20	20	100 00	
	W. ½, N. W., S. W	27	17	20	20		
Solomon Thompson	S. W., S. W	28	17	20	40	400 00	F.
Solomon Thompson	S. E., S. E	29	17	20	40		F.
B. L. Morgan	S. ½, S. E., N. E., S. E	29	17	20	5	30 00	
J. M. & E. A. Richards	S. W., N. E., S. E	29	17	20	10		
George W. Gatzdafner	S. ½, S. W., S. E	29	17	20	20	80 00	
V. N. Lester	N. W., N. E	32	17	20	40	200 00	
					3,032.24	22,685 13	

NOTE.—Opposite several tracts in the above list is marked, in pencil, "No consideration," because the consideration of sale by the trustees could not be ascertained, the conveyance from them not appearing of record on the county records. These tracts are reported as sold on the lists furnished by Robert Atkinson.

I.

Report of the proceedings of a peace commission sent to the Kiowas and other Indian tribes of the plains, under authority of the general council of the Indian Territory, forwarded to the Office of Indian Affairs by Superintendent Hoag, of the central superintendency, under date of September 10, 1872.

FORT GIBSON, INDIAN TERRITORY,
August 27, 1872.

SIR: In behalf of the Indian peace commission, I would very respectfully submit for your information, the following report:

In pursuance of the resolution of the general council of the Indian Territory, providing for a peace commission to the Kiowas and other Indian tribes of the plains, adopted June last, (1872,) the following members of the commission, to wit: Captain James Vann, Eli Smith, Daniel H. Ross, (Cherokees;) Colonel Chilly McIntosh, Micco Hutky, (Muscogees;) Colonel John Jumper, Fushutsy Hargo, (Seminoles;) Captain Black Beaver, Toshowa, Warloupe, (affiliated bands of the Wichita agency,) met at the Wichita agency on the morning of July 22, 1872.

Having paid their respects to Acting Agent William Howard, (Agent Richards being absent,) and others, they proceeded at once to the council-ground, near Old Fort Cobb, ten miles west of the agency. Toshowa, principal chief of the Pennytethker Band Comanches, promptly communicated the intelligence to various encampments in the vicinity, which responded by sending in a considerable party of their leading men the same evening, and through whom information was received that a party of Plain Indians would be in on the next day. Accordingly, about noon of the 23d, quite a large party of Comanches and Apaches, representing six different bands, arrived, headed by the distinguished Apache chief Paso, (Dollar.)

The 24th was devoted chiefly to preliminary arrangements, the preparation of the council-grounds, &c. Captain Black Beaver was chosen temporary, Colonel Chilly McIntosh permanent, chairman, and Daniel H. Ross secretary.

David Hodge, of the Missgie delegation, having failed to attend, as also the two Choctaw delegates, it was deemed advisable to substitute the name of Micco Sparholo in the place of Mr. Hodge, and to admit George Washington and Tiner (Caddoes) to a voice in the deliberations of the commissioners, they having been requested by the honorable superintendent to co-operate, and having attended with the belief that they had been regularly appointed. Thomas Cloud, Cabboon, Charley Arlucher, Joseph Kutsie, and Tarlepelarnarse were announced and enrolled as interpreters

In the mean time Mr. Cyrus Bede, chief clerk to Superintendent Hoag, Agent Laurie Tatum, Mr. Hoag, and United States Interpreters McCusker and Jones, and Agent Miles, of the Cheyenne agency, arrived.

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Thus organized, the commissioners entered cheerfully and hopefully upon the discharge of their responsible yet pleasant duties, to wit, the strengthening of the bonds of peace between the confederated tribes of the Indian Territory and their wild brothers of the plains, and the establishment permanently of peace among all Indians, and between them and the people of the United States.

In the afternoon of the 24th, Asahabi Asatoet, Piyon, Horseback, Kitsquiss, Comanche chiefs, Paso, Apache chief, and many braves listened to fraternal greetings from the commission. These chiefs all expressed great interest in the council, and declared emphatically that the Kiowas, Quahada Comanches, and others would have attended promptly on the 22d, but for the movement of United States troops along the banks of Red River, and in the direction of their camps; that they were *en route* for the council when intelligence of these troops reached them, and fearing their object might be to get in their rear and entrap them, Lone Wolf and his wounded son had ordered a retrograde move; that Lone Wolf had requested that this information should be communicated to the commission, that he and his people meant no slight to their brothers from the timber, had confidence in them, wished to see their faces and take them by the hand, but did not dare to venture in until they knew more; that if he did not report in person by the evening of the fourth day of the council, his brothers need not wait for him. The prime object of the council being the reconciliation of the Kiowas, the commission, deeply impressed with the intelligence received, determined to make another effort to get them in, provided that they were not too far away. With this view Captain Black Beaver and Daniel H. Ross were instructed to wait upon and confer with the agents of the United States Government now on the ground. Mr. Bede, in behalf of the honorable superintendent, most heartily approved of the measure, and urged its prompt execution. This interview fully confirmed the commission in their decision. Paso, the Apache chief, was interviewed, and agreed to make the effort to bring them in. Safe-conduct was given him for self and party, signed by the commission and strongly indorsed by Agent Tatum. Thus equipped, this worthy chief, of delicate frame but strong resolution, set out on the morning of the 26th, pledging himself to make an authentic report in seven days. In the afternoon of the same day a large party of Arapahoes and Cheyennes arrived with their leading chiefs, Little Raven, Big Mouth, and Spotted Wolf, of the former, and Little Robe, White Shield, and Little Black Kettle, of the latter. These chiefs were formally received, according to the customs of our ancestors; after which, Captain Vann, Micco Hutky, Captain Beaver, and Colonel McIntosh addressed them, welcoming them to seats with their many friends present around the "peace-fire," first kindled among the Cherokees by our ancestors upon the Atlantic slope and kept burning to the present day; congratulating them upon their strict observance of their treaty obligations to the Great Father in Washington, and encouraging them to unite with us to rescue the Kiowas from their present troubles with the whites, by putting them fairly and squarely upon the Great White Road, which leads through all the timbered tribes, extending to the red, white, and black men alike, everywhere.

Little Robe replied in behalf of his people and neighbors, the Arapahoes, saying: That he had tried war, and was satisfied with it; that peace was sweet; he loved it, and hoped to enjoy it in future; that he had taken both his red brothers and Washington (the President) by the wrist, and did not intend to relax his grasp; that the Kiowas were his kindred by intermarriage; they were near and dear to him; he hoped they would come in; that their troubles would be settled; then we would all rejoice together.

Having remained five days with us, the Cheyennes departed for their camps. Captains Beaver and Ross had several protracted private interviews with them, and we take great pleasure in recording our belief that they have been true to their pledges to the Federal Government and will so continue. The Arrapahoes remained and co-operated with the commission to the adjournment of the council.

July 31 a small party of Kiowas and Apaches arrived, led by Fast Bear and Son of the Sun, (chiefs.) They were welcomed by the chairman, Colonel McIntosh.

August 1, Agent Tatum was called home by the sickness of his wife. Soon after his departure, Lone Wolf and Woman's Heart, Kiowa chiefs, and White Horse, the noted raider, and in the afternoon Kicking Bird and Hossing, (Kiowa chiefs,) White Wolf, head chief of the Nocone Comanches, Paso, the messenger, and many braves of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache tribes. They all complained of fatigue, and after a short friendly interview, informed the commission that to-morrow they would be ready to hear and to talk, and they retired to their camps.

August 2 was devoted chiefly to the formal reception of the Kiowas, and others newly arrived, Captain James Vann, Colonel Chilly McIntosh, and others delivering the peace-talk.

August 3 the council-ground contained beneath the wide-spreading branches of the great oak the following representative personages: In the center the Indian peace commission; Mr. Cyrus Bede, chief clerk of superintendent; Mr. Fred. Lockley, correspondent of the New York World; Interpreters Cabboon, McCasker, and others.

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Forming the ring: Lone Wolf, Kicking Bird, Son of the Sun, Woman's Heart, Fast Bear, Hossing, Kiowa chiefs; White Horse, the raider, and Little Raven, Big Mouth, and Spotted Wolf, Arapahoe chiefs; Paso and Shaking, Apache chiefs; Asahabi, Asatoet, Straight Feather, chiefs of the Pennytethker band of Comanches; White Wolf, and Horse Back, of the Nocone band; Ten Bear and Iron Mountain, of the Tar-par-reka band; Kitsquip and Tah-henah-nah-quah, of the Weyune band; Red Hood and Little Captain, of the Dawaena band; Esadewa, of the Wichitas; Carnooste, of the Caddoes; Buffalo Good, Waco, Dave, Towacoine, Carwarrahuskit, Keechi, with many other chiefs of less note, and a large number of braves. Up to this date all the tribes in attendance had pledged themselves to perpetual peace among each other and with the people of the United States. The Kiowas were upon the war-path; they held white captives as prisoners of war; could we induce them to halt and retrace their steps? An interview was held with Mr. C. Bede, representing the United States Government, and the full extent of his authority ascertained; thereupon the following terms were agreed upon as a basis of settlement, namely: The Kiowas to surrender all white captives, unconditionally; cease from war; appoint a delegation to go to Washington; return to their agency, and remain under the care of their agent until the return of their delegation. The release of Satanta and Big Tree, imprisoned in Texas, to be left for settlement in Washington. Captain James Vann and Colonel John Jumper were empowered to speak for the commission, urging upon them (the Kiowas) the acceptance of these conditions. Lone Wolf, for the Kiowas, replied that he was ready to do even more than asked to do, on condition that Satanta was first released; that they had twice been promised this much, but deceived. Colonel McIntosh and Captain Beaver tried to overcome this difficulty, and we believe had succeeded but for the folly or ignorance of one of our own men, Wah-loope, who took ground with Lone Wolf, neutralizing partly the labors of the commission. It is due to this brother to put upon record the fact that he greatly regretted his indiscreet speech before the next day, and did everything in his power to rectify the wrong done. Council had, however, adjourned at dark of August 4. Colonel Jumper, Fashutsey, Hargo, Seminoles; Micco Hutky and Micco Yarhols, Muscogees, had left for home, delegating their authority, however, to the remaining commissioners to settle any question that might arise.

On the morning of the 5th, the Kiowa chiefs called upon the commission, in private conference, at the Wichita agency, frankly admitted that they wanted to settle their difficulties with the whites, but were confused and did not know what to do. We informed them that we could now act only in an advising capacity; that the representative of the United States Government was yet present, and was one of their best friends; that if they wanted peace, they could only secure it in one way, by the prompt surrender of the captives, &c. Kicking Bird replied that his head and heart both approved of what had been said by the commissioners, although his lips did not speak it in council; that his people held two of the captives, and that he was ready to undertake their liberation, as also the surrender of certain Government mules; that in ten days he would deliver these two prisoners at the Wichita agency, if the movement of the soldiers could be delayed. Mr. Bede agreed to undertake this, and left at once for Fort Sill. With this understanding and many words of encouragement the party was dissolved; the Kiowas to their camps to meditate upon the brotherly advice they had received; the commissioners to their distant homes to watch hopefully for the fruits of their good labors among all of the Plain Indians, and especially among the Kiowas. Upon my arrival home at Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, I was waited upon by Messrs. Alvord and Parrish, special commissioners to the Kiowas from the Government of the United States, with full power to negotiate with the said tribe for the settlement of existing troubles. This commission had hoped to reach Fort Cobb prior to the adjournment of the late council, but had failed. I regret that they had not arrived as contemplated. Assured, however, that they are gentlemen who fully understand the problem before them, we shall confidently expect a speedy and satisfactory solution.

In conclusion, I am greatly rejoiced to learn through a letter just received from Captain Black Beaver, from Fort Sill, of August 19, 1872, that Kicking Bird, Lone Wolf, and Big Bow, the three leading chiefs of the Kiowas, had, true to promise, arrived at the Wichita agency on the 17th, with the white captives, a young lady of eighteen, and her sister, twelve years of age, and that they had been delivered into the charge of Agent Tatum by Captain Beaver and Lone Wolf, on the 18th. That they had promised the early delivery of a little captive white boy, left sick in their camp, and also certain Government mules; that Kicking Bird had delivered a speech on presenting the captives to Captain Beaver, in which he said: "We chiefs have been in council; we have made a law forbidding our young men ever going into Texas on raids. I want peace, and if ever, hereafter, I am found giving countenance to any who violate it, I am willing to be thrown away forever."

That these people have some grievances deserving the immediate attention of the Federal Government there can be no doubt. They claim that the soldiers cherish a

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bitter hatred toward them, which they are constantly reminded of in Fort Sill; that most of the officers are kind and considerate, while the privates are uniformly insulting and oppressive. They beg that their agency be transferred from the post to some other place, near Black Beaver or old Fort Cobb. Such a change would prove most wholesome to both Indians and whites. They complain also that the country now designated as theirs is not adapted to the wants of a farming community, there being but little good water, and land, and timber. They claim to desire to be incorporated into some of the tribes of the Wichita agency. They seem to realize the near and rapid approach of the time when they must follow the example of the civilized tribes, or become extinct or outcasts. Lone Wolf, Kicking Bird, and Hossing assert that they expect to live to see their people living in houses and engaged in the industrial pursuits of civilized life. Fifteen years since the Penneytethker band (Toshowas) of Comanches despised labor and civilization more heartily than the Kiowas of to-day, yet they are beginning to till the soil, live in houses, and raise stock. Their civilization is assured. May we not expect as much from the Kiowas and others, under a wise and liberal policy? Let the Government of the United States do its duty to these people, calling to its assistance the civilized confederated tribes of the Indian Territory, in whom they have confidence, and we doubt not the result will be most satisfactory to all the parties interested.

In summing up their labors just terminated, the Indian peace commissioners feel that it is not egotism in them to assert that the late council at Fort Cobb was pre-eminently a success. They succeeded in seeing and reaching the understanding of nearly every prominent chief in the central superintendency. They succeeded in the prompt surrender of thirty-two head of horses stolen by the Yarpamka Comanches from the Chickasaws, and the allaying of animosity between the two. They succeeded, with the co-operation of Mr. Bede, chief clerk, &c., in the liberation of white captives by the Kiowas, and a promise to speedily surrender a lot of Government mules, and a pledge to keep the peace forever in lieu of the liberation of their chief, Satanta.

We would not in this connection fail to record the eminent services of Mr. Cyrus Bede, the representative, the Hon. E. Hoag, superintendent, than whom none other labored more faithfully, prudently, and hopefully for the success of the commission. Agent Laurie Tatum, Mr. J. D. Hoag, and United States Interpreter McCusker rendered valuable service.

Very respectfully,

DANIEL H. ROSS,
Commissioner and Secretary Indian Peace Commission.

Hon. E. HOAG,
President of the General Council of the Indian Territory.

NOTE.

The report of Hon. B. R. Cowen, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Hon. N. J. Turney, and J. W. Wham, esq., commissioners to visit the Teton Sioux at Fort Peck, as also the separate report of Hon. Mr. Cowen, will be found at the close of this volume.

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ANNUAL REPORTS OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND INDIAN AGENTS.

MINNESOTA AND STATES EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

No. 1. Daniel Sherman, New York agency,* New York.
No. 2. Geo. I. Betts, Michigan agency,* Michigan.
No. 3. Wm. T. Richardson, Green Bay agency,* Wisconsin.
No. –. Selden N. Clark,† La Pointe agency,* Wisconsin.
No. 4. Edwd. T. Smith, Chippewa agency,* Minnesota.
No. 5. Leander Clark, Sac and Fox agency,* Iowa.

No. 1.

AGENCY FOR INDIANS OF NEW YORK,
Forestville, New York, October 28, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to state, in submitting my annual report, that the Indians in this agency residing on the Allegany, Cattaraugus, Tonawanda, Tuscarora, Onandaga, Oneida, Saint Regis, and Cornplanter reservations number 5,070, of whom 2,492 are males, and 2,578 are females, being an increase of 101 during the past year. Of this number 950 reside on the Allegany reservation, 90 on Cornplanter, 1,659 on Cattaraugus, 198 on Oneida, 339 on Onandaga, 672 on Tonawanda, 479 on Tuscarora, and 683 on Saint Regis reservation. These Indians classified in tribes, number as follows: Senecas 3,044, Cayugas 165, Onondagas 464, Oneidas 266, Tuscaroras 448, and Saint Regis 683.

There are on these reservations twenty-eight schools, which have been taught on an average of thirty-five weeks each, during the school-year ended September 30, 1872. Of the teachers of these schools, fifteen were Indians, who have succeeded well. Thirteen of these Indian teachers were employed by Mr. C. E. Benton, the efficient superintendent of the Indian schools on the Cattaraugus and Allegany reservations, who reports that they have proved as competent instructors as the white teachers employed on the same reservations. The expense of these schools during the past school-year has been $8,464.63, of which $730 have been paid by the Indians, $95.23 by the Society of Friends at Philadelphia, $275 by the Episcopalians, and $200 by the State of Pennsylvania, and the balance by the State of New York. There have been in attendance upon these schools during some portion of the school-year 1,129 Indian children, being an increase over the preceding year of 214. The average daily attendance during the school-year has been 608, being an increase in daily attendance over the preceding year of 76 scholars. This increase has been mostly upon the Cattaraugus reservation, and I think may be fairly attributed in part to the interest awakened among the Indians of that reservation, by the holding of the teachers' institute thereon in August, 1871, and to the lectures then given to the Indian parents impressing upon them the importance of sending their children to school regularly and punctually every day, referred to in my last annual report.

A teachers' institute was held in August last, during two weeks, on the Cattaraugus reservation for the special training and instruction of teachers for the Indian schools. It was successfully conducted by Professor H. R. Sanford, of the State Normal School at Fredonia, New York. Thirty-eight teachers attended, and of these, twenty-six are now engaged in teaching on the Cattaraugus and Allegany reservations.

The statistical return of farming, inclosed herewith, shows a considerable increase in farm products for the past year over former years, as well as increase in value in individual property. These statistics have been carefully compiled, and I think are below rather than above the actual amount and value of farm products.

As corroborating evidence of the continued improvement of the schools, and general condition of the Indians on these reservations, I beg leave to call your attention briefly to the official reports furnished me by the local superintendents of these schools, who

* Independent. † No report received.

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are gentlemen of character and intelligence, receiving their appointments from the superintendent of public instruction of the State of New York. Residing near the reservations they have personal knowledge of the facts whereof they speak.

Mr. H. Cummings of Akron, New York, superintendent of schools on Tonawanda reservation, reports that "the two school-houses on this reservation are in bad condition. One is an old log-house, and the other the old Baptist mission-house. They got so far gone last year that the Quakers at Philadelphia contributed $95.53 for necessary repairs. I think the proposed manual-labor school should be located near the center of the reservation, near the council-house, and would be of great benefit to the Indians of this reservation. The Tonawanda Indians are improving very much. Intemperance is diminishing, the young men are more industrious, getting up teams, harness and democrat wagons, and clothing themselves better, and the Indians as a body are growing more industrious and better farmers every year."

Mr. C. E. Benton, school superintendent of the seventeen schools on the Cattaraugus and Allegany reservations, reports that the Indian children learn readily; that the great trouble is in the regularity of attendance, but reports great improvement in this respect, and strongly recommends the policy of supplying the schools with Indian teachers specially educated for the purpose.

Mr. Ralph Stockwell, school superintendent of the two schools on Tuscarora reservation, reports that the Indian children learn easily, that the schools are doing well, that the Tuscaroras are improving in habits of temperance and industry, and are a prosperous farming community.

Mr. N. H. Tilden, school superintendent on the Oneida reservation, reports an improvement over former years in regularity of attendance, that the Oneidas are generally temperate and industrious, and are prosperous farmers, and growing better.

Agricultural fairs were held by the Indians in September last on the Cattaraugus, Tonawanda, and Onondaga reservations. These fairs were well attended, successful, and very creditable to the Indians. In the display of choice fruits and vegetables, they compared favorably with the county fairs of the white people in the surrounding counties. Hon. Horatio Seymour, of Utica, New York, delivered a practical address to the Indians at the Onondaga fair.

I beg leave to respectfully call your attention to the subject of a proposed allotment of the lands of the Cattaraugus and Allegany reservations among the Indians residing thereon. This subject has been considerably agitated among them during a year past, and I deem it of much importance, as bearing upon their civilization and improvement. The Society of Friends at Philadelphia sent a committee a few months since to these reservations to advise with the Indians relative to this subject, and also about leasing portions of the Allegany reservation; and the committee has prepared a printed memorial, accompanied by a proposed bill, to be presented to Congress at its next session, a copy of which has been sent to me, with the request that I examine it and give my views of its provisions.

Over three-fourths of these reservations are wholly uncultivated. Most of the valuable timber has been removed. The Indians use the timber left for fuel and building purposes. The legislature of the State of New York, in 1847, passed a law restraining individual Indians from appropriating these wild lands to their use without the consent of the council of the Seneca Nation, and providing that it should be the duty of the council to allot and set apart for any Indian or Indian family so much wild land as the council should deem reasonable, and an equitable proportion in reference to the whole number of Indians not possessing lands. Section 19 of the act provided that any Indian so having lands allotted to him might sell the timber from such portions of it as he might in good faith clear for the purposes of cultivation. Under this law, many allotments were made in an irregular way, in the interest of Indians who desired only to sell the timber, and in the interest of white men who desire to purchase it, and no good resulted from the law, but a great waste and destruction of valuable timber. In 1859 the legislature repealed section 19 of the act authorizing the Indians to sell timber from the allotted lands, and the council of the Seneca Nation about the same time set aside all the allotments that had been made, except one, on the ground that they were inequitable and not in fact made by the council. This law authorizing the allotment of wild lands is still in force, but the Indians do not avail themselves of its provisions. They have no means to pay the necessary expense of surveying the lands, and many are apprehensive if their lands are allotted they may lose their tribal relation, and that the Ogden Company or its assigns, owning the pre-emption right to these reservations, may dispossess them. I have often urged upon the council and Indians to avail themselves of the provisions of this statute by allotting to their young men and others not possessing lands, portions of this public domain for cultivation and future homes, but with little success. Yet the prejudice against allotting lands is fast wearing away, and a growing, if not prevailing, sentiment exists in its favor. Past experience at least indicates that the Indians need aid of the Government in securing a survey of their reservations, as a preliminary step toward making allotments. I do not think that all the wild lands should be allotted to the Indians at once, as is proposed by the

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bill of the committee of Friends. The Indians now are sufficiently intelligent to make judicious allotments, after their lands are properly surveyed. They cannot at present cultivate all their wild lands, nor for many years to come, and the best of the timbered lands should be reserved for the use of the Indians for necessary fuel and building purposes. Many of the Indian farmers have no timbered lands, and will claim the privilege of securing their fuel from the unappropriated wild lands, as has been the almost universal custom heretofore. I do not think that allotments should be made to minors, as is proposed by the terms of the bill.

The first section of the proposed bill relates to the leasing of lands to white men and corporations at the villages of Salamanca, Great Valley, Carrollton, and Red House, on the Allegany reservation, and to the renewal of leases which have been declared void by the courts. Excepting, perhaps, Salamanca, the places named are not incorporate villages, and, therefore, have no corporate limits. Red House certainly is not a village, unless one small depot building, and one store and dwelling-house, without any hotel, entitles it to that appellation. The second section of the proposed bill provides that the bounds of these villages shall be determined by three disinterested commissioners to be appointed by two-thirds of the councilors. I think this may give the commissioners too much discretionary power, and that the bounds of these villages might better be defined by the act, in case it should be deemed advisable to include in the bill more than the village of Salamanca.

Much the larger portion of the leases which would be affected by the proposed bill are on lands in the village of Salamanca. Most of these leases were made by individual Indians to white men, upon small rents, provided they had conveyed any legal estate. These leases were formally approved by the council of the Seneca Nation, requiring payment of an annual license or tax by each lessee of from five to ten dollars to the treasurer of the Seneca Nation of Indians. Some of the leases provided that the buildings which should be erected on the leased premises by the lessees should, on the expiration of the leases, belong to the Indians. Some of these leases I know were improvidently made by the Indians, and without adequate consideration, and I regard the provision in the first section of the proposed bill, providing that all leases after their terms expire shall be renewed to the same lessees or their assigns, for terms not exceeding twenty years, at rents not exceeding the first leases, as quite extraordinary and objectionable, as is also the provision requiring that all leases and renewals of leases shall contain stipulations for renewal to the same lessees or their assigns for the same rents as the original leases. I think that the Indians, upon the expiration of any lease, should have the opportunity of making the best bargain they may be able to, but under such safeguards as would be likely to protect them from imposition, such as requiring the leases to be sanctioned by some court or officer before becoming valid.

I think it quite desirable that some provision should be made whereby the Indians may have the right to lease their lands at the village of Salamanca, for a long term of years, under safeguards against imposition. This might be equally beneficial to the Indians and to the white people of Salamanca. In case any law to this end should be passed by Congress, it should contain the provision, in effect, that the sale of intoxicating liquors upon the leased premises should forfeit the lease.

The Tuscaroras have as good if not the best regulation in respect to the division of their lands and the protection of their timber of any of the tribes in this agency, and I see no good reason why the Senecas of Allegany and Cattaraugus reservations may not adopt a similar plan with entire success. On the Tuscarora reservation the improved lands are practically allotted to the individual adult Indians in fee, who can buy and sell only as between themselves. Two-thirds of their reservation is under actual cultivation, and the balance, being timbered land, is owned by the Indians in common. The chiefs have appointed a committee to protect the timber, who see that no waste is committed, and that none is used by the Indians, except for fuel and building purposes, and for these purposes the down and dead is first used. It is believed that this division of lands among the Tuscaroras has done much in encouraging them in habits of industry and thrift, by stimulating their acquisitiveness and love of family and home.

I inclose herewith the annual report of the trustees of Thomas Asylum for orphan and destitute Indian children, on the Cattaraugus reservation, and respectfully recommend the continuance of the usual annual appropriation for its support.

This report has been unavoidably delayed, by reason of waiting for the receipt of the reports of the superintendents of the Indian schools, the school-year on the reservations not closing until September 30.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. SHERMAN, *Agent.*

Hon. F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

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No. 2.

MICHIGAN INDIAN AGENCY,
Detroit, September 30, 1872.

SIR: In obedience to the requirements of the Department, I herewith submit my annual report of the condition of this agency:

The circumstances of the Michigan Indian agency for the past year have been sad, extraordinary, and important. The report of it a year ago was made by that most worthy man, the late Hon. Richard M. Smith, than whom none could excel in sterling integrity and sturdy independence. I cannot forbear recording here a deserved tribute to his fidelity and truly Christian character in all the relations he bore to man and his Maker. His unselfish devotion to the interests of the Indians and familiarity with the details of Indian affairs in this agency render his sad death untimely, and a loss not easily made up, and the Indians deeply deplore it; for a more tried and faithful friend they never had or may hope to find. For twenty years he had been specially devoted to their interests as their agent, practically or officially, while not a breath of suspicion as to his fidelity or efficiency tarnished his fame; thence universal honors were best owed upon him in death. His sudden death was followed by the appointment and equally sudden death of Mr. Bradley, who also was one of the oldest and most faithful friends the red men of Michigan had. He, too, was a Christian gentleman of spotless character and long experience in Indian affairs. It will readily be perceived that these sad events, together with the necessary delays in filling the office of Indian agent, and becoming familiar with the very many details of the duty thereof, the affairs of the agency were thrown into considerable disorder, and very difficult for an unexperienced hand to adjust.

On the 23d of November, 1871, I entered upon the duties of the agency, fully determined to do the best I could under the circumstances.

I found that a part of the annuities due the Ottawas and Chippewas had been paid, but on account of the lateness of the season, and the difficulties of assembling the Indians amid the rigors of winter, I deferred paying the balance until the month of June, when the balance of their last annuities was disbursed.

So soon as I had entered upon the duties of my office I was urged by the Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River to attend to the business of completing land selections as provided for in their treaty of 1864. And feeling a great anxiety that this perplexing business should be carefully and correctly done, I requested the Department to furnish me with new and reliable plats showing the exact condition of the reserve, and in order that the work might be satisfactorily done, that one of the most competent clerks from the Department might be commissioned to assist in its performance.

In compliance with this request Major John J. Knox was commissioned to assist me in completing these selections, and in the month of January we began the work, and entered up and reported some six hundred and seventy selections, recommending that patents be issued therefor, which was done, and the patents were distributed in the months of September, to the great satisfaction of the Indians.

In compliance with instructions from the Department, and under the provisions of an act approved by the President June 10, 1872, entitled "An act for restoring to market certain lands in Michigan," I visited the reservations of the Ottawas and Chippewas of Michigan, and issued 795 certificates for entering homesteads upon the several reserves. Patents also for the Ottawas and Chippewas, as furnished by the Department in the month of August, to the number of some 800, have been delivered to the patentees or heirs.

This comprises the special business that, in connection with the ordinary routine of duty pertaining to the agency, has engaged my attention. The issuance of these patents and certificates appears to have animated the Indians with a new impulse toward civilization, and to those who shall retain possession of their lands I am confident it will prove beneficial. But on account of the avarice and unscrupulousness of the whites it is hardly to be hoped that all of them will; indeed, so many of them as had selected pine-lands have already been persuaded to sell out, and the probability to my mind is that in less than twelve months the whole of these lands thus patented will be owned by the whites.

Educationally, the Ottawas and Chippewas are degenerating, I should judge, since the Government schools have all, with one exception, been closed.

The fund for school purposes for the Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River, still unexhausted, enables me to furnish them with teachers and books, and they are advancing in this regard. So also is it with the Chippewas of Lake Superior.

Religiously, I am of the opinion that as compared with the past the Indians are not in as encouraging a condition as they have been, on account of the decline in the missionary enthusiasm of the Christian churches toward them. It has been found that money and labor expended in this field of missionary enterprise is less profitably expended, and hence this declension, I presume. But to me this appears unjustifiable.

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The weaker the child, or animal, or plant, the stronger the claim upon sympathy, care, and bestowments of aid. And for the amount of money and efficient labor, I am sure no field or race of men can so easily be led to embrace the benefits of Christianity as a religious hope as the Indians of Michigan. Where suitable efforts are made, a larger proportion will be found laying hold of the hope set before them in the gospel, than in the same number of a white population with no better encouragements or helps, and if it were not for the pernicious vices of the surrounding barbarism of civilization, they would rapidly develop into Christian characters. The general welfare of the commonwealth, as well as Christian charity, demands that unabated efforts be made to lift them up to a higher condition of civilization. The churches and Government will be culpably recreant to their obligations if the red man and brother be dismissed from their fostering care, so long as his weakness calls for the helping hand of his more favored brother, endowed, perchance, by a richer heritage of power and wealth.

So far as I can estimate, there has been a commendable advancement during the past year in the material prosperity of all the tribes of the agency. More attention has been paid to agriculture and improving their houses and homes, and I think that those who retain possession of their lands will be inspired with an ambition to prosper in this respect more and better than heretofore, while they were in doubt as to obtaining a personal claim to land.

The population is divided into four distinct treaty corporations, as follows:

Ottawas and Chippewas of Michigan, and numbering about	6,000
Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River	1,600
Chippewas of Lake Superior	1,200
Pottawatomies of Huron	60
Scattering	300
Total	9,160

For particulars I refer to the statistical reports duly prepared and furnished.

Most respectfully submitted.

GEORGE I. BETTS,
United States Agent.

Hon. F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 3.

UNITED STATES INDIAN DEPARTMENT,
Green Bay, Wisconsin, October 18, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my second annual report of Indian tribes in charge of this agency, for the year ended September 30, 1872.

These Indians are divided into three tribes, each having separate reservations, and are known as Menomonees, Oneidas, Stockbridge, and Munsees. The aggregate number as per census recently made is 2,870. They own about 300,000 acres of land, only a portion of which can be called good for farming purposes, while much of it is of inferior quality, and a portion is valuable for the pine timber thereon. As these Indians are the wards of the Government, they have special claim upon their Great Father for aid in their feeble efforts to gain the benefits of a Christian civilization, this being now the fixed policy of the Government toward the Indian tribes of our country. I have found, by two years' experience in my endeavors to carry out the spirit of this policy, that much defensive labor is required to protect the Indian from evil men and evil influences that press upon them, only to rob and ruin.

As intemperance is the great enemy of civilization everywhere, the Indian is not long exempt from this blighting, withering curse, especially where the venders of whisky stand, like army sentinels, at every point around his home, watching to make him their prisoner by the power of this fearful temptation. It is no small task for the agent to combat this fiery host of whisky-sellers single-handed and alone, besides attending to the other duties devolving upon him. In my judgment, the Department can do no better service for the Indian than to authorize their agents to expend a small amount of money for the purpose of employing, as circumstances may require, special detectives, to aid in searching out the men who insist in selling intoxicating liquors to Indians, and aid in bringing them to the bar of justice. So pressing have been my other duties the past year I have found but little time for the prosecution of this class of offenders. I have, however, made several complaints of this kind before the United

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States district court of Wisconsin, and have secured the conviction of ten persons for selling or giving intoxicating liquors to Indians the past year. They have been fined by said court from one to one hundred dollars, and most of them have been imprisoned from one to thirty days. Several more have been brought before the United States commissioner and are now under bonds to appear for trial at the next session of the court. Many others are equally guilty, and have escaped like results only through lack of time on my part and the need of a good detective. I can, however, see good results from the limited efforts I have been able to make in this direction, as several of these men have already quit the business through the fear of further prosecution, and many others have been restrained from selling to Indians through like fears. Others continue in the business, and will stop only as they feel the penalty of violating law falling on their guilty heads.

MENOMONEES.

The lands belonging to this tribe are located in the northern part of Shomano County Wisconsin. It is as well watered a country as I ever saw, having many fine lakes and streams of running water. The Wolf River, with its many falls and rapids, flows through the reservation from north to south, affording excellent water-power and good facilities for moving logs and lumber to the market below.

Timber-lands.—The pine-timber now standing upon this reserve has probably doubled in value in five years, and has now become an item of much consideration to the tribe, if they can obtain what it is really worth. Toward this treasure many eyes are gazing, knowing full well the profits from this source arising. I have no doubt this timber is worth $500,000, and probably more, and it is but just and right that these Indians should receive the full value of their property.

The best methods for securing this, while we protect the Indians from degrading influences that usually attend the logging business, is a matter of no small importance to them and their friends. With this end and others in view, your agent, in behalf of this tribe, submitted to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, on June 9, 1871, a plan for cutting and selling a portion of this pine. This proposition having been approved by the Department, said agent was duly authorized to carry the same into execution. As this enterprise was to be conducted under the special control and direction of the agent, and the labor to be performed by Indians, so far as practicable, the agent decided to establish a regular lumbering-camp and try the experiment, of which results a full report will soon be rendered.

I will here state, however, that this enterprise has proved successful. About 2,000,000 feet of pine timber have been cut and run to market, and sold for $23,731. The Indians have been paid over $3,000 for labor thereon, and the net profit to the tribe will be $5 per thousand feet, and probably a fraction more. This is more than three times the amount they have ever before received for their pine timber, and more than double the average price paid for Stockbridge pine sold by Government last January.

Several important benefits arise from this method for disposing of Indian pine.

First. The Indians receive the full value of their timber.

Second. The agent having supervision and control of the whole, he is able to shut out from them whisky and other evil influences that usually attend lumbering-camps.

Third. The Indians perform a large share of the labor, for which they receive a fair compensation.

Fourth. The agent aims to have them feel that they are not *mere hired laborers*, but that they are at work on their own lands, and are cutting their own pine, for themselves, and thus they have an interest in making the business go on successfully.

From results of the past year, I am confident this method for disposing of the pine timber belonging to this tribe gives promise of the largest money-returns to them, and provides a large amount of profitable labor, where they can be kept mainly from the vices and temptations of ordinary lumbering business.

The labor question, divested of evil influences, is of vital importance to the best good of these Indians in the disposal of their pine timber. The tribes seem much pleased with the results of this lumbering work in their behalf, and are anxious to have it continued. This seems to be desirable for their good, as they have teams, sleds, and many fixtures now on hand for the work, and the Indians, as well as the agent, have some experience in this business that will aid in further efforts of the kind.

Shingle-machine.—I am anxious to purchase a machine of this kind for the benefit of this tribe. In my judgment this can be done and put in running order by an outlay of $1,200. They have sufficient room in the saw-mill for such purpose, and power enough to run the machine without additional expense; and as there is now good prospect of a railroad to Shawana, within nine miles of said mill, I know of no expenditure that will be productive of more good to the tribe than this. There is a large quantity of pine timber upon this reserve that is worthless for any other purpose than shingles, and the labor necessary to turn it into money can be performed almost entirely by the Indians. I believe a good machine of this kind will pay for itself in two

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years, and, at the same time, furnish the tribe with cash labor, amounting to ten or fifteen thousand dollars per annum. I regard honorable labor as one of the greatest civilizing agencies for the Indians, and I am much in favor of using this instrumentality for their good.

Farming-work.—The operations of this tribe in farming products do not vary materially from last year, as they have not increased the number of acres under improvement but little; many of them having been building houses, barns, and fences, while others have worked through spring and summer upon the river driving logs, that business having continued until September on account of the low stage of water. As they could earn from two to three dollars per day by this kind of labor, it was more profitable to their pockets, if not to their morals, than clearing and planting lands. They are gradually forming habits of industry and learning that labor brings its rewards. A portion of them still spend a few weeks each year in hunting and trapping, but they are fast giving up these pursuits for farming life, and with such helps and encouragement as they should have, will soon become an industrious working people. Little Crow, as he is called, is an illustration of this kind. He is about fifty years old, and has been considered one of the best hunters of the tribe for many years. Some five years since he commenced to clear a small piece of land and make him a farm, with no help but his ax. He now has fifteen acres under cultivation, with comfortable house and barn, owns 5 horses, 1 yoke of oxen, 1 cow, 14 swine, has raised the past year 70 bushels of oats, 60 of corn, 60 of wheat, 200 of potatoes, 8 of beans, besides garden-vegetables and the cutting of fifteen tons of hay.

Will Indians work?—As proof, I will state that the members of this tribe have earned the past year, in cash labor, at the Government farm and mill, and in lumbering in the reserve, $6,600; and they have also cut and sold over $1,000 worth of hay, besides providing for their own stock. I also estimate they have received for labor outside the reservation, on railroads and at lumbering work, $12,000, making at least $19,600 that they have received for labor, besides building, clearing lands, raising crops, making sugar, gathering rice and cranberries, hunting for furs, &c. There is no doubt but the Indian will work much like other men if he receives the same help and inducements.

Stock-raising.—They have many thousand acres of prairie lands (interspersed with lakes and streams of excellent water) which produce a kind of wild prairie-grass affording good pasturage for stock in summer, and many hundred acres of marsh-lands from which they can cut a large quantity of hay, thus affording good facilities for raising stock, to which I am anxious they should give more attention as an additional source of income.

Health.—This tribe was much reduced in numbers by the prevalence of measles and small-pox among them, but they are now slowly increasing in numbers, as births the past year have exceeded the number of deaths some thirty or more, although the aggregate number reported is about the same as the previous year, owing to the removal of quite a number of names from the pay-roll of the tribe, because said persons were not living upon the reserve.

Employés.—The Government employés at this reservation are all earnest and faithful. A. M. Andrews, the present farmer, reports 12 tons of hay, 80 bushels of wheat, 54 of rye, 260 of oats, 2 tons of millet, as the main products of the farm, although most of the land cultivated is of inferior quality. The miller, M. H. Moarn, reports nearly 6,000 bushels of grain as ground at the mill, and about 200,000 feet of logs cut and sawed into lumber for the use of the tribe. E. C. Keeler, blacksmith, reports his labors in part, as follows: Horses shod 188, oxen 60; made 63 knives, 72 hoes, 140 spears, 52 clevises, 80 chain-hooks, 22 cant-hooks, 10 pevys, 43 sap-gouges, 26 picks, 156 cold-shuts, 22 trammel-chains, ironed 60 new sleds and cutters, 26 ox-yokes, 24 neck-yokes, 16 wagon-boxes, 12 wagon-tongues, 45 whiffletrees; repaired 139 traps, 40 wagons, 80 chain-hooks, 46 chains, 188 guns, 58 drag-teeth, 46 axes, 36 kettles, besides other small jobs too numerous to mention.

The trader in charge at this reservation is a Christian man of strict integrity, in whom the whole tribe have the utmost confidence. And he also seems to put so much dependence upon their honor that he trusts them largely, and I believe his average losses by so doing are less than is usual with country merchants. I regard his influence and example of much value to the tribe, and he is a real help to the agent. I think one trader of this class is better for a tribe no larger than the Menomonees than more. Persons who have known this tribe for many years claim they are better off with one store than when they had two or three on the reserve.

Schools.—From various causes the school-work for this tribe is still very unsatisfactory to me. The average attendance of pupils has not been over 50 the past year. The great moving of nearly the whole tribe within two years so nearly broke up the large school, formerly kept at the village of Keshena, that I decided to close it entirely on the 30th of March last. Since that time no school has been in operation, except a small one connected with the new settlement recently made near the south branch of the Oconto River. This school is taught by Alex. Gregnon, who can talk both English and Menomonee. He is not a first-class teacher, although he is doing fair work for the school

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under existing circumstances. The larger portion of the tribe are now fast settling in the vicinity of the west branch of the Wolf River, from four to six miles west of Keshena. Application, with estimate of funds required for building purposes, was made to the Department of Indian Affairs by this office, in communication May 9, 1871. As no funds were received for this object, the application was renewed by me in a letter of April 13, 1872, supplemented with an urgent request, if the former one could not be granted, that the sum of $800 be furnished this office for immediate use in erecting a small school-house and home for teachers in the west branch locality. As this amount of funds was promptly granted for the above-named purpose, I have these buildings nearly completed, and hope to open a school at this point in a short time. But these temporary buildings do not obviate the necessity of larger ones at this point, as similar reasons still exist for the provisions and estimates made in my communication of May 9, 1871.

Sabbath trading.—Soon after entering upon the duties of this agency, the trader in charge of the store at Kerhena stated to me that he was much annoyed by many of the Indians coming to the store for the purpose of trading upon the Sabbath. This I at once prohibited, stating to the Indians that it was neither right nor necessary, except in cases of sickness or death. Since that time the trader has been relieved from troubles of this kind, and can now spend the Sabbath in peace and quiet, and the Indians are gaining some knowledge of the proper observance of this day.

ONEIDAS.

The lands of this tribe are located mostly in Brown County, and embrace about 65,000 acres. A good share of this reserve is valuable for farming purposes, and a part of the tribe are showing, by their labors in its cultivation, that they believe it will yield them good returns.

Hinderances.—Two prominent obstacles seem to hinder quite a portion of this tribe from devoting their efforts to the farming business as they ought, namely, intemperance and timber-cutting. If either of these absorb a man, farming will receive but little attention. I am making all possible effort to check the former, and think I have done much to stop the selling of whisky to Indians. But what is one man against so many, who, for the sake of gain, are constantly holding out temptations which the simple Indian has little power to withstand? If the law in reference to this traffic was so amended by Congress as to give persons who inform and testify against the liquor-seller one-half the fine collected, this would encourage the Indian very much to co-operate with the agent in his efforts to stop the traffic. I do not know of a single case in which an Indian has complained of, or testified against, any one who has not sold him liquor. No inocent man is likely to suffer from an offer of this kind to the Indian, but it will help materially in bringing the offender to justice. The country approved when the Government offered a large bounty to these men if they would enlist in its service and aid in putting down an armed rebellion. Will not the people also approve, if a small reward is offered to these same men for aiding to put down this greatest enemy of our country, and the poor Indian too?

Timber-cutting.—As the agent has received no instructions authorizing him to restrain the Indians from cutting and selling timber from their reserve, this business has been carried on quite extensively the past year, and will be in the future, unless some steps are taken to check it.

From the best information and estimates I can get, I judge not less than $40,000 worth of pine and hard-wood timber has been cut and sold from this reservation the past year. Some Indians state they have sold timber amounting to $600, $800, and $1,000, and it will require but few years to remove all the timber from their lands at this rate. The hard-wood timber is rising in value every year in this market, and will doubtless be worth double the price it now brings five years hence. It seems very desirable that the Department, by some means, should restrain from this extensive cutting and selling of the hard-wood timber, as it is not needed by those persons who cut the most, but as they have teams, and other facilities for cutting and hauling that the poorer families have not, they can pocket largely from this business, while the needy ones get little or nothing. One portion of the tribe are really robbing the other, as this business is now going on.

Division of tribal lands.—As a large majority of the tribe are now heartily in favor of dividing their lands, I do regard it of the first importance to their welfare that Congress should enact a law whereby their wishes, as expressed in a petition forwarded from this office, (in connection with my letter of February 20, 1872,) can be realized. In my judgment, no measure promises so largely for the best good of this people as a division of their tribal lands.

When any tribe of Indians has become in a good measure civilized, and has settled down to farming life, I believe the practice of still holding their lands in common becomes a real hinderance to their improvement and elevation. Does not this principle hold good among civilized and enlightened classes? If so, how can the Indian avoid

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the evils of this practice while subjected to the causes producing them? He fails mainly of the ennobling stimulus that comes to every one from the consciousness of owning a home for himself and his children, knowing that whatever improvements he may make thereon belong to him or his heirs. I also regard this principle of holding lands in common by any considerable number of persons as tending to destroy those wholesome moral barriers so essential to advancement. I believe this division of landed property, if carried out, will tell largely for the future civilization and prosperity of this tribe.

Schools.—Two have been kept in operation the past year, in charge of the Episcopal Methodist missions connected with the tribe; each reports encouraging improvement on the part of those who attend school with tolerable regularity. The census recently taken of this tribe shows 605 children, 400 of whom I think are of such age as usually attend school. The teachers report the whole number of pupils attending school 217; but the average attendance falls below 90. From these reports it appears that only about one-half the children of school-age attend at all, while less than one-fourth attend regularly. It is also evident from these figures that the school-work with this tribe is reaching only a small portion of those whom it is designed to benefit. The present school-buildings, I judge, will accommodate about 150 pupils; but at least 100 more of the 400 children should be regular attendants of school. It seems very evident that another building for school purposes is much needed for this tribe. With this view, an estimate was submitted to the honorable Commissioner in my communication of May 9, 1871, to which I respectfully invite attention.

Missionary work.—This has been conducted, as usual, by ministers of the Episcopal and Methodist denominations, who have for years been sustaining mission stations and churches among this tribe, with a good measure of success. They each have churches and good houses for worship, and report good attendance upon the regular services of the Sabbath.

STOCKBRIDGE AND MUNSEES.

The reservation of this tribe now contains about 11,500 acres, and joins the southwest township of the Menomonee reserve, the balance of their lands having been disposed of by act of Congress February 6, 1871. From the sale of these lands, much of which was valuable for fine timber standing thereon, the tribe will probably receive about $200,000. Nearly one-half of the tribe, now numbering about 250 members, have lived off the reserve most of the time for the past ten years, and are residing about in various portions of the State, having but little to do with the tribe, but still holding their rights in the tribal property. As I was appointed by the Secretary of the Interior to make the enrollment provisions of the sixth section of the above-named act, I have had occasion, in connection with this business, to call the tribe together several times the past year. At these gatherings I could but notice the difference between those living among and mingling with the whites, and those still living in tribal relations, showing very plainly the advantages gained by Indians who have gained a good degree of civilization, by leaving their tribal connection and taking the position that they can and will take care of themselves. More than one-half of the present membership of this tribe have decided to embrace the opportunity presented by the enrollment clause of said act, and take their share of the tribal property, and become citizens of the United States. I believe all of them would be better off to do this, as they are qualified for the position, and will thereby gain advantages not to be enjoyed while remaining in tribal relations. The quicker these families are away from the pine regions, and the many demoralizing influences of the lumbering business, the better will it be for both men and women. I am confident they have been tending in the wrong direction ever since they have been upon their present reserve.

The past year has been one of commotion and excitement with this small tribe, on account of the changes going on under the bill passed for their relief, as before named. As this act is considered by many of the tribe to be for the good of a few, rather than the whole nation, there has been much opposition to it on the part of many members, they knowing nothing of its provisions until after its passage and approval by the officers of the tribe, who seem to have managed the business very much in their own interest, and that of their friends. The result has been much commotion and ill-feeling among them, tending to divert them from industrial pursuits and every other good. But the late order from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, suspending all further action under the most objectionable section of said bill until a meeting of Congress, with a view to further legislation thereon, seems to give much satisfaction to a large majority of the tribe, and will, doubtless, result in securing an amendment that will satisfy a majority rather than a few members.

The school and religious work of this people have been, as heretofore, in charge of Rev. Jeremiah Slingerland and wife. The attendance at school has been good, and the pupils have been making fair progress. But I am not so confident of the moral and religious improvement of the tribe. I herewith inclose the main portion of school

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report, furnished by Mr. Slingerland, for the past year. I would respectfully refer you to statistical reports herewith inclosed, for facts and figures, showing population, farming products, &c., of tribes in care of this agency.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. T. RICHARDSON,
United States Indian Agent.

General F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 4.

WHITE EARTH, MINNESOTA,
October 1, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith my annual report for this agency.

In some respects the year has been an eventful one with the Indians in Minnesota. The excitement and hostile feeling occasioned by the nine murders which have been committed by the Chippewas during the year, has placed them in a new relation to the State. The governor has issued a proclamation requiring the Indians to remain on their reservations under penalty of arrest and force, if necessary, by the militia. With most of the Minnesota Indians, in their present condition, this is impossible. Only the few at White Earth can live upon their reservation as they are now situated. Five Indians are under arrest charged with murder, or as accomplices in the murder of whites. Against three of them, however, there is scarcely any evidence. These arrests have been made with scarcely any resistance on the part of the Indians.

The murder of the Cook family, at Oak Lake, produced great alarm among the settlers on the border. A large number, in the panic, forsook their homes, and fortified themselves in a stockade. Soldiers were sent from different parts of the State. But I am confident that among the Indians there was never any thought of any outbreak or violence whatever. It is quite well ascertained that these murders were committed by boys and young men, from sixteen to twenty-two years old; and this fact is a startling one, showing, as it does, what the settlers of Minnesota are liable to so long as wild Indians are roaming through the northern part of the State. These young men seem to have had no motive for killing but that of plunder. They straggle through the country, and find it easier to rob than to get their subsistence from hunting. They have broken off from the ordinary restraints of the chief of the band, and have not yet come under any restraint of laws and civilization. Investigation has shown that all along the border white men are trafficking with Indians in whisky. It is startling to find what a pandemonium can be made in the midst of a neighborhood of settlers by bringing a gallon of whisky into a camp of Indians. I have spared no effort to detect and punish these murderers, as well for the welfare of the Indians as the protection of the whites. For several years past there has been a growing recklessness of life, especially among the Pillagers. This is due largely to the fact that there has been no punishment for murder. Indians have been allowed to shoot one another at will in any part of the State as well as on reservations, and no notice has been taken. On the contrary, lawlessness has not been confined to the Indians. Two men of the Otter Tail band were murdered last fall, near Alexandria, for no other offense than that of camping on a white man's ground. As this offense was committed off the reservation, it came within the cognizance of the State laws, and, owing to the hostile feeling against Indians, it has been impossible to bring the murderers to trial.

Two Indians were arrested at White Earth on suspicion of complicity in a murder. They went readily with the sheriff, on my promise to them of protection and a fair trial. Before the time of trial, the Brainerd jail, in which they were confined, was broken open; and, as I believe, with the connivance of the authorities, the Indians were taken by a mob and hung.

This lawlessness on the part of the whites has a serious effect on the Indians. They will be unwilling to deliver up prisoners hereafter, and will, I fear, be disposed to take justice into their own hands for the murder of members of their band.

I believe the condition of the Pillager band especially requires the careful consideration of the Commissioner. Part of this tribe are known as the Otter Tail band. By an appropriation of $25,000, the right was purchased of the White Earth Indians for this band to remove to White Earth. The consent of the White Earth band was accorded, and the Otter Tails removed. But there were no means to establish them at White Earth, to open farms, build houses, or even feed them while they were making their first crop. In my last annual report I asked for $20,000 for this purpose, but the appropriation was not made, and, as a consequence, the Indians are yet stragglers. They are warned off from their own grounds, near Otter Tail, by the State authorities, and are liable any day to come into conflict with the State militia.

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The remainder of the Pillager tribe, some 1,500, lie around Leech Lake. It is not possible for them to live on their reservation without cultivating the ground, and it would be much better for them if they could be forced to go to White Earth, and the right of staying there be purchased for them; but I am satisfied that they could not be induced to go there in a body. A few would go if inducements could be offered. They should not be obliged to roam around the State for a living. To prevent this, they must have assistance in clearing patches of ground and cultivating the soil. Many of them seem to be ready for this, and have asked in open council that their Great Father will help them to go to work and plow. As I have heretofore reported, the farming at Leech Lake is accomplished under unusual difficulties. The patches of arable land suitable for cultivation lie around the lake and are accessible only by steamboat. At the best such access is expensive, and, with the boat now in use, it is impossible. If anything is to be done for these Pillagers, to keep them on their reservation, and save them from conflict with the State authorities, there must be an appropriation of at least $25,000, of which, for a new boat, $5,000, and for agricultural purposes, $20,000; this latter amount to be expended entirely upon Indian labor, feeding and clothing Indians only in return for their own labor in cleaning and planting.

The Mississippi Chippewas at White Oak Point have experienced little change during the year. They are coming more and more in contact with lumbermen, who are close on the border of their reservation, and some of them are learning to work in their camps, while all are learning more or less of the worst vices of civilization. The removal of these Indians in 1867 was worse than a farce. They were brought to White Oak Point, and fed six months at a heavy expense, and then, with few exceptions, returned to their old haunts, where they now live. White Oak Point, to which they were removed, affords no opportunity for farming. The most of the few acres plowed have gone back to grass and trees. The log-houses are in ruins, and it is now found that even this attempt at settlement was not within the limits of the reservation. No effort of any kind is made to ameliorate the condition of these Indians.

Of the Mille Lac band of the Mississippi Chippewas, only about twenty-five have been persuaded as yet to return to White Earth. As a band, they do not seem to be ready to leave their old grounds. On the other hand, the pine of their reservation being still uncut, the pressure by the whites for their removal still continues. In their present condition, nothing can be done for their elevation. It would seem as if the question of remaining or removal should be settled. If they are to remain, then they ought to have help in opening farms and schools. If they are to remove to White Earth, then a suitable appropriation should be made, and they should be ordered to go. If their pine were once removed, they would be as little in the way of settlers at Mille Lac as in any part of the State. The fish and rice in their lake would afford no small part of their subsistence. The soil around the lake is well adapted to cultivation. By the express stipulation in the treaty, their annuity money can be used at the discretion of the President for civilizing purposes. I regard it a question worthy the consideration of the Commissioner, whether such legislation by Congress may not be secured as will allow their pine to be cut at once, and the proceeds to be expended for civilizing purposes. Then, with their annuity money, mechanics and farmers can be sent to them, and a favorable beginning can be made for civilization.

The Pembina band are in much the same deplorable condition as reported last year. They have no reservation in the vicinity where most of them are trying to subsist. A portion of the band live on Turtle Mountain, in Dakota, and claim that that is a portion of their country which they have never yet ceded; and they say they were living there at the time of the cession in 1864, and that their grounds are west of the line of the ceded territory. They ask that their rights in this unceded country may be recognized. According to the theory that has been generally adopted by the Government, I do not see why these Indians have not all the original Indian rights in an unceded territory. Something should be done to help these Indians out of degradation, and relieve the settlers that are now coming by rail to Pembina from the annoyance of their begging and pilfering. I recommend that the Department either recognize their right to all the territory on Turtle Mountain, and give them the means to farm there, or purchase a right on White Earth reservation, and order them to remove. They number, according to the roll this year, about three hundred and fifty Indians and one hundred half-breeds. These half-breeds might be stricken from their roll, leaving only three hundred and fifty Indians to be provided for.

The Red Lake Chippewas have had a prosperous year. Their crop of corn is reported to be over 4,000 bushels; of potatoes, 2,500 bushels. The tribe seems to have taken a new departure toward civilization in the direction of house-building. Late last autumn they erected, as best they could, some seventy-five houses, doing most of the work themselves. This year they are asking for still more lumber, and are building with more care the houses of last year, and are erecting thirty more new houses. Their fund for carpenter and farm work is so limited that only a small part of the work required can be undertaken. To meet their necessities, and enable them to clear land and stock farms, I recommended last year, at their request, that their pine timber

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be brought into market, and, pursuant to instructions from the Indian Bureau, I procured proposals for the pine on their reservation. The highest offer was $2.50 per thousand, and the contract at that rate is waiting the approval of the Department. The Indians are anxious that this contract shall be entered upon this year, to enable them to begin at once to enlarge their planting-grounds. They also propose to appropriate $1,000 per year for the purpose of a boarding-school. This sum, with such aid as the American Missionary Association propose to furnish, will secure the school, which is so much needed. During the past summer a day-school has been sustained by the American Missionary Association, and the children have made such progress under difficulties as gives great encouragement.

There seems to be nothing in the way of the civilization of this tribe, if only continued patient effort and generous assistance can be furnished by the Government. But this effort is more than ever needed now, from the fact that the Pembina railroad brings fire-water and other evils of civilization within two days' travel of their reservation. If left to themselves, these Indians are almost sure to follow in the way of their Pillager cousins, and go down under the first approach of white men.

The pine timber cut, as is claimed, upon this reservation last winter has not yet been paid for, the reservation boundary-line not having been surveyed. It is a misfortune and a hardship to these Indians that, for want of this survey, they should not be able to realize the value of this pine, and also to protect their property from further depredations. I earnestly recommend that such measures be taken as will secure this survey another year.

The band of Mississippi Chippewas, known as the Gull Lake band, number nearly 300, and are in process of removal to White Earth. About one-half are already on the ground. I have declined to make the annuity payment to any of this band who have not removed. About one-fourth of the band will probably forfeit their annuity this year rather than accept the condition.

The experiment of civilization undertaken at White Earth has had a year of large prosperity. The preparation for the removal of other bands to White Earth, in the cutting and hauling of lumber and building houses, has furnished employment for the most of those who were able to work. One and a half million feet of lumber will have been sawed this season. A new saw-mill, with shingle-machine and universal wood-worker attached, with a new engine and boiler, have been set up during the year. A large barn, a carpenters' house, a blacksmith's house, and an agent's house, and an agency office, and two school-buildings will be completed during the year. The other school-building has also been enlarged so as to double the accommodations for boarding pupils. Eighty log-houses, a story and a half high, 16 by 22 feet, containing five rooms, will be completed during the season. Twenty-five other houses have been rebuilt and enlarged. Two hundred and eighty acres were sown and planted in the spring, a large portion of the plowing having been done the fall previous by the Indians. This fine crop was entirely swept away by the grasshoppers in June. A second crop of turnips and buckwheat was also a failure. This loss, falling upon the first earnest and hopeful effort of the Indians to get their living from the soil, is very severe; not merely for the suffering it will bring this winter, but especially because it breaks the argument by which we hoped to induce even more extended labor the coming season. The Indians, however, are not disheartened. Their advance in civilization during the year is quite apparent.

The band of Gull Lakers who removed to White Earth in the spring has fallen readily into line with the others. They are now in their new houses and will be ready to make their first crop next season.

The report of the teacher at White Earth is forwarded herewith. The school kept full during the year, and the present enlarged accommodations will hardly meet the demand for the coming year. No one can visit this school and fail to see that the best appropriation made for Indians is that which is expended for the next generation.

At Leech Lake the school year has been broken by the resignation of the teacher. Another teacher has not yet been secured.

I beg again to invite the attention of the Commissioner to the need of more personal supervision of the affairs of this agency than can be given by one agent. There should be an additional agent for Red Lake and another for Leech Lake. The work at White Earth, and the care of other bands of Mississippi Chippewas, is all that one agent can undertake to do properly.

While procuring the rolls of the different bands, I made special inquiry with a view to ascertain the natural increase or decrease of the Chippewas in Minnesota. At only two points, White Earth and Red Lake, out of the six where the annuity payment was made, was I satisfied as to the accuracy of these returns. At Red Lake, in a population of 1,050, there have been fifty births and fourteen deaths. At White Earth, in an average population of 550, there were thirty births and twelve deaths. More than half of these deaths are estimated by the Government physician to have been occasioned by a disease unknown among the Indians until the coming of white men. These figures show that the Chippewas are not fading away, and they reduce the Indian problem for Minnesota to the alternative of perpetual protection, at a great cost, against an increas-

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ing number of wandering savages, or of a comprehensive and persistent effort to bring them to civilization. They will not die out or be exterminated.

The first outlay for civilization is necessarily expensive. But an increased expenditure for a few years is not so costly as to half support and protect against perpetual barbarism. I believe Minnesota herself could far better afford to assume all this expense of their civilization than allow six thousand of her inhabitants to live as savages.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDW'D P. SMITH,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 5.

AGENCY OF SAC AND FOX INDIANS IN IOWA,
Toledo, September 7, 1872.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of the Indian Department, I have the honor to submit the following report of the condition of the agency of the Sac and Fox Indians in Iowa for the year ended August 31, 1872.

The general condition of the Indians under my charge has not materially changed since my last annual report. As a rule, the health of the tribe has been good, the rate of deaths small, and the census shows quite an increase the past year.

It is true they have suffered considerably from fever and ague, owing to their location on the river-bottom, which is more or less subject to these diseases during the summer and fall months.

The census of the tribe now shows a population of 317, as follows: men, 83; women, 102; boys, 70; girls, 62; an increase of 14 since my last annual report, which is nearly double the increase of the previous year.

Though these Indians have a home here, owning 419 acres of land, purchased with their own means, and though they have made some progress in their agricultural pursuits, raising pretty good crops as a general thing, still it is not sufficiently enticing as a home to induce them to give up their former roving habits. With the exception of a few left behind to look after articles they cannot well take with them, they leave here in the fall, after receiving their payment, scattering off in small bands where they can find heavy timber to winter in, hunting and trapping through the winter, and making sugar in the spring, and return here about the 1st of May, in time for their spring payment, and for putting in their spring crops; each family cultivating their patch of corn, beans, potatoes, &c., and these are gathered in time for them to leave again the following fall. These customs are repeated from year to year with so much uniformity that, in the absence of anything being done for their real improvement, the agent has little to report. And while it is true that very many of them are still blanket Indians, living in huts and wigwams, and to a considerable extent leading roving lives, it is equally true that but few of them are dissolute or intemperate in their habits. They have cultivated about the same amount of land this year, with probably little better crops as the result of their labors over last year. During the harvest just past, the men have earned, in binding and shocking grain for farmers in the vicinity, the estimated amount of $1,200. This includes all the men of the tribe who were able to make a hand in the harvest-field; thus showing that they are willing to work when remunerative labor is offered them.

The statistics of farming forwarded herewith show the wealth in individual property, not including land, at $15,159.

No school or mission has yet been established for these Indians, though I understand the agency is about being turned over to a missionary society. This should be done at once; and if the Government would make a small appropriation of money for a school-house, and a house for the missionery, (which I have repeatedly recommended,) great good and gratifying results would follow. As has been shown by the labors and well-directed efforts of missionaries in other fields, these Indians may be civilized and even christianized, and in time made self-supporting citizens.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEANDER CLARK,
Special Indian Agent.

Hon. F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

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NEBRASKA, KANSAS, AND THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 6. Barclay White, Omaha, Nebraska.
No. 7. Joseph Webster, Santee agency, Nebraska.
No. 8. Howard White, Winnebago agency, Nebraska.
No. 9. E. Painter, Omaha agency, Nebraska.
No. 10. Jacob M. Troth, Pawnee agency, Nebraska.
No. 11. T. Lightfoot, Great Nemaha agency, Nebraska.
No. 12. A. L. Green, Otoe agency, Nebraska.

CENTRAL SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 13. Enoch Hoag, Lawrence, Kansas.
No. 14. B. W. Miles, Kickapoo agency, Kansas.
No. —. J. H. Morris, Pottawatomie agency,* Kansas.
No. 15. Mahlon Stubbs, Kansas or Kaw agency, Kansas.
No. 16. John B. Jones, Cherokee agency,† Indian Territory.
No. 17. T. D. Griffith, Choctaw and Chickasaw agency,† Indian Territory.
No. 18. F. S. Lyon, Creek agency,† Indian Territory.
No. 19. Henry Breiner, Seminole agency,† Indian Territory.
No. 20. Hiram W. Jones, Quapaw agency, Indian Territory.
No. 21. John Hadley, Sac and Fox agency, Indian Territory.
No. 22. J. T. Gibson, Osage agency, Indian Territory.
No. 23. Laurie Tatum, Kiowa agency, Indian Territory.
No. 24. John D. Miles, Upper Arkansas agency, Indian Territory.
No. 25. Jonathan Richards, Wichita agency, Indian Territory.

* No report received.
† Attached to the central superintendency for treaty purposes only.

No. 6.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Omaha, Nebraska, 9th month 24, 1872.

RESPECTED FRIEND: In submitting this my first annual report of affairs of the northern superintendency, together with the agent's reports, it gives me pleasure to be able to state that, during the past year, the conduct of the Indians under my care has been characterized by peace and good order. I consider it a fact worthy of notice that, during that period of time, no act of violence, not even an assault by an Indian upon a white person, has taken place in this superintendency, so far as has come to my knowledge, thus proving that the just and humane policy of the President of the United States has been eminently successful as applied to the Indians of the State of Nebraska.

SANTEE SIOUX.

This tribe, which has made greater advancement toward civilization than any other in this superintendency, has steadily increased during the past year in the knowledge of agriculture and the mechanical arts. They have been much encouraged, since the last report of my predecessor, by the reception of the certificates for their allotted lands, feeling assured now that the United States Government intends to make this their permanent home. In consequence of this feeling, they are making renewed efforts to provide themselves with comfortable houses on their allotments, and I am confident that, when this desirable end is attained, the sanitary condition of the tribe will rapidly improve.

By reference to Agent Webster's report, it will be seen that they manifest a feeling of great satisfaction at the issue of wagons, plows, harness, &c., which has been made during the year; promising, in return, to make good use of them, as it is convincing evidence to their minds that the Government intends them to become an agricultural people.

WINNEBAGOES.

It is with no small degree of satisfaction that I am able to report the continued improvement of this tribe. All the men have adopted the dress of citizens, and, by reference to the interesting report of Caroline B. Thomas, teacher of a Winnebago school, we may conclude that, if the good influences which now surround the Winnebago children are continued for a few years longer, the women as well as the men will

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eventually wear the costume of the whites. This will be a long step gained in the path that leads toward civilization. The annual election of the chiefs by the tribe is also an important step in the right direction; thus fitting them for a higher plane of civilization. Their crops during the year have generally yielded abundantly, with the exception of the oat crop, which was nearly destroyed by hail. At the commencement of the wheat harvest, about two hundred of the men of the tribe requested passes from their agent to leave the reservation, and assist the neighboring farmers in gathering their wheat. One of the farmers afterward reported to the agent that these Indians worked equally as well as white laborers, and that without their assistance it would have been impossible to obtain sufficient labor to secure their crops.

The long delay in securing to the Winnebagoes their patents for their allotments of land has had a discouraging effect upon them, but, notwithstanding the fact that they have not yet received them, many of the Indians have commenced work on their respective allotments; and a contract has just been let for the construction of fifty dwelling-houses, to be built upon the allotments of those Indians who manifest an earnest desire to improve their land, and gather about their homes the comforts and conveniences of civilized life.

I wish to call special attention to that portion of Agent White's report wherein it is stated that the terms of the treaty of March 8, 1865, require that fourteen hundred acres of land should be broken for these Indians, whereas only six hundred have ever been broken for them upon the reservation. I cordially approve of the suggestion of Agent White, that an appropriation be asked for at the next session of Congress, to enable the terms of the treaty to be complied with.

There has been a natural increase of twenty in this tribe during the last year, and twenty more by removal from Wisconsin, making a total increase of forty during the year. The tribe now numbers fourteen hundred and forty.

OMAHAS.

The Omahas having consented to the provisions of a recent act of Congress, providing for the sale of 50,000 acres of land from the western portion of their reservation, it is hoped that the proceeds arising therefrom will enable them to make such improvements on their allotments of land as they have been anxiously looking forward to, and, by the purchase of farm implements and stock, place them in an agricultural position that will enable them to dispense with the fruits of the chase, and turn their undivided attention to home industry. With this increased attention to agriculture, the Omahas must soon look for a market for their surplus produce, as in their present condition no rations or supplies of food are dispensed to them. With the exception of their annuity in money, they now depend for subsistence entirely upon the fruits of their own industry. They are a peaceable people, and are on good terms of friendship with the white settlers around them, being temperate and honest in their character.

The Omahas have been much annoyed with losses of ponies by theft, mainly charged upon the Winnebagoes of Wisconsin. These Indians are in the practice of visiting their relations on the Winnebago reservation adjoining the Omahas, and, when returning, pass through the Omaha reserve, and, if the opportunity presents, appropriate ponies to their own use; then, crossing the Missouri River into Iowa, escape to their homes. There appears to be no existing law that will enable the Indian agents to arrest and punish these thieves after they have escaped into the neighboring State; and this state of affairs is producing ill-feeling between the tribes, as all such losses are charged by the Omahas upon the reservation Winnebagoes. The Winnebago agent is powerless to correct this evil. He cannot prevent the visits of said Indians, can form no opinion of the time of their departure, and, when arrest of offenders is made, is informed by State and national authorities that they have no jurisdiction in the case.

A recent council of arbitration has been held, composed of selected members of each tribe, their agents, and myself, to determine and adjust all matters of difficulty or claim between the tribes. The consequential damages arising from the above-mentioned acts have so far prevented a settlement, but the effort is not yet abandoned, and I am in hopes it will yet be accomplished to mutual satisfaction.

PAWNEES.

The Pawnees have been retarded in their progress by raids made upon them by war-parties of hostile Sioux. These parties are generally from the Brulé and Ogallala bands. They start at various seasons of the year, and, lurking near the Pawnee villages, murder and scalp such straggling members of the tribe as they may meet with; then quickly retreat beyond reach of pursuit.

No successful raid upon this tribe has been made during the year; two war-parties of Sioux have started for the Pawnee village; the first was too early in the season to find pasture for their ponies, and returned before reaching the reservation. This party,

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while returning, ran off some stock from white settlers. The second expedition was overhauled by United States cavalry, and turned from its purpose. This war-party struck the Poncas on their reservation, ran off their stock, and murdered one of their medicine-men. This office was early informed by telegram of each of the above-mentioned attempted raids, and was enabled thereby to place the Pawnees upon their guard. This early information is of very great advantage in protecting the tribe, but while there is any possibility of such raids occurring, the Pawnees will be kept in their crowded, filthy villages of mud-lodges, and their energies paralyzed. Stop them, and we will soon have their families scattered on small farms over their beautiful reservation, and, with the assistance received from the prospective sale of a portion of their reservation, there is no reason why this tribe should long continue behind other Indians of the superintendency in their progress toward self-support and civilization.

By an arrangement between the officers of the Union Pacific Railroad Company and this tribe, Indians are allowed to ride on the freight-cars of said company without charge. Such an arrangement enables the idle and vagrant members of the tribe to visit the towns and hang around the depots along said road, and as they are the most worthless of the tribe, they produce an impression upon travelers who see only these and consider them a type of the people, which is injurious to the character and standing of the whole Indian race. As well might a traveler record the status of the inhabitants of a city by the impressions made upon his mind by the strollers and tramps of its streets, as to judge of the Indian by these vagabonds of the race.

OTOES AND MISSOURIAS.

The Otoes and Missourias have become unsettled and dissatisfied with their home. They have rejected in council the provisions of the law enacted by Congress for the sale of one-half of their reservation, and improvement of their condition on the remaining part, and now desire that all their land may be sold, and that a reservation may be purchased for them near the Osages, in the Indian Territory, and they be removed to it. As they appear united in judgment in this matter, and while in their present state of mind can make but little progress where they are, and having, with their agent, unsuccessfully used all proper measures and arguments to make them satisfied with their present home, I now believe it would be for the best interests of the tribe to be removed. If care is taken to invest a large portion of the proceeds of their land in such manner that the income shall be used only for education in schools, or agricultural and mechanical pursuits, I believe the tribe may be benefited by the change. Notwithstanding the unsettled condition of the tribe, it is gratifying to know that they have improved in habits of industry and in their mode of living.

The report of the teacher, Nannie H. Armstong, shows that the advancement of many of her pupils has been quite rapid, and the agent reports a flourishing Sabbath-school.

IOWAS.

Among all the Indians of this superintendency, none have given more marked evidence of improvement during the last three years than the Iowas.

From a drunken, idle people they have become temperate and industrious, evincing a praiseworthy interest in the education of their children, in the furnishing of their houses, and in the fencing and cultivating of their farms.

By reference to the accompanying report of Agent Lightfoot, it will be seen that since the introduction of stoves into the houses of Iowa Indians, enabling them to prepare their food in a more wholesome manner, that the number of deaths in the tribe has materially decreased. The Iowas now number two hundred and twenty-five, being an increase of ten since the last report of my predecessor.

I cannot pass from this brief notice of the Iowas without making a special mention of the workings of the "Orphans' Industrial Home" of the Iowas. By reference to the report of Mary B. Lightfoot, teacher of the school at the Great Nemaha agency, it will be seen that the influence and example of the Indian children from the "Home" has had a most salutary effect upon the other members of her school, inciting them to greater punctuality in assembling and increased diligence in the preparation of their lessons. The advantage to the tribe of the continuance of this institution can scarcely be estimated, and I recommend for it that liberal support and encouragement which it so well deserves.

SACS AND FOXES.

The Sacs and Foxes having expressed a desire to sell their present reservation and remove to the vicinity of the Osages, in the Indian Territory, a law was enacted at the late session of Congress for the sale of their land, and the chiefs have expressed a desire that a portion of the funds derived from its sale should be invested in such manner as will advance them in civilization and agricultural pursuits.

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It is important for the welfare of this tribe that advantage be taken of the request of its chiefs, as their present income, amounting to more than $100 per annum each, is paid them in cash; and they objecting to the expenditure of any portion of it for education or salary of mechanics, the adults live in idleness and the children are without schools.

INDIAN LABOR.

It is a fact, supported by the history of nations, that the intelligence and prosperity of a people increases in proportion as the women among them are respected and elevated.

One of the greatest obstacles in the way of Indian civilization has been the prevailing idea among all tribes that labor is derogatory to the character of a man, and that the burdens should be borne and the laborious duties performed exclusively by the women. I therefore consider it an encouraging feature of this work to be able to state that in this particular there has been a manifest improvement in several of the tribes of this superintendency. Many of the men have assisted in building their own houses, and have been quite successful in plowing their allotments, and in using mowing-machines and other implements in their mechanical and agricultural pursuits. In proportion as the men become more industrious, and provide comfortable houses for their families, the heavier burdens are lifted from the shoulders of the women, and they are gradually adopting the habits of civilized life. A great need among these people has been that of the presence of practical Christian women, to instruct Indian wives in the performance of their household duties, in the care of their children, and of the sick, and in the fitting and making of garments. To meet this want among the Santees, a young woman fitted for the position has just been sent out to them, under the auspices of the "Yearly meeting of Friends," of Ohio and Genesee, to devote herself exclusively to the improvement and elevation of the Santee women.

In concluding these remarks upon Indian labor, permit me to say that, judging from my observations among the Indians of the Northern superintendency, I have every reason to believe that, if the present policy is continued, the day is not far distant when the increased industry manifested by many of them will result in the tribes becoming self-supporting from the labor of their own hands, independent of the yearly annuity which they now receive from former sales of land to the United States.

SCHOOLS.

Eleven day-schools and one industrial boarding-school are now in successful operation. In addition thereto, provision is made by the Congregational Church for the erection of an industrial boarding-school house for girls, at the Santee agency. The building of an industrial boarding-school house for the accommodation of eighty scholars and their teachers, at the Winnebago agency, is about being contracted for. Funds are now on hand for the erection of an additional building to the Pawnee manual-labor school house, which will increase its capacity from eighty to one hundred pupils. Two additional day-school houses will, as soon as possible, be constructed on the Pawnee reservation, and one day-school house on the Omaha reservation.

It is a satisfaction to state that, in all the schools in operation, the children are progressing well in their studies and that their parents are not only favorable to schools, but take a deep interest in the advancement of their children therein, frequently conducting them to school, and remaining to witness their exercises.

With the exception of the mission-schools on the Santee reservation, these schools are all taught in the English language, and although the teachers in English experience a difficulty at first, on account of the natural shyness of the pupils, and their reluctance to speak a new language, even when partially acquainted with it, for fear of exciting ridicule and laughter, of which the Indian mind seems to be peculiarly sensitive, still, I consider it of vital importance for the future progress of the tribes that the English language shall be principally used in schools.

In all the schools it is a rule that the children shall be clean in person, and decently and comfortably clad, and when provision for clothing is not made from tribal funds, the society of Friends or churches, to which the missionaries belong, have furnished it.

The Pawnee and Otoe day-schools have heretofore been broken up during the winter buffalo-hunt, the children accompanying their parents, and returning, after the hunt, wild, untractable, and demoralized. Ascertaining that the parents were generally willing to leave their school-children at home, if they could be properly boarded and cared for, I applied to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for funds to pay the board of these children. They were promptly furnished me, cheap board was procured for the children, and the result was very satisfactory to all parties.

BUFFALO-HUNTING.

Three tribes still partially depend upon buffalo-hunting for subsistence. Upon each recurring hunt they find their pathway to the hunting-grounds more and more turned

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aside by white settlements. The commanders of the military departments in which these trails lie have advised that two white men accompany each hunting-party to prevent collisions or depredations between Indians and whites, although it is found difficult to find suitable white men willing to take such charge. Still, as far as it has been tried, it has proved satisfactory, and I would recommend that funds be appropriated for the payment of such care-takers during the few years that these hunts are likely to continue.

SUPPLIES.

Under the present contract-system of procuring subsistence for the Indian tribes supplies are brought from long distances and furnished with large profits to contractors, when in most instances in this superintendency, if the agents could under proper guards be permitted to purchase goods, as needed, in open market, they could procure the same supplies, of better quality, at less price, from small farmers near the reservations, or from Indians who have grown a surplus crop on their allotments of land. I desire to call especial attention to this subject. There has been a hostile feeling among the whites of this State against Indians remaining on reservations. This feeling, under the effect of the present policy, I am pleased to say, is gradually subsiding. If it is found by neighboring farmers that these agencies have become good cash markets for their surplus produce, instead of considering them encumbrances, they will deem it an advantage to be located near such a market. Again, if the industrious Indian can obtain at home a cash return for the surplus product of his labor, and keep within his tribe the large amount of cash capital now paid to the distant speculator, what an additional incentive it will be for him to continue his industry!

LAWS.

It is very important that a simple and efficient code of laws should be enacted for the suppression of crime and immorality upon Indian reservations, and proper places provided for the confinement and punishment of offenders against them.

Attention is called to the inefficiency of the national and State laws for the trial and punishment of whites and Indians for crimes committed upon Indians not citizens.

Instances have occurred during the year of parties convicted in an Indian council of horse-stealing, and arraigned before a United States commissioner, in order that they might receive greater punishment for the offense than the tribal laws would inflict, being discharged by said court for want of jurisdiction.

INDIAN APPRENTICES.

I feel that it is due to the Indians of the State of Nebraska to report the unlooked-for proficiency made by the young men of the respective tribes, who have been apprenticed to the various mechanical trades. They are rapidly learning to become carpenters, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, shoemakers, millers, and engineers, and as soon as they become competent will be placed at the head of their respective departments.

By reference to the reports of the agents of this superintendency, it will be seen that the Indian apprentices are equally as proficient as whites in acquiring a knowledge of the different trades to which they are apprenticed. This is an important fact, which should not be overlooked by those having them in charge, in their efforts to fit them for citizenship.

POPULATION.

Name of tribe.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Gain during year.	Loss during year
Santee Sioux	424	541	965		[illegible]
Winnebagoes	700	740	1,440	40	
Omahas	497	472	969		15
Pawnees	909	1,538	2,447	83	
Otoes and Missourias	243	221	464	14	
Iowas	114	111	225	10	
Sacs and Foxes	43	45	88	8	
Total	2,930	3,668	6,598	155	[illegible]

In conclusion, allow me to remark that the progress of these Indian tribes toward civilization and citizenship, although necessarily gradual, is generally satisfactory.

The strong prejudice of the white settlers against this injured people, a prejudice founded upon tradition or general charges upon the race on account of individual acts, is slowly yielding before their good conduct and a better acquaintance with their true character.

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As these Indians improve in their habits of industry and make themselves useful and even necessary to the white settlers in assisting to cultivate the broad prairies yet unbroken, the efforts to drive them from the State without regard to justice or mercy will be less frequently agitated.

Judging from their recent advancement, I have every reason to believe that, with a continuance toward them of the present wise policy, and a better protection of their persons and property by the same laws that now protect citizens, the rising generation of the Indians of Nebraska will become useful citizens of the State.

Very respectfully, thy friend,

BARCLAY WHITE,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 7.

SANTEE AGENCY, *Ninthmonth* 5, 1872.

RESPECTED FRIEND: In submitting this my second annual report, I feel a satisfaction in stating that there has been a material improvement in the condition of this tribe during the past year.

I think the sanitary condition of the tribe is improving fast, although it is still far from what is desirable. Scrofula and consumption prevail to a considerable extent. This, I believe, will be overcome in a great measure, as they advance in civilization. Their imperfect knowledge of preparing their food, combined with irregular habits, have much to do with all their ailments. We are doing what we can for them in this respect, and I am pleased to state that the self-sacrificing efforts of the women connected with the missions, as well as those of the agency, are producing good results. Genesee Yearly Meeting of Friends have sent out a young woman at their own expense to join the corps of women-workers.

The increased interest of the Indians in farming has kept pace with their other attainments. The past season has been very propitious, and promised an abundant yield; but in the early part of Eighthmonth, we were visited by one of those scourges common to this country, the migratory grasshopper. The wheat-crop was gathered and out of their way, but the corn, late potatoes, pumpkins, turnips, &c., were very much injured and in many places totally destroyed. They remained with us but a few days, but the destruction they caused during that time was very serious; upon careful examination, I think it is safe to say, that fully one-half of their entire crops, wheat excepted, were destroyed. This was discouraging both to the Indians and us; but as it is an event over which we have no control, and not likely to occur again for two or three years at least, I do not think it will deter them from making an increased effort another season to do even better than they have this.

For a statistical account of the farming operations, I refer thee to the farmer's report.

The mission-schools are in a prosperous condition. The accompanying reports will show the number of pupils, the average attendance, and the number of teachers employed the past season.

The grist-mill has been kept in constant operation (except a short time in midwinter, when the race got filled up with snow) up to the 21st of Thirdmonth, when a very heavy freshet occurred, caused by the rapid thawing of the snow, accompanied by a warm rain, which carried away a large portion of the breast of the dam. This caused a delay of several weeks, as well as an additional expense.

The saw-mill is doing good service. We have sawed during the past year 1,200 logs, making 240,000 feet of lumber. This has been used in erecting carpenter's shop, building Indian houses, putting floors in old ones, making fences, &c. The improvements since last report consist of a carpenter-shop 18 by 30 feet, one story and a half; ice-house for the agency; a house for the blacksmith; an addition to the physician's house, and twenty log-houses for the Indians. Besides these, there are now five or six more in course of construction, including one for the carpenter. We have during the same time constructed three and a half miles of wire-fence, and one and a half miles of board-fence, mostly around small pieces of breaking on Indian claims.

The Indian apprentices continue steady and industrious, and are making good progress. They would compare favorably with the same number of white apprentices. They are very anxious to learn, and feel a commendable pride in their attainments.

Among other things that have been bought and issued to the tribe this year were 20 wagons, 50 plows, 50 harrows, and harness. These gave good satisfaction. They said it was a strong evidence that the Government wanted to make farmers of them, and they promised to make good use of them.

Over two hundred certificates of allotment have been received and issued to them.

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This was the greatest event of the season. They have heretofore been laboring under the impression that they held their right to their land by a very uncertain tenure, and were liable to be removed at any time. They believe now that this is to be their permanent home.

In conclusion I would say, although their advancement in the ways of civilized life must necessarily be gradual, yet there no longer remains a doubt that if the humane policy of the Government is continued, supplemented as it is by the benevolent aid of the various Christian denominations, it must eventually convince the most incredulous, including even those who are prompted by no higher motive than a selfish economy, that this is the true and only policy to be pursued toward this long-neglected people, that will effectually subdue them, and in time elevate them to the plane of peaceful and industrious citizens.

Very respectfully, thy friend,

JOSEPH WEBSTER,
United States Indian Agent.

BARCLAY WHITE,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Omaha, Nebraska.

No. 8.

WINNEBAGO AGENCY, NEBRASKA,
Ninthmonth 17, 1872.

RESPECTED FRIEND: I respectfully submit this my fourth annual report of the condition of the Winnebago Indians in Nebraska.

The past year has been marked by a steady improvement in the condition of this tribe. The men have nearly all adopted citizen's clothing; and the women, although they still persist in wearing their peculiar style of dress, I believe will be more easily influenced to adopt a better one when they come to live in houses.

There has been comparatively little sickness among the Indians, and I am able to report an increase of forty in the population during the year, most of which, however, is due to accessions from the Wisconsin branch of the tribe.

Elections.—The second annual election for twelve chiefs occurred about the 1st of Fourth month last, and resulted in the choice of seven new men, five of the old ones being re-elected. The interest in this election was much greater than that manifested the year before, and all seemed eager to participate in it, excepting the incumbents, who had concluded that it would be to the interest of the tribe not to hold any more elections.

The manner of voting was in this wise: Each of the old chiefs, and his opponent, selected by the opposition party, stood on opposite sides of the road, where they were joined by their respective supporters, when a count was taken. This plan was found to give much better satisfaction than voting by ballot, which was tried the previous year.

I believe these elections are a step in the right direction, as they not only give to the members of the tribe a republican form of government, and thus pave the way to citizenship, but they tend to break up the old tribal relations, and create a desire among the chiefs to become popular with their bands.

Agricultural.—About 4,000 bushels of wheat have been harvested on this reservation this season, rather more than one-half of which was raised by individual Indians on their own claims; three have nearly two hundred bushels each, and the balance from ten to one hundred bushels each. The remainder of the crop, 1,832 bushels, was raised by the Government. This will not be sufficient to feed all who have not raised wheat during the year.

The crop of corn will not be so large as that of last year, owing to its having been farmed no better, and the season being more favorable to the growth of weeds. I will be prepared by another season to purchase cultivators for the use of Indians in farming their fields, when I will look for better results in corn-raising; they have not had proper implements heretofore. The small patches of beans, squashes, potatoes, &c., raised by the Indians near their dwellings, are always well tilled, and this year have yielded abundantly. Three-fourths of our oat-crop was destroyed by a hail-storm, which occurred a few days before they were ripe enough to harvest.

Improvements.—We are at this time surrounded by busy mechanics, who are engaged in constructing fifty dwelling-houses for the Indians on their allotments of land. The contract for building these houses was let on the 29th ultimo at $668 per house. They are all to be completed by the 15th of Fifthmonth, 1873, and in point of comfort will compare favorably with any houses in this part of the country. The Indians in council agreed to leave it entirely with me to select the persons who should have houses;

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and in my selections I have aimed to choose those who are most industrious and seem most inclined to live in a civilized manner.

The agency-house has been repaired and inclosed with a fence, and a convenient office erected near by, which I find much more pleasant to hold council in than the room in the agency-house which I have heretofore been compelled to use for that purpose.

Mechanical arts.—There are ten young Indian men now learning the different branches of industry represented on this reserve, to wit: Five carpenters, two shoemakers, one blacksmith, one engineer, and one miller and sawyer. Most of these have held their positions for two years; their progress is very encouraging. I have increased their wages the present quarter, and hope they will eventually be able to relieve their white instructors. Several Indians are also engaged on the reservation in assisting to make bricks.

There was quite a demand among the neighboring settlers for Indian labor during the past harvest, many of the Winnebago men being very good at binding wheat. About two hundred were at work at one time in this manner, and without their assistance it would have been difficult to have secured the entire crop.

Educational.—The schools during the year have been in charge of Caroline Thomas, Daniel W. and Mary J. Lewis, three experienced teachers, who have conducted them very successfully. (For details of management, &c., please see the interesting report of Caroline Thomas, accompanying this.) We have been greatly aided in keeping up an interest in the schools and in making the children comfortable and attractive, by the munificent donations of clothing, &c., to the value of $4,000, by the members of New York Yearly Meeting of Friends, under whose supervision these Indians are placed.

We are now making preparations to commence the erection of a brick building, to be used as an industrial and boarding-school, to accommodate eighty scholars and their instructors, and hope to have it completed and furnished, so as to open for teaching, about the first of Ninthmonth next. With this institution, in connection with the three day-schools now in operation, we hope to be able to accommodate all the healthy children of suitable ages to attend school, and I will then favor a compulsory attendance of all such.

Claims.—By reference to the last treaty between the United States and the Winnebago tribe of Indians, dated March 8, 1865, I find that the former stipulates to break one hundred acres of prairie on the reservation, for each of the fourteen bands in the tribe; and as there were but 600 acres broken when I assumed charge three years ago, and all the prairie that has since been broken having been paid for out of the tribal funds, I would suggest that an appropriation of $2,400, or $3 per acre, to break the remaining 800 acres, due these Indians, be asked for at the next session of Congress.

Wisconsin Indians.—As there seems to be a prospect of removing to a reservation the Winnebago Indians now scattered through Wisconsin, I would respectfully protest against their being moved here, as their influence would be injurious to this tribe, they being far below them in point of morals and civilization, judging from the specimens that I have seen. And the prejudice in the surrounding country is such, that I believe it would not be policy to move more Indians here, particularly such as these, who are comparatively uncivilized.

There have been several cases of drunkenness among the Indians the past spring and summer; the offenders have been tried and punished; and I have succeeded in obtaining evidence sufficient, in one intance, to have a saloon-keeper in Sioux City, who sold them liquor, committed to await the next term of the United States court in Iowa, for trial.

I believe these Indians would be greatly stimulated to improve their claims if they could secure the titles for them. They have waited three years since the first allotments were made; it is difficult to make them believe that it requires so long a time to prepare the patents, and they are beginning to fear that they are not coming.

Very respectfully, thy son,

HOWARD WHITE,
United States Indian Agent.

BARCLAY WHITE,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Omaha, Nebraska.

No. 9.

OMAHA AGENCY, NEBRASKA,
Ninthmonth 14, 1872.

RESPECTED FRIEND: I herewith submit the following, being my third annual report of the affairs of this agency. I have the pleasure of announcing a general improvement in the condition of the Omaha Indians during the past year. Farming operations

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have been conducted with commendable industry and success, the labor having been performed almost exclusively by Indian men, and this release of females from the hard drudgery of farm-labor has been a marked evidence of the advantages resulting from this change in their habits, while the growing interest manifested by the Indians in the intellectual culture of their children gives unmistakable proof of their advances in civilization.

In conducting the business affairs of the agency I am assisted by nine chiefs, whose official acts on behalf of the tribe are recognized by the Government. These chiefs receive a small compensation annually out of the tribal funds, and hold their offices during good behavior. Experience and observation have amply convinced me that it is inexpedient to make frequent changes in these officers, inasmuch as it is productive of great unsettlement in the affairs of the tribe. Not one of them has been permanently displaced since my administration here, and only one suspended for a time on account of the offense of killing some oxen belonging to his band in order to make a feast for his friends. There is a perfect understanding between these chiefs and myself, and all work harmoniously together.

I have twenty-seven picked men out of the tribe, who act in the capacity of a police force. These also receive a small compensation out of the Indian funds. It is the province of these men to maintain order among the tribe, to report any wrong-doings that may occur, and occasionally to arrest offenders and bring them to justice.

In the discharge of these duties they are exceedingly prompt and efficient. To illustrate this fact, I may mention that not long ago I discovered that some of the Indians were in the practice of playing cards until a late hour in the night. I sent for the police and informed them that this practice must be stopped, and admonished them that if any of their own number were addicted to card-playing, they must first burn all cards in their own custody, that they might go clean-handed to work, and then proceed to commit to the flames all the cards they could find in possession of any of the tribe. This was the last of that difficulty, so far as my knowledge extends.

Previous to my coming here the practice of polygamy had prevailed to a considerable extent in the tribe. The relations thus previously formed were considered too sacred to be disturbed, but as I took a decided stand against the practice, it has been discontinued, either out of respect to my wishes, or from a conviction that such practices were morally wrong. In respect to the transaction of secular business on the first day of the week, called Sunday, there has also been a marked change among the Indians, and few of them now engage in labor on that day.

The Omahas are a peaceful and moral people. Drunkenness and profanity are scarcely, if at all, known among them; while they are careful to respect the rights of others, both in person and property. These traits of character are considered to be a good foundation whereon to raise the superstructure of permanent civilization and unfold the sublime precepts of Christianity.

A growing interest is manifested in the improvement of their separate allotments of land, and those who have had the good fortune to have cottages built for them seem much pleased to have a comfortable home that they can call their own.

By common consent the point seems to be conceded that their long-time practice of going on the hunt is to be abandoned forever, and the intelligent Indian now realizes that a new career of life has opened before him, and that henceforth he must travel in the same path as the white man. The funds which they hope soon to realize from the sale of a portion of their surplus lands, under the provisions of an act of Congress passed at its recent session, will give a new impetus to the work of civilization and general improvement, so long delayed for want of means adequate to a work of such magnitude. Altogether, the future prospect, as it regards the welfare of these poor, dependent people, is cheering and hopeful; and encouragement is thus afforded to those appointed to manage their affairs to persevere in the performance of the arduous and responsible duties devolving upon them.

Education.—Three schools have been in operation throughout the year, until the season for the usual vacation of two months. The children are sprightly, and very attentive to their studies, and it has been invariably remarked by those who have visited the schools during the past year that the order observed by the children, their quick perceptions, and the accuracy with which they have answered the questions propounded to them, would compare favorably with any schools of white children they had ever visited. This is an encouraging aspect in the future of these people, as the little flock of boys and girls now undergoing the process of intellectual training must soon become the active and leading men and women in their little community, and the influence of their good examples and cultivated minds cannot be otherwise than salutary. I refer to the accompanying reports of their earnest, able, and zealous teachers for further particulars.

I omitted to remark in the proper place that, through the liberality of members of the Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends in Indiana, the school-children have all been supplied with good and sufficient clothing for both summer and winter, besides a goodly supply for the use of the aged and infirm among the tribe.

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Agricultural.—In this department the Indian is rapidly becoming sensible that his chief dependence for subsistence must be in the soil, and hence is more willing than formerly to apply himself diligently to his new vocation. This year the Omahas have realized a bountiful return for their labor, having harvested over 3,000 bushels of excellent wheat, and their corn-crop is estimated at over 25,000 bushels. The crop of oats has also yielded well, while potatoes, beans, cabbage, and other garden-vegetables are quite plentiful, but being in many detached parcels it is difficult to approximate to a correct estimate of the product.

There is every reason to believe that the growing thrift and industry of these people will soon render them self-sustaining and independent of the aid of the Government.

The supply of plows and farming-implements, &c., owned by the tribe, as also teams for working their farms, is totally inadequate to the needs of the Indians, yet they are too poor to do any better at present.

Buildings and improvements.—But little has been done during the past year in building cottages for the Indians on their several farms, owing to the scarcity of funds, but they have been engaged in making preparations for the future, by hauling some thousands of logs to the mill to be sawed into lumber for this purpose, and materials for seventeen new houses are now deposited at as many sites for building, awaiting the slow process of procuring the needed funds for their construction. The houses that have been built thus far are neat and substantial, and the surroundings give a cheerful aspect to their new abodes.

Stock and farming-implements.—The Omahas receive no issues of provisions from the Government, as do some other tribes, yet though they are forced to abstain from animal food throughout a great part of the year on account of their poverty, they have entirely discontinued their former practice of killing the cows and oxen issued to them in order to procure a supply of animal food. They have now quite a large number of calves and other young cattle that are becoming quite valuable, and as stock-raising is much more profitable than growing grain in this country, it is much to be regretted that they have not the means to invest more largely in cattle, hogs, and other farm stock.

GENERAL REMARKS.

To sum up, I beg leave to remark that a review of the *status* of affairs at this agency during the past three years is amply convincing that the progress of the Omaha Indians is onward and upward, and while there is much to regret on account of unavoidable delays in the vigorous prosecution of the work of promoting their happiness and prosperity, there is still cause for thankfulness, that in the wisdom and goodness of a kind Providence some degree of improvement has been secured to them.

In respect to the health of the tribe, I may remark that malarial fevers are quite prevalent here, particularly during the autumnal months, and in the exercise of my vocation as practicing physician to the tribe, which duty I have faithfully discharged gratuitously for the space of more than three years, in addition to the transaction of the general business of the agency, I have found that the accumulated labor and responsibility thus devolving upon me have so seriously affected my health as almost to unfit me at times for the discharge of my several duties; yet I have the consolation of believing that my labors have not been wholly in vain, having won the confidence and, I am willing to hope, the affections of the simple-minded people whom I have been sent here to govern, by my efforts to promote their prosperity and aid them in their upward struggles toward the light.

With sentiments of respect, I am, very truly, thy friend,

E. PAINTER,
United States Indian Agent for the Omahas.

BARCLAY WHITE,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Nebraska.

No. 10.

PAWNEE AGENCY,
Genoa, Nebraska, Ninthmonth 24, 1872.

RESPECTED FRIEND: I take pleasure in submitting to thee this my fourth annual report, in compliance with the regulations of the Department.

On the 13th of Ninthmonth last school was commenced in the new school-house by the teacher, Phœbe H. Sutton, (now Howell,) and continued until the 30th of Sixthmonth last, and has been a complete success. Though it is a day-school, funds were furnished by the Department to pay the board of the children during the winter, while the village Indians were out on the hunt, and we were thereby enabled to con-

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tinue the school for nine and a half consecutive months. The scholars were entirely supplied with clothing by contributions made by the members of the Baltimore Yearly Meeting of Friends and others, and a number of village Indians, and some of the scholars at the Pawnee manual-labor school were supplied from the same source.

Four mowing-machines, three hay-rakes, and a lot of hay-forks have been purchased with funds set apart for that purpose from the cash annuity by the Indians, and they are now busily engaged putting up hay for the use of their ponies during the winter and spring.

The grist-mill, which had been thoroughly remodeled and repaired so as to run by water instead of steam power, was started on the 30th of Ninthmonth last, and was found to run well, but the dam gave way, and was repaired again during the Tenthmonth, and the mill started and run until the 4th of Elevenmonth, when the flow of water in the mill-stream was entirely stopped by a heavy fall of snow and severe cold weather, and we were unable to start it again until this spring, when one end of our dam was again carried away by unusual high water, since which a contract has been made with a responsible party to build a hewn-timber dam and warrant it for one year.

The Indian boarding and farm house has been completed, and was occupied by the farmer the fore part of the Eleventhmonth last.

Owing to the heavy snow-storms and severe cold weather of the past winter the Indians failed to secure any considerable amount of meat or robes, and were quite destitute during the spring, but managed to get along with very little aid from me; having a large amount of potatoes on hand, I issued them to the most destitute.

A very snug and comfortable dwelling has been built for the interpreter, 16 by 30 feet, one and a half stories high, and is now occupied by him.

An old log-house, built by the Mormons, and abandoned when I came here, has been repaired, and is now occupied by the physician.

The whole number of children that have attended school the past year is one hundred and eighteen; the average attendance, about eighty. The capacity of our school-houses is one hundred and fifty, and I have funds on hand for building two more school-houses and dormitory, which will afford facilities for educating over three hundred pupils. The census just taken shows that there are four hundred and fourteen children in the tribe of suitable age to go to school. For further information in reference to the schools I refer thee to the reports of Elvira G. Platt and Phœbe H. Howell.

The result of our farming operations for the present year are about as follows, viz:

60 acres in oats produced 1,900 bushels	$570
125 acres in corn produced 4,000 bushels	1,000
10 acres in potatoes produced 1,500 bushels	450
15 acres in various other vegetables, worth	730
210 acres in various products	2,750

According to the report of the teacher of outdoor work, we have raised enough of the following vegetables to abundantly supply us in their season: salads, or lettuce, okra, radishes, beets, cucumbers, peas, a series of three crops; string-beans, onions, summer-squashes, green corn, early potatoes, tomatoes; and have enough of the following productions to last during the winter: white-potatoes, sweet potatoes, winter-beans, winter-squashes, cucumber-pickles, cabbage, parsnips, carrots, and beets. The above crops are produced by the labor of Indians, under the care of farmer, assistant farmer, and teacher of outdoor work, principally the scholars of the Pawnee manual-labor school; and all the fuel used at the agency is cut and hauled by the same parties. The result of the census taken on the 20th and 21st instant was as follows:

Name of tribe.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Chowees	140	254	365	759
Kitkahoets	124	208	218	550
Skeedees	154	232	244	630
Petahowerats	91	182	235	508
Total	509	876	1,062	2,447

Four hundred and fourteen of the children are of suitable age to go to school, according to treaty stipulations, showing an increase in the past year of eighty-one.

On the 8th of Seventhmonth, the Indians started out on their summer-hunt by par-

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mission of Generals Sheridan and Ord, and, in compliance with their request, J. B. Omohundro and Baptiest Bayhylle were sent out in charge of them, and they report very favorably of their conduct among the whites, and their success in the hunt, notwithstanding they frequently came in contact with hunting parties of white persons, who embarrassed them in their hunting by scattering the herds of buffaloes just as they were about to make a surround. They brought in a large amount of meat and skins, which, with their abundant crops and cash and goods annuity about to be distributed, will give them an abundant supply of all the necessaries of life. One important feature in their hunt, which it gives me great pleasure to notice, is that they ranged over the same territory with the Brulé Sioux, their hereditary enemies, and sometimes camped within eight or ten miles of them, and both were cognizant of the presence of the others, yet no conflict ensued, as had invariably been the case before, and no ponies or other property was taken by either party from the other, and this was by mutual consent of the parties, and arrangements are now in progress for a friendly meeting of some of the principal men of these tribes.

On the 15th of Seventhmonth I held a council with the Indians at Grand Island, in reference to the sale of 50,000 acres of their land lying south of Loup Fork, and although they objected to some of the provisions of the bill authorizing the sale and prescribing the way in which the sale is to be made, and the disposition of the funds, they finally ratified it.

From information received from the Indians and those in charge of them, it is very evident that they cannot rely on the hunt much longer for any part of their subsistence, neither is it desirable that they should; consequently other means as a substitute should be afforded them with as little delay as possible. This can be done by the sale of their lands, as provided for, and appropriate the proceeds to the purchase of stock, building of houses, and settling them on little farms of their own; hence the importance of the immediate sale of their lands to prevent them from becoming a charge upon the Government, which I consider very demoralizing to them.

The only casualties that have occurred to members of the tribe the past year are one boy frozen to death in attempting to join the Indians on their winter-hunt, one squaw found murdered, near Columbus, it is believed, by a member of her own tribe, one woman killed by being run over by the railroad-cars, and one of their soldiers stabbed by a white man who was attempting to steal his ponies. He recovered his ponies from the parties who were trying to steal them, and also from the effects of the wound one of them inflicted. During the present season the village Indians have commenced the cultivation of their crops with implements other than the hoe, which were furnished them by me from those belonging to the agency.

As I am about to retire from my office of agent at this agency, I have felt it would be right for me to bear my testimony in reference to the results that have followed the adoption of the President's Indian peace policy, so far as the Pawnee Indians and the section of country that surrounds them is concerned.

At the time I took charge of this agency, Sixthmonth 1, 1869, I was informed that a white man had been murdered near Columbus on the 8th ultimo; that a woman had been shot on Shell Creek, twenty-miles northeast of here, and the entire settlement broken up, and the citizens driven off by the Indians, and a feeling of insecurity pervaded the whole community near here, and after I took charge, a conflict between the citizens and Pawnees seemed imminent, but was by the wise counsel of some of the most prominent men in the community prevented. An Indian had been wantonly murdered on the road from Columbus to the agency and no attempt had been made to redress the wrong. Six other Pawnees had been murdered in Kansas without provocation on their part, as I was informed by one of the military officers who investigated the case, but there was no redress afforded the Pawnees or the whites in these cases of outrage. The Indians appeared to be neither under the protection or restraints of civil law.

The section of country north and west of here for one hundred miles or more was unoccupied by white settlers, and was not considered safe to occupy. The raids of the Sioux were frequent, dangerous, and disastrous alike to life and property both to the Pawnees and white citizens living near them. The Pawnees themselves were in the habit of going upon the war-path and plundering both the neighboring Indians and the whites. Since then the Pawnees have entirely abandoned the war-path, are subject alike to the protection and restraints of civil law and the complete control of their agent, and their chiefs and soldiers vie with each other in supporting and aiding me in the administration of their affairs. No white person has been killed by them, neither has any Pawnee been killed by a white person, and only one case of murder in the tribe has come to my knowledge, and I believe the police are vigilant. Large settlements have been made both north and west of here that have not been disturbed by the Indians at all, either Pawnees or Sioux, and no Sioux raid has been made upon the Pawnees resulting in death to either party since Sixthmonth 7, 1871, and the prospect of a permanent peace between them is very promising, and I believe, with a little exertion on the part of those in authority over them, might be speedily brought about.

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A feeling of perfect security pervades the whole community for many miles around, and the citizens who were clamorous for the removal of the Indians from the State are now satisfied that they shall remain, and the old settlers who had no faith in the President's policy or confidence in its success are among its most earnest supporters, and that without distinction of party.

Very repectfully, thy friend,

JACOB M. TROTH,
United States Indian Agent.

BARCLAY WHITE,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Omaha, Nebraska.

No. 11.

GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY,
Nohart, Nebraska, Ninthmonth 2, 1872.

RESPECTED FRIEND: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian Department, I submit the following, showing the condition of affairs at this agency:

The Iowas, since the date of my last report, have been gradually improving, and this spring fenced and broke more land, and their crops look well. They evince an increasing desire to live in houses, and surround themselves with the appliances of civilized life, and since the adoption of a more comfortable dress and way of living, and the use of stóves in baking bread and preparing their food, there has been less sickness and fewer deaths among the children, which I think may be attributed to this cause.

There has been a great want of wagons and implements to work with, many having nothing, and I am pleased to learn that there are funds now in the hands of the superintendent for that and other things much needed.

This tribe all appear satisfied with their present reservation, and do not want to leave it; a large majority wish to have it sectionized and allotted in severalty.

The stock belonging to the Iowa tribe are well cared for and in good condition; they cure plenty of hay, and provide shelter for winter. The number of horses and ponies owned by them is about 80; they have also 60 head of horned cattle, half of which are work-oxen.

The cars on the Atchison and Nebraska Railroad, which passed through their reservation, have injured a number of their cattle, for which they promptly receive pay.

The Iowa Indian school has been kept open since last report, for particulars of which I will refer thee to the teacher's report.

The orphan or industrial home, which has been in operation for nearly sixteen months, is very popular and of great advantage to the children there cared for, sixteen in number. The house is small and inconvenient, and I should be glad if it could be enlarged so as to accommodate a greater number, also have more ground broken.

The principal crops grown the present season consist of oats, corn, potatoes, beans, pumpkins, &c., &c.; the number of bushels will be seen by the statistics of farming. This tribe numbers two hundred and twenty-five, nearly all of whom wear citizens dress.

Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.—During the past year this tribe have been unsettled, having made up their minds to sell their present reservation and move to Indian Territory. They own 16,000 acres of beautiful land, which they wish to sell, a bill having passed Congress this last winter to that effect.

It is now of the utmost importance that the right appropriation of the proceeds of the land should be made. The chiefs of the tribe are anxious to go to Washington to meet the President and Commissioner of Indian Affairs to arrange in their presence and with them the appropriation of the funds received from these lands. And I would earnestly recommend that they be allowed so to do, as it is necessary that a large portion be appropriated for educational purposes, and I think it cannot be done with their consent at any other place.

There is one family (William A. Margrave) connected with this tribe who are entirely competent and wish to become citizens, and finally withdraw from the tribe, and have their share of tribal funds. I would strongly recommend it, as they are well educated and very respectable people.

This tribe have no employés, nor schools, having no funds set apart for that purpose, and the chiefs are not willing that any of their annuity should be used.

By the liberality of the Society of Friends the Indians within this agency have been supplied with comfortable clothing, and the wants of the sick and aged have been met with proper food and care.

The trading-house at this agency has been conducted during the past year in a manner resulting to the advantage and satisfaction of the Indians. All goods of the character denominated "Indian goods" have been excluded, and only necessary and useful

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articles placed within reach of the Indians, the prices corresponding with the neighboring stores.

Very respectfully, thy friend,

THOS. LIGHTFOOT,
United States Indian Agent.

BARCLAY WHITE,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Omaha, Nebraska.

No. 12.

OTOE AGENCY, NEBRASKA,
Ninthmonth 6, 1872.

RESPECTED FRIEND: Submitted herewith is my third annual report of affairs within this agency. The agricultural and other interests of the Otoes and Missourias have been somewhat retarded during the past year, by the manifestation of an unsettled spirit among them. The removal of neighboring tribes with whom they have held close relations, and numerous other causes, have conspired to render them dissatisfied with their present location, and anxious to follow their kindred tribes to a new home in the Indian Territory. Since the visit of their chiefs to Washington, in 1869, the idea of removal has been cherished and advocated by a growing party; but deeming the progress which they have made during the last three years as evidence that they are favorably located, and believing the advantages which they anticipate from removal to be at best uncertain, I have discouraged its agitation. With thy concurrence, however, and at the urgent request of the tribe, I permitted a deputation, consisting of chiefs and a few principal men, to visit the Indian Territory, with a view to ascertaining the advantages or disadvantages which it may present.

After an absence of about a month, during which time they examined the district occupied by the Osages, they returned with favorable reports.

The sale of eighty thousand acres of their reservation, as provided for by a recent enactment of Congress, would, I believe, if they could be induced to settle contentedly on the remainder, effectually solve the problem which their civilization presents; but, unfortunately, they refuse to approve of such a sale; they assert their determination to dispose of the whole, or none; and giving heed to the advice of bad white men, they still believe it possible to make a treaty at Washington. Until the sale of a part or the whole of their reservation can be effected, a want of funds will be the chief obstacle to their civilization; it is true, schools will be maintained, and our efforts for their welfare will be unremitting, but the unsettled feeling already referred to can only be overcome by measures which require money. Spend $50,000 for houses, schools, implements, cattle; and, whether they remain here, or remove south, make them know that their home is a final one; place them in charge of proper persons, and their eventual civilization is almost assured.

During the summer nearly the entire tribe started on their accustomed buffalo-hunt; and owing to the distance necessarily traveled, in order to reach game, they were absent much longer than is usual on such occasions; in fact, they did not return in season to dry their green corn, which, with them, is an important item. During their prolonged absence, their corn crop materially suffered from the depredations of ponies and oxen; but all of their crops, embracing corn, potatoes, pumpkins, and beans, have yielded well.

The health of the tribe during the year has been comparatively good; and although malarial diseases have extensively prevailed during the summer, no epidemic has appeared, and the tribe has actually increased in numbers.

The day-school at this agency has been successfully conducted by earnest and efficient teachers; the attendance of pupils has been good, and in their results the efforts of our teachers have fully met all my expectations. For particulars concerning the school, I refer to the accompanying report of its principal. A Sabbath-school, established early last spring, has also proved of great value.

The society of Friends have continued their aid toward our school, and have also liberally contributed to the wants of our sick and destitute.

In raising swine and poultry, many of our Indians have shown an interest which is encouraging; numbers of them, and especially those occupying houses, possess as many hogs and chickens as some of their white neighbors.

Our blacksmith-shop during the year has been supplied with materials and a skillful mechanic at the expense of the tribal annuity, and repairs of farm-implements, wagons, &c., have been promptly made.

The saw-mill, which is in a poor state of repair, has been operated when occasion required, chiefly by Indian laborers, at little expense.

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The scarcity of funds which has oppressed this agency has limited operations in all directions; for a year no farmer has been employed, although experience has shown that one is most essential.

In compliance with instructions, I have contracted with the Omaha and Southwestern, and the Manhattan and Northwestern Railroad Companies, granting to the former a right of way from the north line of the reservation to the northern boundary of Kansas, and to the latter a right of way from the south line of the reservation to the same boundary, and received from both parties, jointly, the sum of $1,970.75, which has been transferred to the Treasurer of the United States.

Before concluding this report, I wish to refer to the good order which has prevailed in this tribe during the year; intemperance has been comparatively unknown, and very few offenses demanding punishment have occurred.

Very respectfully, thy friend,

ALBERT L. GREEN,
United States Indian Agent.

BARCLAY WHITE,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Omaha, Nebraska.

No. 13.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS,
Tenthmonth 1, 1872.

SIR: In presenting my fourth annual report of the past, present, and prospective condition of the Indians of this superintendency, I am gratified in being able to inform you that peace has been maintained with all the tribes except a few of the Kiowas and Comanches, who, under the influence of marauding Mexicans and outlaw citizens, have, for a long time, continued raiding into Texas and vicinity.

The industrial and educational interests have been materially advanced, and a good degree of religious interest is manifested in the inauguration of Sabbath-schools and places for worship, and the number is largely increased who feel encouraged in their labor to reach a higher degree of civilization.

KICKAPOOS.

The Kickapoos have made commendable advancement in the breadth and products of their farms, and in the attendance of their youth at school, most of whom, of suitable age, have now the advantages of a good mission and manual-labor school, under excellent supervision. No change should be made in this tribe until their people in Western Texas and Mexico are removed to the Indian Territory, (where they now desire to go,) and a reserve assigned to them, when it might be well for all the Kickapoos to be reunited, and their reserve in Kansas sold.

POTTAWATOMIES.

More progress has been made with these Indians during the last year than usual, even under adverse circumstances. Agent Morris resigned his office in the Fourth-month, leaving them without the guardian care of an agent, to which they were entitled. Since the withdrawal of the citizen class, with their funds, the agency has been distant twelve miles from the reserve; its usefulness at so great a distance has been retarded. None of their youth have had the advantage of school education. Early in the season the agent was directed to establish his agency, and erect school-buildings on the reserve. A commodious house has been built. A superintendent, matron, and teacher will enter upon their service at the commencement of the fourth quarter. A farm of sixty-five acres has been broken and fenced, in connection with the school and the smith-shop located in its vicinity; and this branch of the tribe is now, after many years of privation, provided with educational advantages, and are making considerable advancement in their industrial pursuits. By their own request they have been well supplied with wagons, harnesses, agricultural and mechanical implements. Their agricultural, school, and general domestic interests, and the protection of their reserve from the encroachment of surrounding citizens, require the early appointment of a successor to Agent Morris, who should be located among them. Many of the citizens of this tribe have removed, and others are making preparation therefor, to their reserve in the Indian Territory. Some enter upon their new homes with means and enterprise and prospective thrift and comfort. Others evince industry and wealth on their old farms in Kansas, while the residue spend their time and substance unprofitably, and the time may not be distant when the Pottawatomies will be reunited on their selected lands in the Indian Territory.

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GREAT AND LITTLE OSAGES.

A large number of these Indians have evinced a willingness to abandon their hunting and roving habits and locate on individual homes if they were not compelled to a dependence on the buffalo for the subsistence of their families. Their small annuity but partially supplies their necessary clothing and food, and is all expended with their traders before it is paid to the Indians. The Government and this class of Indians sustain a great loss in the neglect to make more liberal provision for industrial enterprise, and for the support of their families during this transition state preparatory to self-support. There is no period in the Indian's life requiring the fostering care of the Government so much as during this period. Their leading men have become convinced of the necessity of this change of pursuits, but they have not the means to enable them to build houses, improve and inclose farms, raise produce, clothe and subsist their families; and the subsistence absolutely necessary to support life is not at their command. Most of the tribe were compelled to go to the plains this spring to procure this support, when, under better circumstances, they would have cultivated the soil. Their appropriation should be increased to $75,000, reimbursable, to enable the agent to provide the several bands or branches of the tribe with the necessary teams and employés to aid and encourage them in the initiatory steps to this important labor, and to provide the requisite supply of implements, &c. A sufficient portion of said fund should be disbursed in the purchase and introduction of young cattle; their beef ought not to be bought and brought to them, when it can be so easily raised on their own soil, so well adapted to stock-raising; and this enterprise will accord with their taste and habits, as it assimilates to the hunting-life. Their reserve should be paid for, and they be invested with title in fee simple to the same at an early day. They urge this, having been compelled to change their reserve recently, and are distrustful of future security. They have agreed to relinquish to the Kaw Indians a portion of their lands bordering on the south line of Kansas and the Arkansas River for a north and west boundary, and providing sufficient area for all of the latter tribe, who have consented to accept the same as their future home. I recommend that early action be taken to secure a title in fee simple to the Kaws, and that the Osages be paid therefor from the proceeds of their lands in Kansas.

KAWS.

These Indians having consented to a new location with the Osages, I recommend that Agent Stubbs be provided with the necessary funds, and instructed to commence the requisite labor this autumn and winter, preparatory to the opening of new homes and the planting of spring crops to aid in their support next year, and the erection of a school-building in season to receive their youth on their removal, without stopping their school. A failure herein would retard the tribe one year in their improvement of new homes.

SACS AND FOXES.

This tribe is progressing under adverse influences, having been subjected to a change of agent twice in three years, and removal to their present home in the same period. Their money annuities should be reduced, and a portion thereof applied in the purchase of young cattle, hogs, &c., and in furnishing industrial laborers to aid and encourage them in improving their several homes, thus teaching them the value of individual property, and the comforts and happiness enjoyed in local domestic life.

ABSENTEE SHAWNEES

are rapidly improving and self-sustaining. The aid furnished them in agricultural implements has been of great service. The products of their farms and the increase of stock bespeak for them a prosperous future. Their school is well sustained. Their industry, loyalty, and prosperity will operate as an incentive to the Indians of the plains to follow their good example.

CHEYENNES AND ARAPAHOES

have made great change since 1869. Addicted to hostile habits and more warlike at that period than the Kiowas, they are now allied to the Government in the maintenance of peace on the border. Very strong inducements have been made by the raiding bands of Kiowas, at critical times in the past two years, to join them in hostile alliance in raids against the whites, but all such appeals have been rejected, and, as a tribe, they have remained loyal and peaceful. The influence of their late agent has been very effectual in establishing their friendly relations, and I doubt not his successor will not only maintain and strengthen the same, but advance both tribes in the avenues leading to a higher civilization. Their educational and industrial interests

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will receive his hearty aid and encouragement, and they will receive his co-operation in every opening to draw them in from the plains, and establish them upon permanent homes.

THE WICHITAS AND AFFILIATED BANDS

are making good improvement. Many of them are adopting civilized habits, building houses, increasing the area of their cultivated lots, and, to some extent, introducing stock-raising. Their location is a very important one. The roving Indians on the west, and contiguous, gives the Wichitas and affiliated Indians an influence over the raiding bands, and, as allies to the Government, they are of great service in the maintenance of peace and of encouragement to the former to follow them in the pathway to civilization, as they are often visited by them. It would be wisdom and economy in the Government to continue its aid in this agency, and encourage the work so well begun, by assisting these Indians in all their industrial and educational enterprises. These Indians have but partial knowledge of labor, and have no means and but few implements to advance them, and unless they receive, for a brief period, at least, the fostering care and encouragement of the Government, they will become disheartened, and the raiding Indians, on visiting them, will return to their camp-fires unfavorably impressed with the benefits of Indian civilization.

I would, therefore, as a matter of economy, recommend a liberal appropriation to sustain and increase the several and various branches of labor in this agency, and that Congress be asked to establish the boundaries of the reserve on which they are located, and that the same be secured to them, in accordance with a report thereon transmitted to the Department two years ago.

WESTERN MIAMIES.

In a full council of the Miamies and Confederated Peorias, Weas, &c., in 1861, an agreement was mutually and unanimously concluded by which these tribes should consolidate as one nation, on the lands of the latter, providing for equalization of their funds under the name of Confederated Peorias and Miamies. Under special instructions of the Department, and subject to congressional approval, further arrangements were made, whereby all the settlers upon the Miami tribal lands might purchase from the tribe the several selections on which they resided, at the appraised value in 1860, adding thereto 7½ per centum per annum until final payment, allowing said payments to be made in three installments, and insuring to the Indians about $8 per acre; and all intrusive settlers declining this provision were warned to remove from the reserve by official instruction in thirty days. In pursuance of said instructions, a majority of the settlers (thirty-five in all) purchased their selections, while the residue, in violation of their agreement, declined to purchase, hoping by class legislation to secure said lands at former appraisal. This equitable arrangement lodged in the Department, and failed to reach Congress, and was substituted by a bill wholly in the interest of the settlers, and approved by the Department, with the addition of 20 per centum. In this, the price of the lands was reduced about one-half, and the Indians to that extent defrauded of their rightful property, and against their earnest protest.

Many of these Indians, impatient of years of delay in providing sale of their lands and removal to new homes, have, of their own volition, removed to and commenced improvements with the Peorias, with whom many of them are allied by marriage, and in anticipation of the early ratification by Congress of the agreement referred to.

Those remaining in Kansas are greatly demoralized; their school is abandoned; while some of the favored families are educating their children in the States at large expense, securing a monopoly of the school-fund to a few, a large majority of their youth are destitute of school advantages. The Kansas Miamies are annoyed by depredations upon their timber and other property. I deem it but just to these Indians, in pursuance of my duty, to recommend the rejection of the bill pending in their interests, and the enactment of one embodying the essential provisions of their mutual agreement above referred to, that they may be settled at an early day in accordance with their desires.

KIOWAS, COMANCHES, AND APACHES.

By reason of influences irresistibly evil, but little progress has been made in this agency; the large military post, with its surroundings, presents a barrier to Indian civilization. No Indian agency should be permitted at or near a fort, especially where the garrison comprises a formidable force. Its demoralizing influence upon the Indian in itself is reason sufficient for their separation. The Indians, by long-repeated wrongs, are suspicious. They know right well the reason for establishing forts upon their reserves. They feel that confidence in their loyalty has no place in the heart of the people or Government, and, as a natural result, they reflect, and reciprocate the same distrust. They require full confidence and trust in their integrity. When once received, the same virtues are most invariably reciprocated.

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That no more time be spent or treasure lost, returning no beneficial results, I recommend the removal of the Kiowa agency to a suitable location, some ten to fifteen miles northeasterly of its present location, apprehending the War Department will take the improvements at their value, providing the latter Department do not find it expedient to remove the post to the Red River; in the latter event, the agency would be well located. The Delawares in this agency are making good advancement. In the issue of rations to the three lower agencies, great improvement has been made, and with marked economy. All the beef now issued is weighed upon scales, and turned over to the agents by contractors, in small numbers, relieving the Government of the former expense of providing and maintaining a large number of herders. Further reform is recommended by requiring the agents to slaughter the beef, and prepare it for issue in quantity as represented in our city markets. This system would avoid the excessive waste, common to the practice in use, of permitting the Indians to shoot and hack off the best of the meat, and abandon a large amount to their numerous canine fraternity and to the wolves who follow their excessive waste. A few of the Kiowas and Comanches have continued raiding into Texas, and committed one near Fort Dodge, in Kansas. This office has exercised every precaution during the summer to prevent any confederation of these raiders with the Cheyennes or with other friendly Indians. And, to that end, my chief clerk has spent eight weeks' diligent labor in the neighborhood of the southern agencies, keeping this office apprised of any unfavorable movements. The peace council near old Fort Cobb, called under the auspices of the "general council" of the civilized and confederated Indians at Okmulgee, was productive of great good to these raiding Indians. The council took early steps to send out some of their most influential delegates to their distant camps, to extend the invitation, and were successful in procuring their attendance to the peace council, all previous efforts having failed to make any impression upon them. The strong and united appeals of the several delegates, with their alternate warnings, in this council, reached these raiders, and received in return an encouraging response; as a matter of justice, they were required to restore unconditionally their captives and stolen stock. So far as the former is concerned, they have acceded to the request, and promised the latter. The captives are restored. They promised in early autumn to visit Washington. The Kiowa chief, speaking for all his people, promised to do all required at his hands, if he could again see the faces of their captive chiefs.

Subsequently to this labor, and after the tribes had scattered to the plains and the delegates to their homes, a special commission arrived, under instructions from the Department, to collect a delegation of these Indians to visit Washington, and authorized to promise them, as an inducement, that they should meet their captive chiefs *en route*, and that Executive influence would be exercised to secure their release from prison, if they would cease hostilities for a specified time; and, in place of a small number of representative chiefs, to which the superintendent was properly limited by Department, a delegation of over fifty men and women was authorized to visit Washington, while a large proportion of said Indians were taken from tribes and bands entirely friendly; but one representative chief was produced from the hostile tribes. Big Bow and White Horse, (noted Kiowa raiders,) and Bull Bear and Gray Beard, representative Cheyennes, who of all others should have been selected, the commission failed to reach, and probably could not have gained their consent in the manner pursued. It must be apparent that restrictions imposed on superintendents and agents, who reside with the wild Indians and are familiar with their prejudices, while enlarged powers are granted to special commissioners, (in reference to the same Indians,) and, it may be, not in sympathy with the former, and authorized to make promises which the superintendent and agents are not authorized to, will tend to weaken the faith of the Indians in their agent, and increase his difficulties. If commissions are necessary to convey Indians to Washington for the advancement of civilization, the interested laborers in the field are best prepared to designate the proper delegates and the time of their visit.

QUAPAW AGENCY.

The several tribes constituting this agency are advancing encouragingly in the avenues leading to a higher civilization. Three mission and one day school are well attended and in successful operation. Three years ago they were destitute of any school advantages. Literary and Christian instruction is now accessible to all their youth, and many of the parents evince an interest therein. Their agricultural interests compare favorably to that of their citizen neighbors in Kansas and Missouri. It has been our constant endeavor to secure the employment of efficient Christian teachers and other employés, to whom the care of the youth is intrusted. The same efforts are also extended to the industrial interests of all the agencies, though we often find it necessary to improve herein by substituting more efficient laborers.

The Indians are gradually advancing in all their pursuits to a higher life. The field is extensive and the work is arduous. The policy inaugurated is the policy of justice and equity. The Indians are encouraged. The policy could not be changed without

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serious detriment. The following tabular statement exhibits the comparative condition of our Indians for the years 1869 and 1872, embracing the condensed statistics of the Kickapoos, Kaws, Osages, Quapaws, Peorias, Ottawas, Wyandottes, Senecas, Sacs and Foxes, Absentee Shawnees, Chippewas and Munsees, Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Wichitas, Keechees, Caddoes, Ionies, Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches, and does not embrace the Pottawatomies, Miamies, Shawnees, and Delawares, in consequence of their removals. This table exhibits a decided improvement in education and industry with these tribes, and this improvement has been gained under the obstructing influence of the press, railroads, monopolies, squatters, and traders, extending into and retarding, in a greater or less degree, our power for usefulness in all of the agencies:

Statistical statement.

	1868.	1872.
Population	16,208	17,957
Number of schools	4	14
Number of pupils in school	105	404
Number of teachers	7	16
Number of Sabbath-schools	--	11
Contributed by religious societies, (Friends)	--	$3,335
Contributed by religious societies, (Moravians)	--	$150
Acres cultivated by Indians	3,220	9,671
Wheat raised by Indians, (bushels)	633	3,247
Value of the same	$1,135	$3,957
Corn raised by Indians, (bushels)	31,700	214,190
Value of the same	$24,000	$106,998
Oats raised by Indians, (bushels)	--	9,248
Value of the same	--	$3,680
Potatoes raised by Indians, (bushels)	1,770	15,201
Value of the same	$1,770	$7,414
Value of other vegetables raised	--	$7,355
Hay cut and secured, (tons)	750	5,584
Value of the same	$3,590	$30,870
Number of horses owned	17,924	42,920
Value of the same	$702,250	$1,577,571
Number of cattle owned	640	6,604
Value of the same	$15,200	$103,804
Number of hogs owned	1,074	10,763
Value of the same	$3,238	$30,227

THE LEGISLATION OF THE LAST SESSION OF CONGRESS

in reference to the tribes of this superintendency was generally satisfactory. The Osage and Kaw bills provide for permanent settlement on new homes, affording to those tribes a fair value of their lands in Kansas, and placing them on their new homes with means for improvement, without uncertain dependence on the Government for annual appropriations for necessary subsistence and advancement in civilized life. It is very desirable that the approaching session so dispose of the pending bills in connection with the Western Miamis, New York Indians, and the Black Bob Shawnees, as to insure justice to them, that they may not be compelled to enter upon new homes with accustomed adversities, as paupers dependent upon uncertain appropriations for support. The latter Indians have taken up their abode with the Eastern Shawnees in the Indian Territory, and are entirely dependent on the proceeds of the sale of their lands to secure permanent homes with their relatives in the Quapaw agency.

Notwithstanding the combined and corrupting influence of the press, and railroad and moneyed monopolies, and interest of settlers to retain and secure the settlements already made within the Indian Territory, but to open up that country to the destruction of the best interests of the Indians, I am gratified to inform that the just order of the President for the removal of all such intruders was faithfully and peaceably executed, to the great encouragement of the Indians, establishing a precedent which should be promptly maintained in the future. The large number of settlers (from ten to fifteen hundred) were removed without conflict; the sick were provided with medicine and medical aid, the destitute with rations, and transportation for those without teams. The Indians who followed and occupied the improvements thus made vacant were encouraged to compensate (in part, at least) the settlers for their loss. In many cases this was done. The experience of the settlers is salutary, and will not be repented.

Many of the Indians of this superintendency are without invested funds, or the necessary means to keep up their educational interests. The most powerful influence in Indian civilization is the education of their youth. I therefore recommend that $50,000 be appropriated to continue the educational and industrial work so well commenced.

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powerful and combined agencies are secretly and openly operating to secure the opening of the Indian Territory. Success herein would nullify the usefulness of our agencies, drive out and scatter the Indians over a merciless country.

No other spots in this country will be allotted to them. They must be civilized *here*, or, by resistless influences, suffer extermination *there*. No greater duty rests with the United States Government than faithfully to maintain its treaty guarantees in the protection of this people in this "their last and only home," where they must be permitted to work out their problem of civilization and ultimate citizenship, so well begun.

Respectfully,

ENOCH HOAG,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 14.

KICKAPOO AGENCY, *Ninthmonth*, 1872.

SIR: I herewith submit my annual report of the Kickapoos for the year ending Eighthmonth 31, 1872, together with sub-reports from the employés. Having just finished a personal examination, in company with the interpreter, of their homes and surroundings, I am enabled to give an accurate account of their condition.

The number in the tribe is 290, of whom 149 are males and 141 females. The number of children of a suitable age to attend school is 68. The number who belong to their church organization, and profess to be governed thereby, is 135.

The Indians were somewhat discouraged in their farming when they first ascertained that their wheat-crop was all winter-killed, but were induced to plant largely of corn, which has paid them well for their labor.

The Kennekuk mission day-school was in session from Ninthmonth 3, 1871, to the middle of Tenthmonth, a period of six weeks, when it was necessary to suspend the school on account of using the lumber in the building for the completion of the new mission-building. Owing to unavoidable delays, the new Kickapoo rising mission was not ready to occupy until Eleventhmonth 27, 1871, since which time there has been but two weeks' vacation, occurring the first of Seventhmonth, 1872. The house was furnished almost entirely by donations from friends, thereby relieving the Indian fund of that expense, amounting in all to nearly $1,500. The farming department at the mission has been under the care of William D. Jones, superintendent, with the result embraced in his report, which will help very much toward keeping down expenses the coming winter. The Indians in general are becoming more interested in the school and the education of their children, and no pains have been spared to make the institution a pleasant home for them. They seem very happy and contented, and would regret very much to have to leave and return to their former mode of living.

The health of the tribe has been very good the past year until about the first of the Eighthmonth, since which time there has been much sickness, with a number of deaths of small children, and a few of adults.

The general feeling of the Kickapoos is to advance as fast as possible in civilization and agricultural pursuits, and quite a number are deeply interested in religious matters, and are working faithfully for the good of their fellow-beings in that direction.

Thy friend,

B. W. MILES,
Acting Agent.

ENOCH HOAG,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Lawrence, Kansas.

No. 15.

KAW INDIAN AGENCY,
Council Grove, Kansas, Ninthmonth 1, 1872.

In compliance with the instructions of the Indian Department, I submit my third annual report of affairs in this agency, for the year ending with date.

The health of the tribe has been reasonably good, considering the constitutionally diseased condition of many, and their manner of living, though it is a noticeable fact

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that the tribe is steadily on the decrease, and I would strongly urge that a physician be employed, at a stipulated salary, on their settlement, in the Indian Territory.

Soon after payment last fall, the main portion of the tribe repaired to the buffalo country, but, owing to the disappearance of the buffalo from the old hunting-grounds, and the severity of the winter, they were entirely unsuccessful in their hunt, and returned home early. And had it not been for the timely arrival of provisions furnished by the Department, they would necessarily have suffered, as their only means of support consisted of dried corn, and the proceeds of what wood they could cut, which commanded a very poor price.

The leading men in the tribe seemed to fully realize that they must engage more extensively in agricultural pursuits, and depend less on the chase for their support; in consequence of which, they have made greater demands for agricultural implements and seeds, which have been furnished them as far as funds for that purpose would permit, and they planted quite a large breadth of ground last spring, considering the kind of stock and implements they have to work with. The season having been good, and their crops well cultivated, they have been blessed with an abundant yield; (see report of farmer, herewith.)

Soon after planting their crops, the younger portion of the tribe went on a buffalo-hunt, to procure a supply of meat, and skins for moccasins, in which they were very successful.

The school has been kept up without intermission the past year, and, under our present efficient superintendent, matron, and teacher, has been eminently successful; and the frequent expressions of approbation from visitors have a very perceptible influence in stimulating the children to diligence, and awakening in them not only the feeling of self-respect and self-reliance, but some sense of responsibility for the right improvement of their privileges. The most radical change, however, is that among the older members of the tribe. Those who have heretofore been averse to the education of their children are not only willing but anxious, and use their influence to keep them in school. For further information relative to its progress, I would refer thee to the reports of the superintendent and teacher, which I forward herewith.

The bill which passed Congress last spring for the disposal of their lands in Kansas and their removal to the Indian Territory gives general satisfaction to the tribe, and the commission appointed to appraise their lands are prosecuting their work as fast as practicable.

A delegation, in charge of Uriah Spray and Thomas H. Stanley, has now gone to the Indian Territory to select their future homes and estimate the probable cost of suitable mission and agency buildings, and, on their return, I would earnestly recommend that a contract be let to the lowest responsible bidder for the erection of such buildings at an early day. Unless this is done the school must stop, for a time at least.

I think it also desirable that the tribe be removed in time to plant a crop next spring. I believe it essential to their welfare to keep from being fed a whole year. If they have no employment they become restless, and are more liable to get in trouble among themselves and with other tribes.

All of which I respectfully submit.

MAHLON STUBBS,
United States Indian Agent.

ENOCH HOAG,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Lawrence, Kansas.

No. 16.

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR CHEROKEES,
Tahlequah, Cherokee Nation, September 1, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report of the condition of affairs in the Cherokee Nation.

Since my last, that part of the Delawares who had left the Cherokee Nation and settled on the lands of the Peorias, on the Neosho River, numbering about three hundred, have happily overcome all their prejudices. In spite of their imaginary and real causes of complaint, they have returned to the Cherokee Nation, and are now settled on the Caney, and are making for themselves comfortable homes. Their temporary estrangement and abandonment of this nation has been a vast misfortune and an irretrievable loss to them. Three or four years of time and many thousand dollars have been spent, without contributing in the least to the establishment of these people in permanent homes.

With regard to the Delawares in general, I am happy to say that they are among our most industrious and enterprising citizens. Some of them are opening very large farms

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and setting out orchards, and surrounding themselves with fine herds of horses and cattle. They are now just finishing a beautiful house of worship. It is small, but will excel any house of worship in this nation as to style and general appearance. They have the means to pay for it, already contributed by themselves. They are also taking great interest in personal religion and in education.

These people have a claim against the United States Government, under the provisions of the fourteenth article of their treaty of 1866, for cattle stolen from them by the whites in Kansas, subsequent to their treaty of 1854. This claim was allowed by the Department of the Interior in 1870, and Congress was asked to make the appropriation of $26,402, to pay the same. Inasmuch as Congress has failed to make said appropriation, and the claim is undoubtedly just, I do most earnestly recommend that the matter be urged on the attention of Congress at its next meeting, and the necessary appropriation be made.

Freedmen.—The condition of the freedmen continues very much as it was last year. There are a large number of those who failed to return to the nation within the six months specified in the ninth article of the treaty of 1866, who are here without the rights of citizens. I have not removed them as intruders, because of instructions from the Indian Office.

For two consecutive years the principal chief, Lewis Downing, has recommended in his annual message to the national council, that these freedmen be adopted as citizens, but the measure failed to pass at both sessions of the national council. These freedmen are, therefore, still here as intruders. Legally they have no homes, and if the law against intruders were enforced against them, they would be driven from the homes they have made at the cost of many years of labor.

Another class are also deserving of attention—the freedmen from the States and the other Indian nations who have intermarried with those who have Cherokee rights. It was supposed that the Cherokee laws relative to the intermarriage with white men would apply to such cases. But the judges of the Cherokee courts have decided against such a construction of the law for intermarriage with white men, so that these are also here as intruders. Both classes are certainly objects of commiseration. Some action should be had in the premises at the earliest possible day, for as time advances these classes increase, and the difficulties multiply.

Intruders.—Early last spring the work was assigned to me of removing intruders from the Cherokee country and from the lands on which the Osages are settled. I proceeded, with a detachment of troops commanded by Major J. J. Upham, of the Sixth United States Cavalry, to the western part of the Cherokee country. I found the Cherokee lands immediately east of the ninety-sixth meridian of west longitude, and the Osage lands west of that meridian, and most of the good lands near the State line, immediately west of the Arkansas River, occupied or claimed by white intruders. I found about fifteen hundred actually settled on those lands, and claims taken sufficient for the occupancy of perhaps two thousand more. Some of these intruders had been establishing themselves on these Indian lands for two or three years. These were the most daring, intelligent, and unscrupulous. They held that the Indian title was worthless, except to the amount of land actually cultivated by each individual Indian; that treaties were annulled by Congress; or, if not, they had been disregarded from time immemorial, and, therefore, were of no binding force; in short, "that the Indians had no rights which the white man was bound to respect." They had a letter, purporting to have been written by Senator Carl Schurz, which assured them that they could, with safety, settle on the Indian lands west of the ninety-sixth meridian, but not east of that line. I learned, however, that, subsequently, Senator Schurz corrected his mistake, but not until his letter had inspired very many with confidence, and caused them to make more extensive improvements. Whether or not Senator Schurz really wrote the letter referred to, the effect on the intruders was the same as if the letter had been written by the Senator.

I was also informed that the man who gave the information above referred to had incurred the displeasure of the settlers and of Senator Schurz for so doing.

Aside from this letter, these intruders had various pretexts of their own invention for their trespass, but the foundation of the whole was this: They had so often known to succeed the experiment of intruders settling on Indian lands, and tenaciously holding on until their numbers had increased to such an extent that the Government would not remove them, but had removed the Indians, and suffered the adventurers to hold the Indian lands, that they had resolved to try it in this country. It was with great difficulty, and only by the most efficient co-operation of the Army and Army officers, that these people became convinced that we were in earnest. They really seemed to imagine that we had come only to make a show of effort to remove them, and to satisfy the letter of the law and the demands of morbid philanthropists and "Indian sympathizers." I, however, succeeded in removing these intruders to the number of some fifteen hundred. I am greatly indebted to Major J. J. Upham and Lieutenant J. B. Kerr, of the Sixth United States Cavalry, for the every efficient, kind, and humane manner in which they discharged the duty assigned them. Major Upham went straight

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forward to carry out my orders to remove all intruders by force, if necessary; but yet, in all cases of sickness and extreme poverty, he was prompt to afford relief by furnishing rations, medicines, and medical treatment.

I also wish to bear testimony, in this public manner, to the very efficient aid rendered me in this business by Major H. W. Martin, of Parker, Kansas, formerly United States agent for the Sac and Foxes. His familiarity with Indian business and with border white men, and his unswerving integrity, rendered his services of great value.

As soon as General B. H. Grierson brought a force of United States soldiers to Fort Gibson, at my request, he sent a detachment of soldiers over the same ground, to remove any intruders that might have returned into the Territory after I left. With this detachment I sent Major H. W. Martin to represent me. According to my expectation, many of the intruders had returned and reoccupied the claims which they had unlawfully made in the Indian Territory. These, however, were easily removed, as they saw and believed the Government was in earnest.

At this time, at my request, General B. H. Grierson has a small force patrolling the country west of the Verdigris River, bordering on Kansas, and extending their patrol even to the west of the Arkansas. This is to prevent the return of intruders and to keep order on the border.

Great wrath and indignation was expressed by these removed intruders against General Grant for removing them and maintaining the rights of the Indians, and preserving inviolate the faith of the Government, so often pledged to the Indians. They threatened to vote him down for it; but while a few disappointed adventurers on the border will execrate him for this measure, all right-minded, philanthropic men, not only of this age and of these United States, but of every age and of every country, will honor him for his justice and humanity in fulfilling the obligations of the Government to its wards, and in defending the rights of the weak and helpless. Among the brightest pages of his history will be those recording his efforts to lift up the aboriginal tribes of America into civilization and prosperity.

Bounties and pensions.—The matter of bounties and pensions to the Cherokees who served in the Union Army deserves your special attention. By authority of the Secretary of the Interior, the prosecution of these claims and the payment of bounties were placed in the hands of Judge John W. Wright, of Washington City. After many vexatious delays, which are charged on Mr. Wright, and which he, in turn, charges on the Government, a large proportion of the bounties were paid; but they were not paid until they had been very largely traded to merchants who had bought them with goods at high prices. The Indians had gone for these bounties time after time, traveling in some cases one hundred miles and back, until they began to despair, and sold them readily, as a man would a long-delayed and uncertain debt. There are also quite a large number of those to whom bounties are due, who have never been paid at all: others who have been paid one bounty and not the second or additional bounty. There are many cases in which pensions have been allowed to widows, orphans, and wounded soldiers, and yet are withheld by the Commissioner of Pensions. There are other cases in which pensions are undoubtedly due, and in which the claims have been made out time and again, but are not allowed. All my efforts in behalf of these people have proved unavailing. I desire now to call the special attention of the Department to this matter.

United States district court.—As for many years past, the operations of the United States deputy marshals continue to be a source of great complaint and discontent among the Cherokees. The Cherokees regard these marshals as usurpers, and consequently entertain for them all the hatred which a people would naturally have for foreigners, exercising over them a usurped and oppressive authority. With this matter is connected the whole subject of the jurisdiction over the Indians of the United States district court for the western district of Arkansas. There is scarcely anything which is and has been as fruitful a source of trouble, oppression, and injustice as the jurisdiction of this court over the Indian country. It has become a very common occurrence for innocent men to be arrested by these marshals, and dragged to Fort Smith, Arkansas, a distance of perhaps fifty, one hundred, or even one hundred and fifty miles, and compelled to give bail in a city of strangers, of whose language they are ignorant; or in default of such bail to be incarcerated in the common jail, until the meeting of the court. To all appearance the whole court, together with the deputy marshals and attorneys, co-operate to increase the business of the court—thus increasing their business and profits, and to oppress the Indians and take from them the little they possess.

Cases of the most flagrant wrong abound which can be adduced, if necessary, so that almost the entire Cherokee Nation regard that court with the utmost detestation and abhorrence. Believing that their reasons for this feeling are well grounded, I do most earnestly recommend the speedy establishment by Congress of a United States court in the Indian Territory, in accordance with the provisions of the Cherokee treaty of 1866, Article 13. I also recommend Fort Gibson as the best location for said court. In this connection I wish to call special attention to the conflict between the treaty

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stipulations on the one hand, and what are called the United States intercourse laws on the other, as those laws are now construed and enforced in the Indian Territory.

Article 13 of the Cherokee treaty of 1866 provides "That the judicial tribunals of the nation shall be allowed to retain exclusive jurisdiction in all civil and criminal cases, arising within their country, in which members of the nation, by nativity or adoption, shall be the only parties, or where the cause of action shall arise in the Cherokee Nation, except as otherwise provided in this treaty." Notwithstanding this provision, in many cases adopted citizens are treated as though they were simply citizens of the United States, and as though no such relation as that of adopted citizenship existed.

The Cherokees have been taught to regard treaty stipulations as the permanent law of the land, and it is contrary to all their notions of justice and law, that these stipulations be disregarded in so many instances. It was a disregard of this principle which furnished the occasion for the terrible tragedy in Going Snake district.

A man by the name of Ezekiel Proctor was being tried by a Cherokee court on the charge of having murdered a Cherokee woman—one Polly Chesterson. While the case was pending a warrant was obtained for the arrest of said Proctor, to bring him before the United States district court for the western district of Arkansas, on the charge of an assault with intent to kill, on the person of M. Chesterson, husband of Polly Chesterson, above mentioned. This Mr. Chesterson was a white man, but married to a Cherokee woman, and, by adoption, was a citizen of the Cherokee Nation. The treaty of 1866 puts both cases under the jurisdiction of the Cherokee courts. Yet two United States deputy marshals, with a *posse comitatus* and accompanied by a number of Cherokees, (who were the enraged and deadly enemies of the prisoner Proctor,) made an assault on the Cherokee court for the purpose of either killing the prisoner or of taking him from the court by force. The marshal's party having fired on the prisoner and the court, the guard having custody of the prisoner returned the fire, and a most terrible fight ensued. The prisoner, having snatched a gun from some one near him, fought most desperately. The result was that deputy-marshal J. G. Owens, James Ward, Riley Wood, Samuel Beck, George Selvage, William Hicks, Black Sut Beck, and William Beck, of the marshal's party, were killed on the spot or died soon after. Of the same party the following were wounded: White Sut Beck, George McLaughlin, and Paul Jones.

Of Cherokees in attendance on the court the following were killed, viz: Moses Alberty, attorney for the prisoner; Johnson Proctor, brother to the prisoner; and Andrew Palone. The following were wounded: the presiding judge, B. H. Sixkiller; the prisoner, Ezekiel Proctor; Ellis Foreman, a juror; Joseph Churver, deputy sheriff; Isaac Vann, and John Proctor.

On account of this deplorable affair, Captain Arch. Scraper, foreman of the jury, and Ellis Foreman, above mentioned, were arrested by the marshals. They were taken to Fort Smith, Arkansas. Mr. Foreman, suffering from his wounds, and Captain Scraper, weighed down with irons, thrown into prison and bailed out, and again thrown into prison, although they were in no way responsible for the fight, were unarmed victims, and not combatants. They are now under heavy bonds to appear before the United States district court, at its session in November next.

Eight or ten others know that the marshals are after them, and are living in the brush to avoid arrest. Among these are Judge B. H. Sixkiller, a man of the most irreproachable character; Taylor Sixkiller, and John Shell, members of the senate of this nation; and some other good and peaceable men. Among these is also Ezekiel Proctor, the man who was being tried when the court was fired upon, and who is a most desperate character.

Other instances have occurred in which innocent men have been driven from their farms into the brush to avoid arrest. Others, equally innocent, have been arrested, kept from their business for months, compelled to sacrifice their little property to pay attorneys, and have returned impoverished to their suffering families. Such things call loudly for remedy.

Agriculture, horticulture, fruit culture, &c.—The Cherokees are wholly an agricultural and stock-growing people. Hunting and fishing are followed more as amusements than as sources of profit or means of a livelihood. I stated in my last that the Cherokees were rapidly recovering from the late war, which swept over the country as with a besom of destruction.

This year I can say that they have made still greater progress in that direction.

The absence of slave-labor, which once spread its hundreds of acres of cultivated lands, is not felt or seen except in the larger and better-cultivated farms and in the more prosperous and happy condition of the people.

Cattle from Texas and the southern portion of the Indian Territory have given the people another start in stock-raising, and every family has its little herd growing up around it, while the more wealthy and enterprising are growing vast herds of cattle and horses.

During the past year I have taken great pains to disseminate a knowledge of meth-

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ods and advantages of fruit culture, and point out to the people the fact that this country is especially adapted to that particular branch of agriculture; the consequence is that a great awakening among the people to its importance has taken place. Last year a great many young orchards were set out. Next spring a vastly larger number will be set. I hope to keep on stimulating them to this work until every family in the land shall have an orchard of grafted fruit. There being little or no market for vegetables, horticulture receives no attention further than the production of a sufficiency for family use, while the culture of the cereals occupies greater thought and attention.

The Cherokees at the close of the war began as it were *ab initio*, and no people in their depressed condition are more removed from market, have been more industrious, exercised more rigid economy, or buffeted with more manly fortitude the reverses of fortune than they.

Schools.—Only fifty-seven of the public schools have been in operation during the past year. Three of these are for the freedmen's children. The schools attended by half-breeds speaking English are doing well, and are of great benefit to the children. But those attended by full-bloods, speaking only the Cherokee language, are accomplishing but little good. The children learn to read, spell, and write the English language, but do not understand the meaning of the words. They are engaged in the slavish labor of learning the forms and the sounds of letters, syllables, and words, without connecting with them any ideas whatever. The great desideratum for this class of children is a system of education which shall take their own language and make it the medium of conveying to them a knowledge of the English language, and also make it a medium of conveying to them the rudiments of a common education. Then, by the time they would have learned the English language so as to use it with facility, they would have acquired a considerable knowledge of arithmetic, geography, and history, and the structure of both languages. That the Cherokee language, instead of being a hinderance, it could be made the means and medium of more extensive and accurate knowledge of the science of both languages, and of more varied culture of the intellect.

During the past year the female seminary has been revived under the supervision of Mrs. Ellen E. Eblin, an intelligent and enterprising Cherokee lady. She has, however, been compelled to struggle against great difficulties. The principal difficulty is and has been the want of means, but it is hoped that as the school-fund increases there will be provision made to raise it to more than its original magnitude and usefulness.

During the past year this nation has established an orphan asylum. The Rev. Walter A. Duncan is superintendent. For your information as to its purposes and present state, I here copy the report Mr. Duncan has kindly furnished me, which is as follows:

"CHEROKEE ORPHAN ASYLUM,
"*September* 26, 1872.

"SIR: I have the honor to herewith transmit a brief statement of the condition of the Cherokee Orphan Asylum.

"This institution was established by an act of the last Cherokee council. It went into operation on the fourth day of last March with fifty-four pupils, the design being to increase the number of its pupils until all the orphans of this nation are provided for.

"The second session of the scholastic department opened on the 2d of this present month, when the number of pupils was increased to seventy. The asylum is to be conducted on the manual-labor system, and every available means will be employed to train up the orphans of its care so as to enable them to fill honorable and useful positions in society. It is to be supported by funds originating under the treaties with the Government. The prospects of its success are very fair. Mr. S. S. Stephens is principal teacher, and Rev. W. J. Spaugh assistant.

"It is desired to have the pupils excel in morality, intelligence, and industry.

"Very respectfully, your friend and obedient servant,

"W. A. DUNCAN,
"*Superintendent Cherokee Orphan Asylum.*

"Hon. JOHN B. JONES,
"*United States Agent for Cherokees.*"

Territorial government.—As there was a bill presented in the House of Representatives during the last session of Congress for the organization of a territorial government over the Indian Territory, and as said bill is to come up for further action on the second Tuesday in December next, I deem it my duty to inform you of the feelings of the Cherokees with reference thereto. It is a matter of such vital interest to them that the whole nation is most profoundly moved on the subject. The masses of the people, including all the men of any extensive influence, are utterly opposed to it. They regard it only another name for a bill to wipe out the Indians. I think I can safely say that every man of twenty-five hundred Cherokees who shouldered their muskets and went forth to fight for the old flag during the rebellion are intensely opposed to the bill.

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The same may be said of the better portion also of those who went south. They stand with C. N. Vann and W. P. Adair, late delegates, and are utterly opposed to the bill. Only a few misanthropic, disappointed individuals, supposed to be employed in the interest of vast land-monopolizing railroad companies, are in favor of this or any similar measure. Such men are regarded by the Cherokee people as having sold themselves to do mischief to their country, and to bring calamity on their own nation and race. Whether or not such opinions are correct I shall not venture an opinion, lest I should do them injustice. The people judge from outward manifestations, which they regard as all looking in that direction.

As the agent of the United States, appointed to look after the interests of the Cherokees, as a fellow-soldier of loyal Indians, having for three long, sad years of blood stood with them shoulder to shoulder, fighting for the Union; as their life-long missionary, as the uncompromising friend of the whole people, I feel it my solemn duty to protest against all bills that will rob them of their nationality, that will open the flood-gates of immigration and pour in upon them a population that will rob them of their lands and overwhelm them with their votes, drive them to the wall, finally sweep them out of existence.

I protest against it in the name of the pledged faith of these United States, in the name of honor, justice, humanity, and religion. I beg that the Cherokees be permitted to keep their poor, flinty hills, worthless to the white man, together with the few fertile tracts with which they are intermingled. Let them keep their country, even though it embrace a small section of fine land lying along the lines of railroads and between the Grand River and the Caney. They must have a home somewhere. This is the home which they have bought and paid for, and hold by patent from the United States. Why not let them live here as well as anywhere else? Surely it would be difficult to find poorer, more sterile and worthless hills than those which constitute a large portion of the Cherokee country east of Grand River.

The solution of the Indian question.—With some this means the destruction of the Indians, so that they shall no longer be objects of thought, action, and legislation. It should mean the elevation and complete civilization and christianization of the Indians, and the securing to them all their rights so completely that the subject shall no longer enlist public attention or need further legislation.

One of the strongest motives which can be brought to bear on the wild Indians to induce them to adopt a civilized life would be for the civilized Indians to point to their own condition of elevation and comfort, and to testify to the wild Indians that the Government and people of the United States fulfill all obligations to the civilized tribes, and secure them in the enjoyment of all their rights and immunities. This testimony they cannot render while they stand in constant dread of being crushed by a territorial government, and while they are harassed by United States district court, as now conducted.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. JONES,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 17.

NEW BOGGY DEPOT, CHOCTAW NATION,
September 2, 1872.

SIR: Since my last annual report there has been but very little of public interest that has not been communicated in my correspondence or monthly reports.

The general condition of the Choctaw and Chickasaw people during the year past has been good. Peace and good order have prevailed to such an extent as to call forth frequent remarks upon the subject. At and about this agency, although quite a town has grown up, and it is immediately upon the great thoroughfare from the north to Texas, along which is constant travel, increased of late by the passage back and forth of men engaged in constructing the railroad now penetrating this country, disorder is almost unknown, owing, as I believe, in great measure to the exclusion of spirituous liquors. There are subjects of vital interest to these people upon which public sentiment is divided, but they are not allowed to disturb the general harmony.

The Chickasaws rejected the Okmulgee constitution by an almost unanimous vote of the people. The Choctaw council adopted the same, without submitting it to the people.

The statistical part of my report is hardly worthy the name statistical, as it is almost entirely estimated, there being no figures to form a basis, except the reports of the school superintendents and the missionaries, whose reports I inclose.

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The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad is making rapid progress through the Choctaw country, having crossed the Canadian in April last, and since then has penetrated the country and is now running trains to Atoka, within fifty miles of Red River. The action of the company has been such as to secure the good-will of the people along the line of the road, striving to avoid all causes of complaint, and manifesting a regard for the rights of the people of the country. So far as has been in my power, I have exercised an oversight upon the payments for tie timber taken from the claims of individuals by contractors, and believe that they have been fairly and honestly made.

Through correspondence with Miles Sells, esq., of Saint Louis, chairman of the committee for raising cotton premiums for the Saint Louis fair, I have obtained an offer of premiums for the first, second, and third best bales of cotton raised in the Choctaw and Chickasaw country and exhibited at Saint Louis in October next, and hope to secure a good representation there of cotton and cotton-planters, and thus secure an increased interest in agriculture among the people, and at the same time bring them into more immediate contact with the better class of our own people.

The freedmen resident in this country have been made very uneasy by reports which have been received here in relation to measures that have been brought up in Congress during the last winter looking to their removal from this country, and especially because it has been made to appear that it was their desire, on account of the enmity of the Indians toward them.

No one who is familiar with their feelings and desires can fail to see that they desire nothing of the kind, but want to remain here, even under all the disadvantages of their present position. It is also plain that there is generally, indeed almost universally, a friendly feeling toward them on the part of the Indians. But it is of great importance that they should somewhere have well-defined rights. As they are here now, I cannot encourage them to make permanent improvements, and without them they are but hewers of wood for others. There should also be means provided for the education of their children. They are not able to employ suitable teachers, and the consequence is many of these children are growing up ignorant as their fathers were before them. It would cost something to establish a school system for them and carry it on until they could do it themselves, but they will do all in their power to aid, and it will be cheaper to educate them than to allow them to grow up as they are now growing, in ignorance.

Immediately upon the railroad crossing the Canadian River into the Choctaw country, a horde of roughs, who had accompanied the road in its progress through the country north of this, came flocking into this country prepared to continue their deeds of lawlessness and violence. Active measures were at once taken for their expulsion, under the direction of the Department, and with the very efficient aid of Captain P. L. Lee and Lieutenant Quimby, in command of detachments of United States troops, they were removed. The result has been that the termini of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad have presented as safe places for law-abiding citizens to assemble as could be found anywhere in the land. Since the first week, not a death has occurred by violence at any terminus in the Choctaw country. Unfortunately, however, the exigencies of the service became such that it became necessary to remove the troops: word, however, got out that they were to be replaced at once. This kept bad men in check for a time. Now, however, I regret to have to say, they are getting their heads up again. A great deal of whisky is being sold along the line of the road, which produces its legitimate results.

In conclusion, I would urge the importance of speedily closing up and settling the open and unsettled accounts which both of these nations have with the United States.

I remain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. D. GRIFFITH,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 18.

OFFICE OF CREEK AGENT.
Creek Agency, Indian Territory, September 30, 1872.

SIR: In accordance with the regulations of the Indian Bureau, I submit the following as my annual report of this agency for the year ending September 30, 1872.

The past year has been one of varied experience with the Creeks, and has been attended with no little anxiety and apprehension for the future of the tribe.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, which at the date of my last report was in process of building, and was bringing in a horde of gamblers and desperadoes, has

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been completed through the Creek country, and taken along with its front the rowdies and roughs, leaving comparative quiet along its line. There were some scattered along the line of the road who thought it would be more profitable to stop and cultivate some of the Indian soil. A part of these, doubtless, were innocent of any intention of violating intercourse law.

There has been no unusual excitement attendant upon the removal of intruders in accordance with the special order of the Department.

With reference to the political difficulties among the Creeks, I have the pleasure of reporting very entire satisfaction with the settlement effected last October for four or five months thereafter. During that time there was held a session of the Creek national council, in which all the towns but two were represented by those duly elected as members of the council for the next four years. It was pronounced the most harmonious session that had been held for some years. They met as brothers and friends, and, in accordance with their mutual agreement, each took the prescribed oath to support and defend the Constitution. All seemed rejoiced at the prospect of peace and quietude, and there seemed nothing in the way, so far as the Indians alone were concerned, of the formerly discordant elements blending and laboring together for the mutual interests and improvement of all the Creeks. But, under the guise of friendship and special regard for the formerly disorderly faction, two white men, most thoroughly irresponsible and unreliable, doubtless employed as emissaries, clandestinely entered the Creek nation, and informed the Sands faction that they had been abused and deceived, and therefore were under no obligations to keep either their pledges or their oaths. A tissue of falsehoods was arranged in the form of a petition, and, having obtained by strategy, of course, the indorsement of a western Senator, said to be a railroad millionaire, an investigation of the Creek difficulties by a special committee was obtained. But the excitement among this ignorant portion of the Creeks had been raised so high by the inflammatory influence of these two "apostles of liberty" and a few others of kindred spirit, that they could not await the slow action of the United States Government, and so they continued to hold insurrectionary councils and to harbor horse-thieves and desperadoes until the Creek authorities felt obliged to raise a larger force to over-awe the insurrectionists. This force, joined with the interposition of the "Investigating Committee" and the military, resulted in a peace under about the same conditions as agreed upon by the contending parties last October. The whole matter now awaits the action of the Department upon the report of the Investigating Committee. I must here express my firm conviction that the revival of this old difficulty was unfortunate and unnecessary.

When any considerable portion of a tribe or nation is plotting revolution or insurrection, it must, temporarily at least, be detrimental to industry and prosperity. The ultimate results will depend upon the principles which actuate the revolutionists or insurrectionists. But in what position should those be held who, from without, with manifestly mercenary motives, seek to turn the course of civilization in an Indian tribe backward, and embroil them in internal strife and bloodshed? Are not such richly deserving of narrow rooms with thick stone walls, and a limited landscape seen through grated windows?

I would suggest the necessity of some laws being enacted which shall severely punish those who have once been ordered out of the Indian country as intruders, and have again returned to vex and disturb the peace and quietude of an Indian tribe.

Owing to the disturbed condition of Creek affairs, growing out of the "Investigation of Creek difficulties," and a difference of opinion with regard to the location of the reservation on which the agency buildings shall be erected, the agent has not felt at liberty to make any movements toward erecting buildings, though they are much needed. The present aspect of the correspondence on the subject of selection of site seems to remove such selection from the hands of the agent, as contemplated by the treaty stipulation, and so he has nothing to do but await special instructions on the subject from the Department.

I would call attention to the necessity of some action at an early day to remove the embarrassments growing out of the occupation of Creek soil by the Seminole tribe. The well-being and friendly relations of these two tribes demand that they should be either blended into one government, or be located so that each one can have the opportunity of independent government without infringing upon the other.

Since the date of my last report, several prominent Creek citizens have died, among whom were Sands, Cotchochee, and Ketch Barnett, leaders of the Sands party, several members of the national council, and William Nero, one of the most enterprising and patriotic men of the nation.

It is very desirable that all the old claims of the Creeks be settled at as early a day as possible, for pending claims have an unfavorable effect upon the industry of an Indian. Especially is it to be hoped that Congress will, at its next session, make an appropriation for the whole amount due the orphans of 1832 and their legal heirs. There are now about a thousand of these orphans, and heirs of orphans, whose claims

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are of near forty years' standing, and will not the United States Government at once fulfill its pledges to these, many of whom are in poverty, and need their just dues?

I would especially call attention to the early adjustment of Creek claims, under the act of March, 1871. The prompt payment of these claims, and the orphan claims mentioned above, would very much relieve the Creek Nation from its present financial individual embarrassment, and give an impetus to advancing civilization.

During the past year incipient steps have been taken toward the formation of an agricultural society among the Creeks, for the purpose of introducing and encouraging improvement in methods of culture, bringing in new implements, seeds, fruits, and better grades of stock. I think the effect of this movement will soon be felt if peace and quietude can be allowed to dwell in their borders, and if they can feel an assurance that they will be permitted to enjoy the results of their own improvements.

I herewith forward the reports of the superintendent of public instruction, and of the superintendents of the mission-schools, all which show as prosperous and healthful a condition as could possibly be expected in the disturbed condition of the country. There is in contemplation a plan to secure another mission-school, but I greatly fear the additional expense to the nation consequent upon the renewal of difficulties (which cannot be less than thirty thousand dollars) will much retard the success of the enterprise.

It is gratifying to be able to report that, amid all the trials, hinderances, difficulties, and dangers to which the Creeks have been subjected and exposed, there are those among them whose Christian faith and zeal know no abatement. Especially have the Creek Baptists seemed to rally their forces for the spread of the gospel. A strong effort has been made by the Muskogee Baptist association, recently formed, to establish a Sabbath-school in every church belonging to the association where a teacher can be obtained who understands the English language. Bibles, books, and papers are pledged to these schools by societies outside the Indian Territory as fast as they may be needed. Thus it is hoped that the Sabbath-school influence will be promoted until it shall reach every neighborhood, and exert its salutary influence upon the whole tribe.

The above association, also, at its organization, raised funds, and appointed a colporteur to devote his whole time for one year in preaching the gospel, visiting families, and distributing books, tracts, and papers.

This is as it should be. While greedy speculators and unscrupulous adventurers are trying to rob this people of their last home, let men of hope and faith and prayer put forth redoubled efforts for their moral elevation.

All which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

F. S. LYON,
United States Indian Agent for Creeks.

Hon. F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 19.

SEMINOLE AGENCY,
We-wo-ka, Indian Territory, September 25, 1872.

SIR: Since my last annual report nothing of importance has occurred at this agency, or among the Seminoles, effecting their temporal condition. They have remained at peace among themselves, and with their neighbors of other tribes; and they have quietly pursued their agricultural occupation, and I believe with increased energy and faithfulness, enlarging their fields and cultivating their crops of corn, potatoes, and rice with more success and a greater yield than any year since the close of the war. A ready market for their agricultural products would be a stimulus to redouble their efforts in their farming operations; and thus their ingenuity and skill would be more rapidly developed. A number of them have enlarged their fields, and a greater area was planted this than last year; and as the result of this and a much more favorable season, the yield will be perhaps double what it was last year; but the profits, I presume, will not be greater, on account of the decrease in prices—the result in the main of the withdrawal of the Fort Sill trade from the road running through the nation to the south side of the Canadian River. But their loss in the probable depreciation in the prices of produce will be counterbalanced in an increased sale of stock this fall, for which there is always a very ready market. Since the close of the war very few of them have realized anything from this source. But now many of them have quite large herds, and no doubt several hundred cattle will be sold in the nation this fall. And indeed, there is no other branch of agriculture so well adapted to the successful management of the Indian in this country as the raising of stock. It requires very little labor, which is very congenial to his natural habits, and will yield a larger profit than anything else.

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It is to be hoped that the Seminoles will be protected in their just title to their present homes, and that the Government will urge upon the Creek authorities a speedy settlement of the disputed title of the Seminoles to the lands upon which the Government placed them, and which they have improved with more assiduity and care than their neighbors. Many of them are still in doubt whether their lands and improvements will be secured to them; and this uncertainty in this class of Indians is exceedingly discouraging and rests like an incubus upon their energies and labors.

The Creeks, however, do not any longer trespass upon the rights of the Seminoles. It seems that last winter some of the Creek delegation at Washington wrote to Judge No-cos-yar-hola, of the We-wo-ka district, that the country now occupied by the Seminoles, according to a recent survey approved by the surveyor-general, belonged to the Creeks, and that he should extend his judicial district over the Seminole country and bring them under the Creek government. It was then that some of the Creeks attempted to take possession of Seminole homes and to cut down timber within their inclosures; but a communication from this office stating that the United States Government would hold them responsible for any depredations committed upon Seminole property until the right of possession could be settled between the United States Government and the Creeks, I believe, put a stop to any further trespasses.

The Seminoles do not feel, and, I think, very justly, that they are a party in the settlement of this matter, excepting as a protesting party against their removal from this to a new country. They say that they purchased of the United States Government a certain amount of land, adjoining the Creek country on the west; that the Government showed them their boundaries, and located them, and told them this was to be their future home, and for them to go to work and improve it, and they have done so in good faith, and they are now happy and contented. And if their improvements have been made upon Creek soil, which is evidently the fact, the Government, and not they, is responsible; and they look to the Government to secure them in their rights and protect them in their present homes.

For two special and important reasons I would urge a speedy adjustment of this question:

1st. For the sake of the peace and prosperity of the Seminoles. They are anxious to work, at least many of them, and to build up comfortable homes for themselves and children; and even under these adverse circumstances of uncertainty as to their ultimate right to their present lands and improvements, they have enlarged their fields, raised their fences as high as "civilization demands," and some have built new houses, yet the question occurs, and is frequently asked, "Will the Government protect us in our labor?" "Will it not permit us to be removed to some other country?" In the settlement of this difficulty it would be but simple justice that the Creeks should be paid a fair price for the land claimed by them, upon which Seminoles have made improvements by direction of the Government, or that they should receive other lands in lieu thereof. But it certainly would not be just, nor in accordance with the President's Indian policy, to remove them from their well-ordered, peaceful, and prosperous homes to a new and unimproved country.

And 2d. It is important and essential, not only to the Indian, but to the agent and his family, and I would venture the assertion, even to the Government. In the unsettled condition of this question the Department deems it not advisable to expend funds in putting up agency buildings, and with this decision the agent agrees, even against his own pecuniary interest, as well as against the possession of that happiness and comfort growing out of the family relation, when united around the sacred altar of peace, which the world can neither give nor take away. In order, therefore, that faithfulness and economy be strictly observed in the interest of both the Government and the Indian, it is important that the welfare of the agents possessing these qualifications should be regarded by those having authority in the matter. In order, therefore, that agents in sympathy with the Indian, his spiritual as well as his temporal welfare, may be retained to more fully test the humane and Christian policy of the President, I urge the speedy settlement of the question of Seminole territory.

Schools.—There are four district-schools, two Indian and two colored, and one mission-school, sustained by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. The district-schools have made commendable progress during the last session, especially the colored schools. The Indian children labor under the disadvantage of learning in a language foreign to their own without the means of translation, as their teachers do not understand the Indian language. It can very readily be seen, therefore, whether such a system of teaching is of any practical benefit, but there is no remedy for it at present. One of the teachers, the son of a former missionary, understands and speaks the Indian language very well, but, as a matter of accommodation to a female teacher, he is now teaching a colored school; but I hope to make arrangements, by the next session, so as to give him an Indian school, where his knowledge of the Indian language can be brought into useful requisition. It is expected, however, that natives will be educated and trained in the mission-school to fill these stations of usefulness to their own people;

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and one young lady, an Indian, is now preparing herself at the mission-school, with this end in view.

As the colored people all speak a jargon English, their children have greatly the advantage of the Indian in acquiring an education, and both the teachers of these two schools speak encouragingly of the progress their pupils have made during the last session, and both hope and believe that some of the colored children will become qualified, in these schools, to occupy useful and important stations among their people; and, from my personal observation of the rapid progress some of these children are making in acquiring an education, I am led to the belief that in time they will become the principal men and women of the nation, not because they have a superior intellect or greater aptitude to learn than the Indian; far from it; but solely on account of their partial knowledge of the English. Where Indian children understand somewhat of the English language, they keep side by side with the colored children in the classes. One of the teachers of these colored schools—J. L. Lilley—conducted a Sabbath-school in connection with the day-school, when both children and parents attended to receive instruction in the truths of Christianity—a very important branch of education, for, although many of them profess to be Christians, and no doubt desire to conform to its rules, yet their knowledge of its teachings and requirements is very limited, and so much mixed with superstition and heathenish customs that it would be very difficult to determine whether they have built upon the rock or the sand.

It is to be hoped that hereafter the moral training of the children will receive special attention, and that all the teachers will institute Sabbath-instruction as a privilege and a means of elevating the moral manhood of these poor children to a knowledge of their accountability. It has always been my earnest desire to have all the district teachers in harmony with the mission in their moral influences over the children of their schools, to have them live working missionaries; and I think that the object is now attained.

The mission is a manual-labor school, designed by the board to sustain twelve Indian children, six boys and six girls, and is under the superintendency of the missionary Rev. J. Ross Ramsay. It has been in operation only one session, and I have no doubt in a few years its influence for good will be felt and appreciated throughout the nation.

A good school-house was erected at Brunertown (colored) last year by that band, under the direction and assistance of their teacher, the agent having furnished about $70 from the school-fund to purchase flooring, windows, and nails. It is now the most complete and comfortable school-house in the nation.

Sanitary.—During the last year there has been an increased demand for the white man's medicine, and for attendance upon the afflicted by their agent, and an evident impatience on this account at my long absence from the agency. But as the agent and his family are now situated, from apparent necessity, this cannot be avoided at times, however much I may desire to be with them all the time to relieve their sufferings in disease.

In connection with this subject, I would recommend an appropriation of $1,500 for the erection and furnishing of a small hospital on the reservation, convenient to the agency buildings, when they shall be put up. But I would not recommend this appropriation without the qualification that a physician shall always be appointed to this agency as the Seminole agent, and that he be sufficiently remunerated to justify him for his labor, the privations to be endured, and the inconveniences and exposures incident to the country and climate.

In the treatment of chronic, as well as protracted acute disease among the Indians, it is very important that the patient should be under the supervision of a physician, and attended by a careful white, or other experienced, intelligent and obedient nurse.

There is perhaps no locality in the Indian Territory where a physician and a hospital are more needed than at this point. It is near the center of the Territory, and no physician nearer than sixty miles—North Forktown, Forts Gibson and Sill, each one hundred miles—excepting one at the Sac and Fox agency, forty or fifty miles north of this agency.

Government.—At the last general council the Seminoles decided that hereafter they would elect but one chief, by which they will save $700 per annum. In my last monthly report I stated that the council had cut down the representation to about sixty members; but a corrected statement from the chief says that the question had been reconsidered, and the representation now stands as before.

For information in reference to agriculture, education, &c., I refer you to the statistical reports on these subjects herewith.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY BREINER,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

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No. 20.

QUAPAW AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
Ninthmonth 1, 1872.

RESPECTED FRIEND: In accordance with instructions contained in circular letter from Department under date of June 15, 1872, I hereby present my first annual report of the condition of the Indians under my charge. This agency comprises the following small tribes, viz: Quapaws, numbering 240; Confederated Peorias, Kaskaskias, Weas, and Piankeshaws, 160; Ottawas, of Blanchard's Fork, and Roche de Bœuf, 150; Eastern Shawnees, 90; Wyandotts, 222; Senecas, 214; making a total of 1,076. In addition to these there are living on the Confederated Peoria, &c., reserve about 40 Miamies, and a number more of that tribe contemplate removing to and settling on that reserve the present season. There are also about 75 members of the "Black Bob" band of Shawnees who have settled on the lands of the Eastern Shawnees. This people are in very poor circumstances, their lands in Kansas being occupied by white settlers, and the rightful owners having been compelled to seek other homes have led a wandering life, and have become more and more demoralized and impoverished, until, at the time of their locating within the limits of this agency, they were reduced almost to the verge of starvation. But by the aid of an appropriation of $500, placed in my hands by the Government, I was enabled to carry them through the winter without much suffering. They have mostly put in small patches of corn and garden vegetables, and will have something to start on the coming winter, although they will not have sufficient for their necessities.

The Delawares who were located east of the Neosho River have returned to their homes in the Cherokee country. I had two schools of three months each for their benefit taught during last winter, one with an attendance of 11 boys and 10 girls—the other, 22 boys and 13 girls. The progress and attendance was very good, and they regretted much the necessity of leaving their schools.

The Quapaws are the least developed of any of the tribes in this agency. But among some of them there appears to be an earnest desire for improvement. Their proximity to the border towns of Kansas is a source of detriment to them, as it seems to be an impossibility to prevent their obtaining whisky. The greater portion are still living along the banks of the streams, and as a necessary consequence suffer much from sickness during the sickly season of the year. I have been endeavoring to persuade some of them to make farms on the prairie. Their impoverished condition has heretofore been their excuse. But now that they are receiving pay for their lands sold to the Peorias and to Government, I hope, by judicious efforts, to accomplish something in this direction. A few of this tribe have received some little education at the Osage mission; but until the past summer nothing has been done for them within their own limits. I have just procured the erection of suitable buildings for a mission school on their reservation. Emaline H. Tuttle has been transferred from the Ottawa mission to take charge of this one, and school will be opened Ninthmonth 2d. The Confederated Peorias, Kaskaskias, Weas, and Piankeshaws are making good progress in farming, and are adding largely to their area of land in cultivation. They have had a school during portions of the past year, which has been well attended and given good satisfaction. There has also been a Sabbath-school kept up during the past summer, which has been well attended, and the interest evinced seems to promise good results.

Much credit is due Chief Baptiste Peoria for his earnest efforts to promote the interest of, and the fatherly care which he exercises over, his people. The Miamies living on the Peoria reserve are opening farms and making a good start in their new homes. Their brethren in Kansas who anticipate moving to this reservation will be, as a general thing, able to erect houses and open farms immediately. In my judgment this will be a movement which will be very beneficial both to the Miamies and to the Peorias, and should meet with the hearty co-operation and encouragement of the Department.

The Ottawa Indians have, many of them, good improvements, and are doing well; some of them have made considerable additions to their amount of land in cultivation during the past year, although they have been somewhat disturbed on account of the anomalous condition which they occupy in regard to citizenship. They have a very fine reserve for farming purposes, nearly all of which is susceptible of cultivation. I think if their financial affairs can be properly adjusted, a prosperous future is in reach of this people. The mission-school for this tribe has been of the most encouraging description. The attendance has been fully up to the capacity of the buildings, while the progress has been such as to give every encouragement to press on in the good work. The Sabbath-school at the mission has been regularly kept up for the past year, and we trust good results have followed the labor that has been bestowed thereon. For further information in regard to this tribe, see report of A. C. and E. H. Tuttle, submitted herewith.

The Eastern Shawnees are few in number, and have had no opportunities for education heretofore. They have made some additions to their farms during the past year,

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but do not show as much enterprise and desire for improvement as would be desirable, although I trust something has been gained in this respect. They have raised good crops of corn the past summer, and will go into winter in good condition.

The Wyandotts have been in a disturbed condition during a portion of the past year over the adoption of the citizen-class, who have been residing on the reserve. But that question having been amicably settled by their adoption, early in Sixthmonth last, which was promptly approved by the Department, I hope that the addition to the tribe will infuse new life into them, as the citizen-class are, as a general thing, more energetic, better educated, and far superior in industrial attainments, to the Indian class which heretofore constituted the tribe. They evince a lively interest in education by sending the greater part of their children, who are of proper age, to the mission-school.

The Senecas are, to a great extent, good farmers, considering their opportunities, and many of them have good farms, houses, and barns. A portion of their reserve is very good farming-land, but a large portion, probably one-half or more, is so hilly and rocky that it is entirely unfit for cultivation, producing only a scrubby-oak timber, of but little value except for fire-wood.

In accordance with instructions, I have had a school and boarding house erected for the use of the Shawnees, Senecas, and Wyandotts. School was opened Sixthmonth 1st, and has, from a very small beginning, increased to the capacity of the buildings, and necessitated the immediate erection of an addition to the boarding-house which is in course of construction.

But a small number of the Shawnee or Seneca children have yet been induced to enter school, but I hope by careful management to get a number more to attend when the addition to the building is completed. I transmit herewith report of superintendent, matron, and teacher of this school.

I believe too much importance cannot be attached to the work of educating the Indian children, both in literary attainments and in industrial pursuits. The work of civilization and the future of the Indian race depend, in a great measure, on this. Therefore I hope that the liberal help given by Government will be continued, as without this help the work cannot be carried on.

I think great loss would have resulted from the abandonment of the Ottawa mission, and am in hopes measures will be taken to enable us to continue the school for that tribe until they are in a condition to furnish means to carry it on themselves.

In conclusion I would say, that during the past, (my first year in this work,) although there have been discouragements to contend with, still I can say that there is cause to be thankful as much has been accomplished as has, and that it has been a year of general good health among the Indians, and the workers have all been blessed with good health and permitted to work in harmony and Christian love.

Respectfully,

HIRAM W. JONES,
United States Indian Agent.

ENOCH HOAG,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Lawrence, Kansas.

No. 21.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
Eighthmonth 26, 1872.

DEAR FRIEND: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian Department, I submit this, my second annual report of the Indians under my care.

The Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, at the time of my last annual report, were in a very unsettled condition, occasioned (as was then mentioned) by the running of the line between this and the Creek lands. The line was run some seven or eight miles farther west than the former line, cutting off many and all the best improvements on the Creek lands. Some had made nice improvements, built good log-houses, and fenced good farms. It rendered them very unhappy for a time; but they concluded to look for new locations. They selected lands and commenced immediately to make fields, and some of them to build houses; and quite a number of them have now built log-houses. Three have put up frame houses, and there have been houses built (according to treaty stipulations) for two of the chiefs. A dwelling-house, designed for a physician, is nearly finished, and is now being used for the accommodation of the mission or boarding school—a house for that purpose not having been erected yet, for the want of funds. A mission-building is much needed, and I would urge an early appropriation for that purpose, as education is the most efficient means to civilize and Christianize the Indians.

I established or started, in Fourthmonth last, a boarding-school, which is doing very well. I herewith submit the teacher's report. There has been great improvement among these Indians since last report, in regard to the men imposing heavy bur-

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dens upon their women to carry. They now pack on horses, or haul in wagons; and the women are more clean and decent in their appearance. We have been visited with an unusual amount of sickness during the past year, both among the whites and the Indians, and one to every ten of the Indians have died, mostly during the winter and spring; very few have died during the last two months, though it still continues sickly. They number 160 males, 147 females, 126 children; total, 433. Some of those remaining in Kansas have removed to this reservation since last report; and it would be of great advantage to these if the others could be induced to come, as it would be the means of stopping so many of these going back to the old reserve to visit their people. In consequence of the drought they raised but little last season, but this year some have good gardens, and will have considerable quantity of corn, and are putting up a large quantity of hay.

Absentee-Shawnees.—These Indians were in a very unsettled and unpleasant condition during the winter and early spring, on account of the then prospect and expressed intention of the Pottawatomies encroaching upon them, and even threatening to take their farms and homes from them, and disposes them entirely; they felt very much discouraged, and many of them almost gave up the idea of farming. I encouraged them all that I could to go to work and enlarge their fields, and plant gardens. This some of them did, but others felt fearful they would lose all, until I was instructed to inform them that it was decided that the Government would not permit the Pottawatomies to disturb them, and that they would be sustained in their present localities. This was pleasing information to them, and they entered with renewed energy into the work of farming, and planted gardens, and with the aid of a kind Providence they have raised a sufficiency and to spare of all kinds of vegetation, and their present crop of corn is now ready for cutting, which they are busily engaged in doing. It is estimated at over 30,000 bushels, and their potatoes over 1,100 bushels, and it is believed that both corn and potatoes will even exceed these amounts.

The estimated value of their stock and farming implements is at present as follows:

Horses, 978, at $25 each	$24,450
Cattle, 1,643, at $10 each	16,430
Hogs, 3,139, at	6,000
Wagons, plows, harness, &c	1,000
Total	47,880

They are of an inquiring mind, and these Shawnees manifest a desire to learn the art of farming more perfectly, and to imitate the white man in his labors.

There was a school established among them in the Fifthmonth, under the care of Joseph Newsom as teacher. For a more full account of their condition and desires I refer to his report, which I forward herewith.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN HADLEY,
United States Indian Agent.

ENOCH HOAG,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Lawrence, Kansas.

No. 22.

OSAGE AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
Ninthmonth 1, 1872.

RESPECTED FRIEND: My annual report of the Neosho agency for the current year is herewith submitted.

Soon after my last report the ninety-sixth meridian was resurveyed and officially established, about three and a half miles west of the line made by the former survey, which the Osages were informed would be near (if not in fact) their eastern boundary.

Their good land was contiguous to the incorrect line upon which the settlements and improvements of the Osages and the agent were made; these were now found to be in the Cherokee diminished reserve. The Osages went immediately to the plains on their fall hunt, much displeased and discouraged, alleging that another gross outrage had been perpetrated upon them by the Government. Commissioners were promptly appointed by the Department to endeavor to make a settlement between the Osages and Cherokees, just and equitable to each. One of the commissioners, George Howland, jr., of Massachusetts, accompanied the agent to the plains in the latter part of the winter, to communicate with the chiefs who came into the agency, where we were joined by Commissioner Wistar and Superintendent Hoag. A council was convened on the 1st of Thirdmonth, and a fair conclusion obtained satisfactory in the main to the Osages. The Cherokees insisted on retaining their diminished reserve intact, but the Osages were assured that the Government felt bound to secure them the strip of land in question if they still desired it. For the sake of preserving peace

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and friendship with their civilized brothers they nobly relinquished their choice of land and improvements and submitted to another removal, with the understanding that these improvements should be appraised and paid for by the Cherokees. They agreed to purchase another tract from the Cherokees much inferior to the former, but containing a larger amount of land, embraced between the ninety-sixth meridian and Arkansas River on the east and west, the south line of Kansas and the Creek country on the north and south, the Kaw Indians having a right to settle on the same reservation.

The Department and Congress having approved this agreement, and the military having commenced removing the white settlers who had intruded on those lands in considerable numbers, the Osages were invited and urged to locate on their new reservation and endeavor to make use of the brief time allowed them to put in a crop. Feeling disappointed and unsettled, but few of them were disposed to believe that their new home would be a permanent one, insisting that the land should be priced and paid for and a deed obtained before much of their labor or funds should be expended in improvements. These objections were justified by their past experience, and about one-third of the tribe did not even plant "patches." Most of the Little Osages settled near the Kansas line, and with some of the mixed-bloods occupied most of the improvements made by the white trespassers, they generally making the intruders reasonable compensation. Special care was taken to assist and instruct them in their attempts at farming; also the Beaver and a part of the White Hair bands who were disposed to settle and go to work under the discouraging influences that then prevailed. Their efforts have been rewarded with a bountiful crop, and they are now feeding their less sanguine brothers who have been subsisting wholly on the plains. Wagons and harness were purchased for No-pa-wol-la, Che-to-pa, Young Strike Axe, and Wy-a-hoh-ka, headmen of the Little Osages. They soon trained their ponies to the harness, and greatly enjoyed hauling their wood and driving about with their families. Several head-men of other bands have repeatedly asked for similar presents, but there are not funds sufficient to procure them. The whole tribe can doubtless be settled the coming season if a sufficient amount of their ample means can be obtained to break a few acres of prairie for each family and to afford them some other assistance and instruction.

After their crops were planted they were obliged to go to the plains with their women and children to obtain a subsistence on buffalo-meat until their corn and pumpkins ripened. Having no provisions scarcely to take with them, they were in almost a suffering condition for food before they reached the buffalo, which were kept back by the large number of white hunters on the plains, who are wantonly destroying the buffalo; consequently some depredations on droves of Texas cattle were committed by one of the wilder bands about this time. Conflicts between those white hunters and Osages are currently reported, and it is a matter of surprise that more of them do not occur, as the Osages feel that those men are stealing and wasting the subsistence the Great Spirit has provided for them and other Indians. The buffalo is the main dependence of the Osages for food. They have not the farming-implements or knowledge to obtain a subsistence otherwise. Unless the Government can make some provision for them, a majority of the tribe will again have to seek a living on the plains during the winter at least two hundred miles from this agency, where retaliations on both sides will doubtless be made, and conflicts more frequently occur, as ill-will increases. Those hunters are generally armed with rifles of long range, and many of them deem it as good sport to shoot at Indians as buffaloes. The Osages now returning from their summer-hunt report instances of being fired upon without provocation. I trust the Government will provide means from the funds of the Osages to enable them to subsist themselves on their own reservation in future, as it is through dire necessity that they live on the plains.

About 2,000 acres have been planted by the tribe in corn, pumpkins, potatoes, melons, and other vegetables, and distributed among the bands as follows; the population is also given:

Band.	Population.	Acres planted.
Big Hills	936	125
Clammores	239	30
Big Chiefs	698	None.
Black Dogs	511	25
White Hairs	362	250
Beavers	237	250
Little Osages	696	500
Half-Breeds	277	820
Total	3,956	2,000

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About 450 tons of hay have been harvested for the Osage stock. The 50 acres of fall-wheat sowed on the former reservation have been harvested. The Osages did the binding and shocking, and assisted in stacking it in good order. The yield is estimated at 800 bushels, and they are pleased with the expectation of having it thrashed soon and distributed among them for sowing.

The chiefs advised the location of the new agency at Deep Ford, on Bird Creek, near the geographical center of their reservation, at which place I erected log-houses for agent's office and commissary and for the use of the physician and blacksmith, and removed there about the 15th of Fifthmonth. Arrangements are being made for the erection of permanent agency buildings.

Their new reservation is very broken, and abounds with sandstone bluffs and ridges. The greater part of the prairie-land is rendered untillable by the diffusion of sand-rocks over the surface. There are small valleys that are fertile and free from stone along the larger creeks. The valleys on the Arkansas are some larger, but sandy, and subject to overflow. A scraggy, knotty post-oak is the principal timber, mostly unfit for building purposes. On the whole, it is a country poorly adapted for civilizing purposes. It embraces about 1,000,000 acres, and barely affords enough good farming-land for the 4,000 Indians that are to occupy it. The appearance of the country is very beautiful and deceptive in the summer, when the scrubby trees are covered with foliage and the rocks partly hidden by the grass.

Twenty males and eighteen females are in attendance at the Catholic school, Osage mission, Kansas. I hope provision will be made for schools for the education of their children at their new home the coming year.

The separation of the Indian Territory into a judicial district, the appointment of United States commissioners at central points, a corps of marshals selected with reference to their moral fitness as well as animal courage, would certainly be a great improvement on the present inefficient, unjust, and expensive system of government for the Indian Territory. The mere presence of a tribunal of justice in our midst would largely restrain the commission of crime by the white desperadoes who flee the States to find an asylum here. With border-men for grand and petit jurors, as now, the grossest outrages upon the lives and property of civil Indians are slurred over and not deemed worthy of investigation.

I inclose statistics relating to farming and education.

Very respectfully,

ISAAC T. GIBSON,
United States Indian Agent.

ENOCH HOAG,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Lawrence, Kansas.

No. 23.

OFFICE KIOWA AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
Ninthmonth 1, 1872.

FRIEND: During the fall and winter of last year, and the early part of the present season, the Indians of this agency, except the Qua-ha-da band of the Comanches, came regularly for their rations, and repeatedly gave assurance of amity and peace during this year; but no sooner had their horses recuperated from the winter's exhaustion than the Kiowa Indians determined to go on the war-path during the summer, and I have cause to believe that a few of the Apaches and a large number of the Comanches have joined them in their raids, in compliance with their earnest appeals. The frontier settlers of Texas have been extreme sufferers from their numerous thefts and atrocities committed during this year, in which they have stolen many hundred horses and mules; in some instances, all the stock of a new settler. They have taken one young woman and two children captives, and murdered, in the State of Texas, twenty-one persons that I have heard of. They have also murdered one man near here, one at Pond Creek, north of the Cheyenne agency, and several in New Mexico.

From the 8th of last Fifthmonth to the 18th of Eighthmonth, I have withheld rations from the Kiowa Indians on account of their atrocities. At the latter date they brought in, without a ransom, two of the captives, Susanna and Milly F. Lee, who, with their brother John, were taken by them on the 9th of Sixthmonth, 1872. They promised to bring in their brother in two weeks. Until they do I do not intend to issue to them again, unless so instructed. At this date the child has not been delivered, but will probably be returned at the council appointed to meet at the Wichita agency on the 3d instant; said council having been appointed by Special Commissioners Edward Parish and Henry E. Alvord, who were appointed by the Secretary of the Interior Department, with special reference to the continued raids of the Kiowas and allied bands of Indians. During the past year I have made repeated but ineffectual efforts to procure the captive boy who is with Maw-way's band of Comanches. He was cap-

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tured in the early part of 1871. These two are the only children, I believe, now held by the Indians of this reservation. The Qua-ha-das have some who are grown, and could leave if they wished.

At the council held at Old Fort Cobb, in the Seventhmonth, by the appointment of the civilized Indians, Lone Wolf, on behalf of the Kiowas, stated that they should not make peace, or return their captives, unless Satanta and Big Tree were released from the penitentiary in Texas, and their reservation-lines extended from the Rio Grande to the Missouri River. White Horse, who appears to have led in some of the most disastrous of the raids, said that the old chiefs might make peace, but he and the young men did not wish it, but should raid when they chose. Kicking Bird, however, after the council was over, voluntarily stated that he wanted peace, and should try to procure and bring in the captives, in which he was encouraged by several who were present, and urged by Cyrus Bede, superintendent's clerk. The result was the bringing in of two of the captives to the Wichita agency on the 17th of Eighthmonth, and here on the 18th, as above stated. At the time they were brought, Lone Wolf was again the spokesman for the tribe. He stated that they now all wanted peace, and should raid no more unless the white people got foolish and did something to them. For the last year or two the Indians have understood that they could procure neither rations nor annuity goods while they hold captives, and by order of the Department they were not to receive a ransom on the return of captives.

To purchase a peace of the Indians by giving them an increased amount of rations and annuity goods upon their promise to cease raiding and war has a very injurious effect, not only on the party who thus indirectly receives a bonus for their atrocities, but upon other Indians also. We had as well attempt to hire the murderers and desperadoes in our large cities to cease their depredations as to pay the Indians to do the same. The natural ability of the Indian is little, if any, inferior to the Anglo-Saxon, and he should be held responsible for his actions, especially when he receives no provocation for them. The leniency of the Government in letting guilty ones go unpunished is accepted on their part as cowardice or imbecility on the part of the whites.

The Kiowas and a few bands of the Comanches are uncontrollable by me. For several months they have remained beyond my reach off the reservation, and notwithstanding the promise of Lone Wolf as previously stated, I have no confidence that their good behavior will continue longer than until their horses recover their flesh next spring.

With a very a few exceptions the Apaches of this agency have behaved moderately well during the past summer, and could the Kiowas and a few bands of the Comanches be controlled, I think that some of them, as well as a portion of the Comanches, would at once engage in agricultural pursuits. The few families of Delawares in this agency are doing reasonably well. They generally wear citizen's dress, and all live in log-houses of their own construction, and are cultivating small lots of land.

The boarding-school, under the efficient care of Josiah Butler, teacher and superintendent, is progressing remarkably well. Of the thirty-one Indian and four white children, thirty-two are reading, and nearly all have made creditable progress in writing and geography, and some of them in arithmetic. Two of the boys, in addition to going to school, are making good progress in learning the carpenter-trade, and two are doing something at blacksmithing, but do not apply themselves closely. The other boys have assisted in cutting wood and gardening, and the girls in house-work. The report of the teacher is appended.

Could the Indians be brought under proper control and become ready to locate, it would be much better to have the agency removed to some point more remote from Fort Sill, as it is, for many obvious reasons, very unsuitable for an Indian agency to be located near a military post.

Could there be several religious praying teachers or missionaries procured to go to the various camps of the Indians of this agency to teach their children, and, as God gave them the ability, instruct all in the truths of the gospel, I believe that the witness of God in their hearts would be reached, and a portion of them would cease their nomadic and raiding lives by realizing that "God is love, and they that dwell in love dwell in God." I arrive at this conclusion not only from the history of the aborigines from an early period to the present time, but by seeing the effect of the religious and literary instructions upon the few Indian children who, for more than a year, have been attending the school of this agency. Only a very few of the children belonging to the agency have I been able to induce to attend the school, but several of the chiefs have expressed a willingness to have teachers go to their camps and instruct their children there. While it is best for the pupils that they be placed in a boarding-school, yet, if they cannot be induced to go there, I believe that teachers, if the right kind can be procurred, should be sent to their camps, both as a matter of expediency and philanthropy.

Respectfully,

LAWRIE TATUM,
United States Indian Agent.

ENOCH HOAG.
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Lawrence, Kansas.

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No. 24.

UPPER ARKANSAS AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
Eighthmonth 28, 1872.

RESPECTED FRIEND: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian Department and instructions contained in circular letter dated Washington, D. C., June 15, 1872, from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I have the honor to report the following statements of the condition of affairs at this agency:

I took charge as acting agent on the 1st day of Sixthmonth of the present year, in room of Brinton Darlington, late United States Indian agent, who deceased Fifthmonth 1, 1872. For information concerning the Indians and affairs of this agency I am indebted to J. Amrick Covington, chief clerk to Agent Darlington, until my arrival here.

Since last year's report considerable progress has been made in the avenues leading to the civilizing and christianizing a portion of the two tribes that constitute the inhabitants of this reservation, presenting proof conclusive to the most obstinate mind that Indians can be civilized, and by receiving justice and proper moral restraint at the hands of his fellow-man, resist the allurements of the "war-path," and settle down into the peaceful pursuit of the buffalo and the farm industry. For the accomplishments of this end the Indians and the Department are indebted to the late Agent Darlington for untiring efforts.

Arapahoes.—This tribe remained at or near the agency until the 1st of Seventhmonth, 1871, when they left on their regular hunt on the North Canadian and its tributaries, having waited some weeks the return of Little Raven, Powder Face, and Bird Chief from Washington, whither they had gone at the request of the Department, to talk over the affairs of the tribe. The buffalo, usually so plenty on this reservation, were not so numerous last fall, and they had rather a scant supply until after the new year, when, moving north to the Cimarron, or Red Fork of the Arkansas River, a good supply was obtained and the trade in their camps was resumed as usual, permission having been given to the licensed trader to visit them in their winter-camps for a limited time. The Indians regard the presence of their traders in their camps during the inclement winter weather with great favor, and I wish to say in connection with this, as some have doubted the propriety of permitting such trade, that the experience of the former agent and the statements of others confirm me in the conclusion that it is totally impracticable for the Indians to bring their robes so great a distance to the agency to trade, during the inclement winter weather, with ponies much reduced in flesh, rendered so by the limited supply of forage and the toils of the hunt. And to refuse them the regularly licensed traders, who are responsible men, is but to hold out inducements to illegal traders, who swarm on the Kansas and Texas frontiers, and introduce annually large quantities of whisky, powder, and guns, and other illicit articles of trade especially prohibited by the Department.

Annuity goods.—On the 1st of Tenthmonth, 1871, the issue of the usual supply of annuity goods was commenced, which consisted of 1,000 pairs blankets, 17,128½ yards calico, 17,003 yards blue drill, 985½ yards blue cloth, 7,866 yards brown sheeting, 200 dozen pairs hose, 700 woolen shirts, 700 hickory shirts, 500 wool hats, 800 frying-pans, 240 dozen stew-pans, 240 dozen iron kettles, 80 dozen butcher-knives, 10 dozen sieves, 10,000 needles, 4 gross thimbles, 100 pounds thread, and 3,848 pounds tobacco. The issue was made, *pro rata*, to each band as from time to time visited the agency, after the manner as was directed in last annual report, which seems to be the only method whereby the goods can reach all the members of the tribes, and serve the purpose that is intended by the Department. The main portion of the tobacco was reserved and issued to them weekly, also a few bolts of calico, blue drill, sheeting, and blue cloth, which was made up, by our female helpers, in garments for the children of the two schools, and shirts and other garments for adult males and females, the Indian women and girls assisting some with their needles.

Indian farming.—During Thirdmonth last the Arapahoes began to arrive at the agency and locate for the summer, and they were again invited by their agent to select grounds for the raising of corn and other products for a partial maintenance of themselves and their horses. The agent, as I am informed, called their attention particularly to the diminished supply of buffalo the past season and its rapid disappearance from the plains, as a stern necessity for them to prepare for the inevitable change that is coming upon them, and that they should take strong hold of the liberal opportunities offered them by the Government, and direct their every effort in the direction of independence and self-support from the products of the soil, and that, too, from their own individual labor; at the same time offering them every assistance in his power, under instructions from the Department. Quite a number of the prominent men of the tribe seemed to comprehend the situation, and gave the agent every assurance of their intentions to undertake to raise corn, but before planting-time came many of them had lost faith, on account of their constitutional aversion to labor, and but a few additional names were added to the "corn road." Big Mouth's farm, being situated on

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low bottom land, was so wet in early spring as to make it impossible to plow it in good season for planting, and as the Wichita Indians, while camped on the North Fork during last winter, destroyed the fence surrounding it, after the season had far advanced it was thought best to abandon it for this season, and he (Big Mouth) obtained a small tract of old land from his son-in-law, near the agency, which he has cultivated during the season with only limited success. I have caused since my arrival here to be broke for Big Mouth 10 acres of new ground near the agency and adjacent to his house, which I shall have fenced by early spring, and it is my intention to operate our Indian farming on a little different plan, hoping to enlist more fully their hearts in the work. It is now my intention to place one of our farm-hands at the head of each band who may be induced to undertake farming, whose duty it shall be to labor to promote the best interests of the farming for his particular band, enlisting all whom he can to assist in the labor, telling the Indians of his band that all they raise or produce shall be their own, and thus all the way through with the different bands. In this way I hope to more fully enlist, not only individual efforts among the Indians, but also a spirit of emulation among those who are placed with them in striving to excel in results. By thus placing them to a certain extent in the control of their own affairs, we shall hope to enlist their best efforts to control the thieving propensity of a large portion of their people, who are continually visiting our corn-fields and gardens, &c.

We intend furnishing all who will accept melon and other garden seeds. They are particularly fond of melons, and this propensity, unchecked by any moral restraint, makes it impracticable for a melon to stay upon our vines until it has ripened, and the only remedy that I have now to propose is to make as many interested parties in the "patch" as we can. The same rule will apply to all other articles of produce. During the past summer there has been quite a large field of corn raised by employés at this agency, which, in my opinion, is not accomplishing what is aimed at by the Department, that of instructing the Indian in the arts of civilized life, and on the arrival of different bands of Indians at the agency, and even some of those who have remained at the agency, their first thought is to appropriate to their own use roasting-ears, melons, potatoes, &c., with the plea (when called to account) that this is their "stuff," and produced by the whites whom Washington has sent here to work for them. I have no doubt but that we shall fail to accomplish what we may desire in many instances, and yet I believe it is the legitimate way to enlist Indians farmers. I feel encouraged in the hope and belief that the Arapahoes are now awakening to a sense of their condition, and a desire to embrace agricultural and stock-raising pursuits as a means of living is fast gaining ground among the more influential of the tribe. Powder Face, their chief, told me a few days since, that "I see the buffalo are fast passing away, and there is no other alternative for my people but get on the white man's road," but thinks that the cattle-herd is better adapted to the present condition of his people than the "corn road," and further promised his co-operation in that direction. If they could be induced to exchange their large herds of horses and ponies for cattle, it would result in a great pecuniary blessing to them, and would so dismount them as to make it necessary for them to select a spot and settle down, and when once located in this way, and helped to implements and seeds a few years, and instructed how to work, and a small beginning in the way of a cattle-herd, carefully watched over, they may or can be soon self-supporting.

Cheyennes.—After leaving the agency last summer, they moved up on Beaver Creek, beyond Camp Supply, where they had a very successful fall and winter hunt, making their usual "Big Medicine." Soon after being re-enforced by Medicine Arrow, with thirty lodges Cheyennes, from the north, and visiting the agency about once a month to get rations and annuity goods, and finally locating their winter-camps on Sand Creek, a tributary of the Beaver, in Firstmonth, 1872. Here they were visited by J. A. Covington, chief clerk for Agent Darlington, who had a very satisfactory council with them, in which they renewed their assurances of peace and friendship. Soon after the above interview, the people of this agency were pained to learn that their camps had been visited by some illegal Mexican traders, who introduced whisky and arms, and the facts being presented to the officer in command at Camp Supply, he attempted their arrest in such a manner as to arouse the suspicions of the Cheyennes that another "Sand Creek affair" was to take place, and the excitement for a short time was intense. After the troops were withdrawn from the vicinity of their camp, quiet was restored.

After leaving the Beaver, the Cheyennes broke up into small bands, crossed over to Wolf Creek and its tributaries, and from there south on to the Washita, where the Kiowa village was at that time located, making their "Big Medicine." To this "medicine" the Cheyennes were invited, and quite a number attended. The proposition made by the Kiowas was this: to effect a combination of the southwestern tribes, declare war against the whites, and attempt to secure their captive chiefs Satanta and Big Tree. To this proposition the Cheyennes turned a deaf ear, saying, in reply, that they were at peace with the whites, and they intended to remain so; and soon after moved their camps to the Main Canadian, and from there to North Fork.

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with the exception of Medicine Arrow, Whirlwind, and Heap of Birds, who, with their immediate followers, numbering about thirty lodges, remained camped with the Kiowas. While there is no proof that Medicine Arrow and his followers took any prominent part with them in their outrages during the past summer, yet we very much fear the bad influence that may have been exerted over them by such daring hostilities as have been engaged in by the Kiowas.

The Cheyennes are by nature a proud and high-minded people, and always presenting a dignified appearance; and so long as the wealth of the Indians consists of ponies and horses, and his honors are measured by the number of scalps, just so long we may expect their raiding proclivities to continue, and when taunted, as the Cheyennes and Arapahoes have been during the past season by the Kiowas, with such expressions of cowardice as "old squaws," afraid to fight, &c., it is not to be wondered at that a portion of them should break their pledge. The only wonder is that a larger number did not join the Kiowas at that time. For the maintenance of peace among the Cheyennes in an hour of trial we are greatly indebted to Little Robe, Stone Calf, and Grey Beard.

The roving habits of the Cheyennes make them dislike to be compelled to stay at any one place longer than a few weeks at a time, which has thus far rendered farming a failure among them. They still insist that they will wait and observe the success of the Arapahoes before they attempt to make a living by farming and stock-raising.

Schools.—The efforts that have been put forth in the schools during the past year I regard as a success, and much more might have been accomplished had our facilities for boarding been better and more extensive and our school-rooms been more commodious. Work on the new mission building was commenced the first of the new year, and was prosecuted with as much dispatch as was, under the circumstances, available. In Thirdmonth of present year, a school opened in one room of the building, and was soon filled to its full capacity with Arapaho children. Some were refused admittance, for want of school-room and sleeping facilities. We have now a strong force of laborers at the mission building, and will have it completed ready to open two schools by the 1st of Tenthmonth next, when we hope to be able to receive and accommodate all who may apply for admission. For further information on this subject, see statistical report of education and School Superintendent Townsend's report, herewith inclosed.

Farming statistics.—The corn-crop has suffered severely from drought during the earing-season, and the inroads of thieving Indians, so that I cannot report over a half crop at gathering.

For further information on this subject see "statistical report of farming," herewith inclosed.

Improvements.—Since last report there has been erected a commodious mess-house for the use of such employés as have no families. The remaining warehouse, situated at Camp Supply, has been transported to the agency and re-erected at about one-half its original cost, and has proved quite an advantage to our commissary department. Big Mouth, an Arapaho chief, having proved himself worthy, and having selected himself a site for a farm, there was erected for him a neat and substantial house without much outlay to the Government, which shall have further additions from time to time as a careful regard for economy and the affairs of the agency will permit. Much of the last year's fencing has required repairs or entire renewals, pressed as it is by thousands of ponies, and it will involve no small expense to keep it in repair. Two large corn-cribs were also erected, with a wagon-shed between, affording a safe deposit for the agency corn. During last Tenthmouth, the agency-house for use of agent was completed, making a very comfortable house, 20 by 28 feet, one and one-half stories high, with kitchen, dining-room, bed-room, and open stairway on first floor, three rooms on the second floor, and a good cellar under the kitchen.

Sanitary.—During the past two months there has been considerable sickness among the Indians and employés at this agency, and in consideration of the poor accommodations about their lodges for sick persons, and their reckless culinary habits, I would most respectfully urge the necessity of erecting a hospital-building at this agency. I believe that much suffering can be alleviated by taking charge of their sick before they have been subjected to a siege of their superstitious medicine practice. For further information on this subject see report of physician in charge, herewith inclosed.

Police.—Owing to frequent whisky and horse-thieves' raids from lawless whites, and the necessity of bringing guilty parties to justice, I would most respectfully request and urge the necessity of furnishing this agency with one or two persons of undoubted integrity, whose duty it shall be to keep a secret lookout for all suspicious characters and their movements, and, under the direction of the agent, arrest all guilty persons and lodge them in a calaboose at the agency, to be erected for that purpose, there to be held in confinement until they can be turned over to the proper authorities. During the past month I have been obliged to take our farm-hands from the field to arrest guilty parties, and in forwarding them to the deputy United States marshal, or to Fort Sill, much valuable time has been lost from our agency work, and yet we did not feel like being openly defied by outlaws without making a reasonable effort to arrest them.

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It is my pleasure to say, in conclusion, that I believe the Indians of this agency are in a hopeful condition, and, under careful management, in accordance with the just and humane policy of the present administration, and with a single eye to the promotion of "peace on earth and good will to men," we may expect good results. We feel under renewed obligations daily to the Great Head of the Church for the blessings of health and the preservation of life and a willing heart to labor where the church may see fit to send us; and although we feel our unworthiness to take charge of an agency burdened with so many vital interests, yet we feel willing to labor with a willing hand and leave the results.

We wish to acknowledge prompt assistance and hearty co-operation from thy office, and that of the Department at Washington, in furthering the best interests of this agency.

Respectfully submitted.

JNO. D. MILES,
United States Indian Agent (Acting) Cheyennes and Arapahoes.

ENOCH HOAG,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Lawrence, Kansas.

No. 25.

WICHITA AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
Ninthmonth 1, 1872.

RESPECTED FRIEND: In compliance with the requirement of the Indian Department, I respectfully submit my third annual report:

During the past year, part of the Indians connected with this agency have gradually been improving their condition, and extending their means of self-support; and, although this cannot be said of all the bands, yet there is encouragement in what has been gained, and in the foundation that has been laid for future advancement in civilized pursuits. The Caddoes, Delawares, and Ionies, who cultivated more or less land last year, have extended their labors in putting in increased quantities of grain; and the greater part of the work of clearing and preparing the ground for crops, as well as the planting, has been done by the Indians themselves. Reuben Elliott, to whom I intrusted the care of the Caddo farm, has managed the affairs there satisfactorily and perseveringly. He was furnished with a span of mules, and instructed to be on the spot as much as practicable, for the purpose of instructing the Indians how to labor understandingly, and to have them bring their horses to be broken to the plow, which could mostly be done, without difficulty, by placing a horse and one of our well-broken mules together. Thus, the work went on, till the field, containing about one hundred and fifty acres, was plowed and prepared for planting. It was divided off to suit families or individuals, as the case might be, and the lots or parcels planted and tended by the Indians, exclusively. There has been a great difference in the interest taken in the crops by those to whom the field was parceled out, yet most of them have done well; and the result arising from industry and careful culture on the part of the successful will not be without a beneficial influence upon the careless and indolent.

Black Beaver, a Delaware, with his usual industry, perseverance, and ability, fenced in over two hundred acres of land, having the rails split and hauled during the winter and early spring, the fencing being all done, and the ground plowed and planted in good season. The corn flourished and looked well all the season, but the dry weather about earing-time has prevented it from filling as well as was expected, and his crop will be considerably shortened. His oats have done well, and he has realized a fine crop. Other Delawares, and the Caddoes, who are cultivating land and raising cattle, have succeeded in their efforts encouragingly. Some of them have built comparatively comfortable log-houses, and fenced in small quantities of land, their lots varying from four or five to fifteen or twenty acres.

The Wichitas, Wacoes, Tawacanies, and Keechies have continued their former plan of planting patches of corn, melons, and garden-vegetables, the work being still mostly done by women. A few of the men, however, commenced labor in a field near the Keechie village, but they did not continue their interest in the work through the summer, as we hoped they would have done, but abandoned it after a few days' trial. This was owing to sickness prevailing in their camps to an unusual degree. There being many deaths, they became alarmed, and most of them removed from their villages with a view to seeking places where the disease, then so prevalent, would be arrested and health restored. One of the men, who manifested more interest in the farming, and exhibited more skill and industry in his labors than any of the rest, took sick and, after a few days' illness, died. The removal of the Indians occurring

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at a time when the crops needed the most attention, and thus being left without protection and necessary care, but little has been realized from them.

A saw-mill, mentioned in my last report as having been purchased and on its way to the agency, has been erected, all the machinery of which is first-class, and works satisfactorily. It is driven by an engine 11 by 20 inches, with a locomotive-boiler 4 feet diameter, containing forty-two 2½ inches by 10 feet flues. A grain-mill and bolt are also attached, with corn-sheller, grindstone, saw for cross-cutting wood, shingle-machine, and lath-saw, and all necessary conveniences. The mills and machinery are covered by a substantial building 90 feet long by 30 feet wide, built of lumber, including shingles, sawed at the mill.

Two frame dwelling-houses have been erected for employés near the agency buildings, one of which is 20 by 28 feet, and divided into four rooms. It is well plastered, and finished in a substantial manner. The other is 16 by 22 feet, but not yet plastered. Several other frame buildings have been put up, which were necessary for the service, such as a warehouse, 16 by 40 feet, for the protection of property, a grain and buggy house, and an ice-house; all of which have been built of lumber cut at the mill; and corn-cribs have been made for the storage of about 4,000 bushels of corn. A field of about forty acres was broken and fenced near the agency buildings, which was sowed with oats and produced a fair crop.

Two good frame houses have been built for Comanche chiefs, each being 18 by 26 feet, covered with a good shingle roof, and having a fire-place and substantial chimney built of stone. They are divided into two rooms, and plastered inside, the plastering being well done, with good mortar, and a hard, smooth finish. A frontier house has been built of logs for Wah-loo-pe, chief of the Caddoes, which makes him a comfortable dwelling. There have also been two houses built for Delaware Indians from lumber sawed at the mill. All of these houses have good floors, and are covered with shingles.

A farm of about one hundred and fifty acres, in adition to the oats-field already mentioned, was farmed with agency teams and labor, and mostly planted in corn. A few acres were planted in sorghum, potatoes, &c.

A school-house was built during the early part of summer for children of the Wichitas and other bands, but we were not able to commence a school during the summer owing to the Indians being scattered, from the causes alluded to. It is expected to have a school there during the coming winter.

The boarding-school was opened on the 31st of Tenthmonth last, and continued throughout the year, until the warm weather made it necessary to suspend it. It closed on the 14th day of Sixthmouth, to be re-opened the 1st of Ninthmonth. The average attendance for the year was about twenty scholars, but for the last six months it was much higher. This school has been most satisfactory and encouraging. For more definite particulars I would refer to the report of Thomas C. Battey, principal teacher, and A. Standing, teacher, herewith. For extending the accommodations of this school, so much needed, buildings have been commenced in a pleasant grove a short distance from the agency-house, the cellar for the main school-building having been dug and walled, and a considerable amount of the material prepared at the mill and workshops for erection. The plan of the building is an "L," the main part to be 24 by 60 feet and two stories high. The first floor will contain a dining-room, kitchen, and store-rooms, &c.; the front room to be occupied as a class-room or sitting-room, as needed. The second story will be for the use of the teachers and others having charge of the school and for a sleeping-apartment for the girls. A wing 24 by 37 feet adjoining, and of the same height as the part described, will be for the school-room, a hall being taken from one end for a stairway, &c. The second story will contain the boys' chambers, and a small room for a teacher. We hope to have these buildings ready for occupancy before winter.

A discouraging feature of Indian advancement has arisen from the depredations of white men belonging, apparently, to an organized band of desperadoes who come to the country for plunder. They at times come into obscure places, and in some way notify the Indians that they have whisky for barter, and the first that is known of it by the agent is through the Indians, some of whom have obtained the article, and the guilty parties have gone. But the main business of these whisky-dealers is to steal horses; and, after becoming acquainted with the range of the herds, they come at night and run off the Indian horses, and mostly make for Texas. This exasperates the Indians, and although they have mostly behaved very well about it, yet in one or two instances they have organized a small party and gone to Texas to steal horses to replace those they had lost. When this has become known, and the parties to whom the animals belong have recognized and proven their property, I have required the Indians to give them up, and most of those stolen have been recovered. There is now a company of our Delaware Indians who are acting as detectives, and, although there is more or less opposition to them by some of the other Indians, I have a hope the good work of these Delawares will not only lead to the detection and arrest of guilty parties, but will have a salutary effect upon others.

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There has been great complaint made by the Indians, and very justly, in relation to the quality of the flour furnished for their use. When first issued many of them refused to receive it, but having no remedy they finally concluded to take it with their other provisions, but in the division among themselves large quantities of it are wasted. During the unusually sickly condition of some of the tribes, they attributed their illness to the bad flour we were issuing to them, and the physician who is in attendance here confirms me in the opinion that their suspicion is correct, and that this flour not only aggravated, but in many cases was the primary cause of the disease. It is my conviction that one-half the quantity of good, strong flour, of a quality suitable for general use among civilized communities, would give better satisfaction than the full issue of bad flour (if flour it can be called) they have been receiving; not that I think the quantity should actually be reduced, for the present ration I consider low enough for these Indians in their present condition. I know that the Indian country makes a good market for millers and dealers to dispose of an article that could find a market nowhere else; but it is bad for Indians to have to suffer for their benefit.

The census of the Indians on the reservation is as follows, to wit: Caddoes 392, Wichitas 299, Wacoes 140, Tawacanies 127, Keechies 126, Delawares 81, Ionies 85, Penetethka Comanches 285; total, 1,535.

The Comanches were attached to this agency during the year. They had previously been connected to that of the Kiowas, but requesting to be reunited to the Wichitas and other affiliated bands, to which they had previously belonged, application was made to the Department, through thy office, to make the change, which being approved, they were admitted accordingly.

I would again bring to favorable notice those who have been engaged here in our work from the beginning, who, having labored diligently during the past year, I trust will find their reward. More Christian workers are needed who can enter into sympathy with this people and exert a controlling influence over their propensities and passions, as well as encourage them in their labors. The advancement of these bands in the way of civilization has been retarded by the want of such helpers, for it is of great importance that all those who are in such close contact with the Indians should not only be in full unity with the policy we are endeavoring to pursue, but be alive to the principles of the Christian religion, which proclaims "peace on earth, good will to men."

Very respectfully,

JONA RICHARDS,
United States Indian Agent.

ENOCH HOAG,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Lawrence, Kansas.

DAKOTA, MONTANA, WYOMING, AND IDAHO.

No. 26. M. N. Adams, Sisseton agency, Dakota.*
No. 27. W. H. Forbes, Devil's Lake agency, Dakota.*
No. 28. J. C. O'Connor, Grand River agency, Dakota.*
No. 29. T. M. Kones, Cheyenne River agency, Dakota.*
No. —. D. R. Risley, Whetstone agency, Dakota.*†
No. 30. H. F. Livingston, Upper Missouri agency, Dakota.*
No. 31. J. E. Tappan, Fort Berthold agency, Dakota.*
No. 32. T. G. Gasmann, Yankton agency, Dakota.*
No. 33. H. E. Gregory, Ponca agency, Dakota.*
No. 34. J. W. Daniels, Red Cloud agency, Wyoming.*
No. 35. James Irwin, Shoshone agency, Wyoming.*
No. 36 and No. 37. J. B. Monteith, Nez Percé agency, Idaho.*
No. 38. J. N. High, Fort Hall agency, Idaho.*
No. 39. J. A. Viall, Montana superintendency, Helena, Montana.
No. —. W. F. Ensign, Blackfeet agency, Montana.†
No. 40. A. J. Simmons, Milk River agency, Montana.
No. 41. F. D. Pease, Crow agency, Montana.
No. 42. C. S. Jones, Flathead agency, Montana,
No. 43. J. Rainsford, Lemhi farm, Montana.

*Independent. †No report received

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No. 26.

SISSETON SIOUX AGENCY,
LAKE TRAVERSE RESERVATION, DAKOTA TERRITORY,
September 13, 1872.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian Department, I have the honor to submit the following report in relation to the affairs of this agency:

Having received my commission, dated November 1, 1871, on the 22d day of November, 1871, in accordance with instructions received therewith, I repaired to this agency with as little delay as possible, and arrived here on the 9th day of December last.

The invoicing of stock and receipting for the same to my predecessor, J. W. Daniels, esq., being done, my attention was officially called to the fact that, late as it was in the season, stern winter being already upon us, no purchase had been made, as yet, of the required winter-clothing for these Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Sioux Indians. With the mercury 20° below zero, and in the midst of one of the most severe snow-storms of this latitude, I found my Indians were really in suffering circumstances. Many of them were sick, and some dying daily, in consequence of unusual rigors of the season, and the great destitution of suitable winter-clothing. On telegraphing to the Department this deplorable state of things and the pressing necessity of immediate relief, I received a prompt and substantial response authorizing the purchase of clothing for the Indians of my new charge to the amount of $6,000, which purchase was made at Saint Paul, the goods shipped to this agency, received by the chiefs and headmen, and ready for issue to the Indians by the 6th day of January, 1872.

As already stated, on my arrival here last December, there was much sickness and frequent deaths among this people, and there was no physician nearer than the surgeon at Fort Wadsworth, twenty-five miles west of this agency.

The nomination, appointment, and arrival here of Dr. G. H. Hawes, February 27, 1872, was timely, and the arrest of diseases and mortality through his prompt and efficient labors was most marvelous, and I am happy to be able to report that the Indians of this agency are now enjoying general good health.

I have to report that on arriving here I found the tenements which, with one exception, consist of log-buildings of the most primitive style, in poor condition and unfit for winter use, not having been pointed nor plastered at the proper season for such repairs, with no kitchens, woodsheds, wells, nor cisterns, and with no door-yards, gardens, nor fields at this agency. I found but little here that was calculated to illustrate to these natives the desirableness of the comforts and conveniences of home and home civilization.

I regret to have to report, also, that, on arriving at this agency, to my great surprise, I found some of the Indians somewhat prejudiced against their new agent, and a few of them committed to a movement looking to revolt, and the support of a certain self-constituted candidate, who left nothing undone on his part, and that of the demoralized, to secure his own appointment to this office. Nor was this adverse influence to our work entirely disconnected with the former administration and employés of this agency.

With no ledger, journal, or day-book, and no file of official correspondence, no bills of purchase, contracts or bonds; no copies of quarterly or annual reports on file in this office, on my taking charge here, indeed, nothing of the kind, except an imperfect list of accounts and some pass-books, all in the handwriting of the clerk of my predecessor, showing balances due sundry working Indians, amounting to upward of $6,000, with scarcely enough supplies in the store-house to subsist the Indians for the winter, and to pay up new credits for labor done; it is hard to see, all things considered, how the affairs of this agency could have been rendered more difficult for an incoming agent, and a pleasant and successful prosecution of the work contemplated and prescribed by the treaty of February 19, 1867.

It is, however, with gratification that I am permitted now to report to you that the prejudices referred to have worn away, and that the organized opposition has been successfully rebuked, and old accounts, as well as new ones, have been settled and canceled. Confidence in the agent and in the present administration has been inspired. Harmony, good-will, and hearty co-operation, in respect to our plans and measures for the civilization of this people, have obtained and prevail beyond the most sanguine expectations.

Enrollment.—I have to report that we have enrolled at this agency 1,496, who are deemed entitled to the rights and privileges provided by the treaty of February 19, 1867. Of these there are enrolled on the working-list, 249 men, 227 women, 223 children under seven years, 137 children between seven and sixteen years, making a total of 836, which embraces all those who have selected and settled on one hundred and sixty acres of land, builded houses on the same, occupy them and have commenced breaking and cultivating fields of from one to thirty acres, with endeavors to increase the same to fifty acres, at least, as the condition of securing from the United States Government a title

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to the quarter section on which such settlement and improvement shall have been made, according to the treaty stipulations of 1867.

Of those on the poor-list there are 92 men, 264 women, 118 children under seven years, 186 children between seven and sixteen years, making a total of 660; which comprises the aged and infirm, the blind and lame, widows and orphans, &c., who are sustained and clothed, to a great extent, from supplies procured for these bands and brought to this agency, according to the provisions of the said treaty of 1867. Many of these, although poor and feeble, have settled on chosen quarter-sections of land, and cultivate small fields, chiefly with hoes, furnished to encourage them to attain to the *status* of working-men, and to ultimate self-support. It is our constant aim and endeavor to reduce this class of *indigents* as fast as possible, by transferring young men and others, who, from time to time may be deemed able to work, to the *working-list*, and hence, not only hoes, but also axes, plows, oxen, wagons, scythes, hay-forks, and rakes are furnished new beginners on condition that they faithfully and perseveringly use them and report the results.

Agriculture.—It is highly gratifying to be able to report commendable progress in agriculture by these Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux Indians on this reservation, who, almost to a man, have become fully satisfied that they cannot any longer rely upon the chase, but must of necessity turn their attention to the cultivation of the soil and stock-growing for the future, as the only reliable source of subsistence. Many of them have learned to work, and some of them to love to work as well, and they evidently enjoy the labor of their hands. The corn-crop planted this year is extra good. The vegetable-crop is very fine, especially the potato-crop, which, wherever seed could be procurred for planting, has been abundant, but owing to the unusual drought last season, and the consequent scarcity of seed this spring, many who would have planted could not be supplied. The experiment, made here for the first time this season, in sowing and harvesting wheat by these Indians, has been very cheering indeed. The grain has not only been of the first quality, but yields an average of at least twenty bushels to the acre. The total wheat-crop this year on this reservation will not be far from 2,000 bushels. The chief, Gabriel Renville, has set a worthy example to his people in wheat-growing, and has harvested as his share of the first fruits of this production 350 bushels. Others who were induced to try it have met with such success as to insure perseverance and enlarged fields of wheat in the future For items of interest in this department, see statistical returns of farming herewith submitted.

Education.—Hitherto but little has been done for the education of these Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Sioux Indians, except what has been done by the missions of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, under the faithful and efficient labors of Rev. Messrs. Williamson, Riggs, Ponds, Hopkins, and others, during the last thirty-five years. Many of the adults have long since learned to read and write in their own language. But practically these Indians are without any permanent and systematic educational facilities. The most that could be done in the circumstances was to employ teachers in some three or four districts during only a few months of the year on an average. For the want of school-houses these schools, frequently interrupted, could not be continued through those seasons of the year most desirable for teaching, and most essential to success with the pupils. Indeed, we have been entirely dependent on the churches and private families for school-rooms, inasmuch as we have not a school-house on this reservation at our disposal, and belonging to the agency. Notwithstanding all this, however, the cause of education has received a new impetus among these Indians, who now express a deep interest in the education of their children, and who evinced this interest by waiving all their private and personal concerns for the time being in order to secure this year, at least, two good public-school-houses in as many districts on this reservation. The estimates and requisition for the erection of these public buildings, at the aggregate cost of $1,600, I am happy to state was approved by the Department, and the buildings are up and inclosed, and will be completed and ready for use early this autumn. One of these, 19 by 28 by 11, located two miles south o this agency, is a gem of a school-house, and will seat fifty or sixty pupils. The other, 16 by 24 by 11, located at White Banks, twenty miles northwest of this agency, is a neat, substantial, and pleasant house, and will meet the demands of a large and prosperous settlement in that region. In the erection of these houses, especially in hauling the stone, brick, lime, sand, and water, the Indians have promptly and cheerfully responded to the demands for their aid and co-operation, and assisted with their teams and wagons, not, however, without a fair compensation.

Estimates were also made early this year for a much-needed manual-labor school among this people, but the wisdom and propriety and the available means of such an undertaking, I regret to say, were not so clear to the Department, and therefore the was postponed for the present year. I have to renew my recommendation that this important subject be well considered, and that some such building, with all the necessary means of sustaining a boarding-school of a high order, be allowed for the more thorough education of pupils (that may be gathered from their homes of ignorance, vice, and degradation) in literature, the arts and sciences, and the various in-

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dustrial pursuits and duties of civilized society. This is one of the greatest needs of this people, so long ignorant, and consequently so unspeakably wretched and unhappy.

Although most of the adult Indians of my charge retain their native language, many of the young are learning the English, not only in the schools where it is taught, but also in daily conversation. The accompanying statistics of education are submitted, showing what has been done for their advancement in this respect.

Buildings.—I have to report the erection of a log-building, 22 by 27 feet, two stories high, for a carpenter-shop, with rooms above, to be used as tenements for employés until required for workshops.

The mill-frame has also been covered and inclosed during the present summer; and we shall need a bolt and smut machine and the necessary fixtures early this fall for the manufacture of the wheat crop harvested.

The Indians have built 26 houses, 29 stables, and 1 church the past year. The window and door frames, and doors for their houses, are usually made at the agency by the carpenter; also, tables, cupboards, benches, and bedsteads.

Costume.—Most of these Sisseton and Wahepton Sioux on this reservation have changed their dress, and appear quite civilized in this regard. This applies more especially to the males than the females. That this should early become universal and complete is too important to their progress every way to be overlooked in the future.

Religion.—None, old or young, pretend to believe in the old idolatrous religion of their fathers, and but few, if any of them, venture to practice it, although some of them retain customs and habits which do not belong to civilization and the Christian religion, and which are by no means essential to their progress in the new and better mode of life contemplated by the United States Government, as prescribed by the treaty of 1867, such as feasting, dancing, gambling, and drinking spirituous liquors.

Polygamy.—I regret to have to report that many of these Indians are practical polygamists, and are, therefore, always unhappy in their families, and wretched in their social life beyond description; for there is almost no vice known to fallen humanity that this social evil does not crave, engender, and foster. With no properly constituted family relation, except in a few cases of church membership, according to the ordinance and word of God, no family government nor discipline, it is difficult to lay the foundation of society deep and broad on any basis that will insure permanency to the institutions which constitute civilized and Christian society among this people. Much has been done to remedy this evil, as well as others, by the preaching of the gospel and the application of its holy principles by the faithful and persevering labors of the missionaries laboring in this field. Hence, many of this people have been brought to the belief and practice of the gospel of Christ, and 325 of them to-day stand up and profess faith in that Name that is above every name. Still much remains to be done to enlighten and save this unhappy and dependent people, at the very threshold of the church and of civilization.

Should the Department think well to approve of any rules and regulations, which may be adopted, to remedy and strike an effectual blow at this greatest of all barriers to their mental, moral, and social advancement, I make no doubt the best results would early appear among these Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux Indians, who now await some such deliverance and sanction on the part of the United States Government as I had the honor to recommend in my communication to the Department under date of August 2, 1872.

I have now the honor to recommend that the practice of polygamy be regarded as a just cause of forfeiture, and an effectual bar to any of the enrolled wards of our great and Christian commonwealth receiving any aid or support under any treaty stipulations or otherwise.

The employés of this agency are chiefly professed Christians, and all of them moral, temperate, and industrious men and women, who are quite attentive to their business. These facts may serve to account for the success that has attended our labors among this people for the period covered by this report.

The liquor traffic, &c.—The too frequent violation of the trade and intercourse laws of the United States, by the lawless along the border of the States, in the introduction of spirituous liquors among this people, is a source of annoyance not only, but of great peril to us, and a great drawback to our Indians in their honest and sincere attempts at civilization.

I have to report that, in the official discharge of my duties at this agency, I seized the team, goods, liquors, &c., of one of these characters and detained him for two days, with a view of sending him up for trial and punishment; unfortunately, however, he escaped from my custody, but afterwards delivered himself up to the commanding officer at Fort Wadsworth, who, on demand, delivered him, with the goods seized, to the United States deputy marshal of the third judicial district of Dakota Territory.

I have also to report that the peace and prosperity of these Indians have been threatened by a certain class of men who for years past, indeed for generations past, have lived by fleecing these Indians, and who loiter on the border of civilization, and along the boundary-lines of these Indian reservations, watching assiduously every pos-

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sible opportunity to victimize their possessors; who are, moreover, always ready to counsel and control the Indians in all that is submitted to them for their consideration and action.

The United States Government owes to these struggling bands of Indians such protection as shall effectually put a stop to all such outside interference, such subversive and treasonable work among our Indians, and if the existing statutes of Congress and those of the States are not sufficient to shield and protect these helpless and dependent wards of the Government from the grasp and control of these unscrupulous and lawless men, I have to recommend that further legislation be enacted to this end, and that such characters be brought to justice, although they may not reside upon the Indian reservations or actually come upon them to transact their nefarious business.

Compensation of labor, &c.—I would here call attention to the plan adopted at this agency of compensating the Indians for labor done and produce delivered according to the provisions of the treaty of February 19, 1867, a plan designed to encourage the beginners in the industrial pursuits; but with an increase of the number of those who avail themselves of such incentives to labor, and with a corresponding increase of labor and of produce delivered, the present amount of annual appropriations for this work will prove altogether inadequate to the demands of this people, and to cancel their credits at this agency. Besides, when any have arrived at a degree of ability to support themselves, the necessity of continued aid is superseded, and they should be thrown upon their own resources at the earliest practicable period. While, therefore, I would not recommend any change in the terms of the treaty of 1867 that provide for issuing food and clothing to them "for labor performed and produce delivered, I would recommend that in its application certain limitations be prescribed as essential to the best interests of these Indians and consistent with the prerogatives of the Government.

Conditions of title to these lands.—I have to submit that the time may come, and that before many years hence, when the conditions on which a title to one hundred and sixty acres of land on this reservation may be secured, may be safely modified so as to require a less amount than the prescribed fifty acres to be fenced and under cultivation, as the treaty now reads, by which we are working with a good degree of success.

Our Government gives her citizens, even those of foreign birth, homestead rights to one hundred and sixty acres of land for the trifling sum of entry fees at the land-office on the simple condition of five years' settlement and continued occupancy, irrespective of the amount of land cultivated and improved. Many of these Indians work hard in the subduing and cultivation of five acres of land on these *coteau de prairies* that many of our American and foreign emigrants to the West do who secure fifty acres under fence and the plow in soil more easily subdued, and where the markets are more convenient and remunerative than here on this reservation. Many poor widows, infirm and lame men, occupy and improve quarter-sections of land here as truly and in as good faith as any others, who, for the want of timber as well as teams, cannot break land and fence and cultivate fifty acres, even if they required so much land to sustain them. But many of them do not need so much under cultivation, although their children may require the entire quarter-section as an inalienable inheritance to generations to come.

Whatever may be the doubts and fears of the American people with regard to the possibility of civilizing the Indian tribes upon our borders, the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of the Sioux Indians located on this reservation are evidently making progress in civilization. The proofs of improvement are many and very manifest to those of us who have known them personally for upwards of twenty years. The contrast of their condition then with the present is truly striking, and we are constrained to exclaim, "Behold what God hath wrought!" Altogether the condition and prospects of these Indians are full of cheer and promise.

MOSES N. ADAMS.
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 27.

DEVIL'S LAKE AGENCY, DAKOTA TERRITORY.
Fort Totten, September 6, 1872.

SIR: In accordance with instructions I have the honor to submit this my annual report of the workings of this agency.

The number of Indians on this reservation, on the 1st day of August last, was 7[illegible] and on the 1st day of July preceding they numbered 925. Quite a number came [illegible] the north, from the environs of Milk River agency, with parties who had permission [illegible]

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go from here in quest of their relatives, who were left behind, when they came here last year, then to learn what advantages would be offered to settle on this reservation. They returned with their relatives early, and in time for planting, but most of those who came with these parties remained only until the month of July, when they went away, as there was no land prepared for their planting, for with the limited number of teams at this agency it was impossible, during the short seasons between winter and summer of this country, to furnish enough for those already permanent residents. And possibly the fear of not being subsisted this coming winter, or rather, I think, the natural dislike an Indian has, at first, to labor, for knowing if he was subsisted, and in good health, that he would have to labor for this support. Many were prompted by a wish to join their hostile friends in their threatened demonstrations against the further progress of the Northern Pacific Railroad, west of the Missouri River, which hostility, I am sorry to say, prevails among the Sioux generally.

I would also state that another great difficulty of retaining these people on this reservation, is that here assistance from the United States can be given to only such as labor for it. This is, without doubt, the only true policy, and so acknowledged by those who have been induced to try it, but at most of the agencies goods and provisions are given in common, and, in accordance with their savage habits, many roam from agency to agency, claiming relationship wherever they may, and thus subsist by begging easier than by manual labor; at any rate, they feel more independent and it is more in accordance with their savage tastes. This could be remedied only by putting on the same basis all agencies to which the United States is not indebted to their Indians for the cession of valuable lands in the past, by making all such Indians earn, by laboring for themselves, what they receive from the bounty of the Government. This evil, I think, could thus be remedied, and these roving beggars would have to labor or starve.

There have been broken this year nearly one hundred acres of prairie, or new land, and two hundred bushels of potatoes planted, as well as over one hundred acres of corn. The small grains, wheat and oats, which were sown were completely destroyed by that insect pest, the grasshopper. Fortunately the wheat was received, as was thought, too late for sowing; consequently but a small amount was experimented with, leaving most of the seed-wheat purchased still on hand. Much of the corn and potatoes were also badly injured, as well as the garden vegetables, owing to the extreme wet weather. A portion of the corn and potatoes will do well, and the yield at least will be twenty-five per cent. more than last year on what may mature. There will be harvested, I think, this season approximately about 2,000 bushels corn and 1,500 bushels potatoes.

There have been cut and split over 25,000 fence-rails and several new houses erected and partly finished, and, between the Indians and the few employés of the agency, some 300 tons of hay have been cut and secured. The Indians have cut for themselves a large number of house-logs, but the want of a greater number of ox-teams, so as to be enabled to supply each working family with a team, makes it very difficult to accomplish much during the short seasons of this latitude.

There are eleven yokes of oxen and eight wagons constantly employed. These teams, so far this season, beside the one hundred acres of land plowed, have hauled a number of rails, as well as house-logs, to the fields, or to where the Indians intend to build.

The appropriation for these people, or rather their share of it, is manifestly too small an amount for them, now struggling into existence as a civilized people. They have to depend, at present, entirely upon the Government for their support, as they have been but a little over one year in charge of an agent.

The crops raised last year were entirely consumed before mid-winter, and since then they have had to exist on the flour, &c., furnished them, with a little powder and shot from time to time.

The extreme wet season we have had made transportation very difficult, and it was late in July before the first installment of provisions, under the yearly contracts, reached the agency. This will account in part for the leaving of those who have gone away.

There are over fifty men who now dress constantly as white men, and both men and women are quietly adopting this costume.

The saw and grist mill, a twenty-five horse-power engine, combined with shingle and lath attachments, has been received, and is now being put in running order; that, with a mower and reaper combined, a horse-rake, and a rotary, a two-horse power, with thrasher, have all been delivered here, and at a cost not to exceed $5,000. The appearance of this machinery on the ground has done much to encourage the Indians, that is, the industrious portion of them. They are now satisfied that the helping hand of the Government is with them. The lazy, worthless hangers-on, however, would rather have had that amount expended in flour, beef, sugar, and coffee, and to be issued in common.

I would again respectfully ask that whatever Congress, in its wisdom, may appropriate for "fulfilling treaty stipulations" with the Wahpeton and Sisseton Sioux of

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Lac Travers and Devil's Lake reservations, be a separate appropriation for each reserve; for when an apportionment is had, the division, I presume, is made strictly in accordance with the census and *pro rata*, whereas the Committees on Indian Affairs in Congress could recommend to appropriate in accordance with the absolute wants of each agency. These Indians on this reservation are on the threshold of the country, where the roving and more hostile Indians are found, and from whom it is expected to draw such as are willing to avail themselves of the assistance of the Government: and to such, support must be given until they can be taught to support themselves, and consequently, requiring extra means over what is required for those who have already had the benefits of the full appropriations, for some time, and with less chance of an addition to their numbers than we have here. They are already provided with much we have not. Each working head of a family has been supplied with a yoke of oxen, wagon, &c., and a mill in operation, so that means are now in their hands for building.

What teams are found at this agency are in common, and under charge of the employés. They are used for breaking land, hauling hay, logs for building, fence-rails, and wood for use of agency. All this is done by eleven yokes of oxen, and some of these cattle were taken from the beef-drove purchased last fall, and was done so at the request of the head-men, showing at least a desire to have the means of advancing themselves, even at the expense of their food.

I am reminded often, while urging industry, of this want of teams, by their saying. "Give us each a team, and we will do more work than we have done, and without being urged, for we well understand that without industry we must suffer; but we cannot haul our rails and building-logs on our backs."

The seemingly great amount of subsistence required for these Indians, and as yet destitute people, for the last two seasons has absorbed the comparatively small amount set apart for them. In addition, therefore, I would respectfully ask that at least thirty yoke of working-oxen, with wagons, be procured, next season, for such as have houses built for themselves, and whose fields are well fenced.

Congress having failed to appropriate means for the erection of agency-buildings, school-houses, warehouse, &c., leaves the employés in a rather bad condition. They are still inhabiting the log buildings of the old camp of Fort Totten; one is also used for a warehouse, but now that there is a saw-mill provided, building can be done at a comparatively cheaper rate than could have been done heretofore. I would also respectfully ask that between eight and ten thousand dollars be asked for that purpose. Brick can be made and lime burned on the ground.

Nothing has been done toward establishing a school, for the want of a building, as well as the limited means, so far had, to be expended. I would recommend, if possible, the establishment of a manual-labor school, which is certainly, in my opinion, the only true method of education for the Indians; take them from their parents, board and clothe them, teaching them to labor, as well as to read and write.

I have strong faith in the ultimate success of this, the only true Indian policy, now inaugurated, but it will require time and patience, and still I am afraid some will yet have to be dealt with severely before the lessons to be taught are learned.

Last winter a missionary priest remained here, with them, and now the occasional visits of one will be had.

Over one hundred children have been baptized, as well as several adults, and some few have been married legally. Their progress toward Christianity is slow, but still I do not fear but that success will be the reward, and as soon as the point is reached, when, by their own exertions, they are beyond the danger of want, the remainder will be comparatively easy. "For it is difficult to minister to the mind while the body is suffering.'

I expect, before the winter sets in, to have the mill in operation, and thus be enabled to put floors in their unfinished houses, and shingles, instead of earth, on the roofs. Means should be provided at once for stoves. The head chief informed me yesterday that twenty-six families more would require them, over what were supplied last fall.

I would, in conclusion, respectfully represent that, to effect what is indispensable in the way of permanent improvement, the sum of $40,000 is required for next year in addition to the amount necessary for the erection of agency-buildings, and thereby, also, to be prepared to bring to this reservation many of the still wandering Sisseton, and Wahpeton, as well as "Cuthead" Sioux, who, I am satisfied, can be brought, by judicious measures, from wild and often dangerous foes, into a peaceful and self-sustaining people.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. FORBES,
United States Indian Agent.

HON. F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

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No. 28.

GRAND RIVER INDIAN AGENCY,
Dakota Territory, August 31, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to make my second annual report as Indian agent for the following bands of Sioux, viz, Oncpapas, Lower Yanktonais, Upper Yanktonais, and Blackfeet Sioux, constituting mainly the Indians who are cared for and fed at this agency.

I have the good fortune to be able to report most favorably as to the peaceful disposition of the Indians located at and near this agency, and who are entirely dependent for their living upon the supplies which are furnished them by the Government.

There are at the present time over one thousand lodges of these Indians camped in the immediate vicinity of the agency, and since my last annual report not one single act of hostility has been perpetrated by any of these people. It is true that a herder was wounded near here by an Indian, but the Indian who committed the act proved to be a Sans Arc, who did not belong to this agency.

Several attempts have lately been made by some of the young men of the Blackfeet Sioux and Oncpapas to get up expeditions to proceed to Fort Berthold to make war on the Rees, but by extreme vigilance I have in every instance been successful in staying the misguided youths, who were anxious, as they said, to make names for themselves as warriors, as their fathers had done before them.

The working on the proposed line of the Northern Pacific Railroad will meet with no opposition from any of these Indians, to whom I have so frequently and thoroughly explained the whole matter, and the miseries that would be entailed upon their people by going to interfere with the workmen, that they have become reconciled to the project. They ask, however, that they be recompensed for "their land," (claiming that it is "their land,") by being furnished with cows, &c., for stock-raising.

The farming operations, which I have had conducted this year under my personal supervision, have been successful beyond my most sanguine expectations. Splendid crops of corn in every instance, besides a variety of vegetables, have rewarded the watchful vigilance of the bands of Indians who have been camped this summer at their respective farms waiting the maturing of their crops.

The Lower Yanktonais, under their head chief, "Two Bears," farmed this year near Burnt Lodge, on the eastern side of the Missouri River, and the planting at this point has yielded a fine crop, composed of some two hundred acres of corn, squash, pumpkins, watermelons, &c.

The Blackfeet Sioux, under their head chief, "The Grass," had their farm on this side of the river, below the Moreau, and were generally successful in raising a full crop; in fact their corn is the finest ever raised in this part of the country.

The Cutheads also cultivated a piece of land about thirty miles above the agency, and had a fair average yield.

The Oncpapas are but little inclined for farming operations, and the few who consented to try the experiment could not be induced to go to a good location for planting. The land on which they planted was in the immediate vicinity of the agency, near Grand River, which they claim as their home, and in consequence of all the land near here being of a very sandy character, their crops have in general proved unsatisfactory. Farming operations are but little suited to a people brought up to a life of warfare and the chase, and I believe that but slow progress can be made in this direction, for this reason, and the generally unsuitable character of the soil. The places where planting was successfully conducted here this year are too far from the agency to suit the Indians, entailing upon them much trouble and labor in coming after and bringing their supplies to these points.

The Indians wish to enter into stock-raising, and as this undertaking is best suited to both their habits and the character of the country, I would strongly urge upon the Department to endeavor to obtain means to carry out this recommendation.

No progress whatever has been made, since my last annual report, in the Christianization or civilization of any of the Indians of this agency, and I am satisfied that none can ever be made with this generation of this people. There is no doubt but that it can be successfully accomplished with the children who are now growing up here; but as regards the young warriors and old chieftains of these bands of Sioux, their training has completely unfitted them for receiving the benefits to be derived from education and Christian pursuits, and all that can be accomplished for these Indians is to provide for their wants, which will keep them at peace, and take their children in hand, and educate them in the pursuits of usefulness and Christianity.

The distribution of annuities took place on the 15th of this month, and gave infinite satisfaction to all the Indians. The goods received were of excellent quality, and all delivered in the best of order.

My report has to be brought this year to a close at an earlier date than usual; this is caused by my departure for Washington, in a few days, with a delegation of Indian

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chiefs belonging to this agency. I am hopeful for very good results to the Indians of this agency from this journey by the Indian representatives through the "white man's land." No Indians of this agency could ever before be induced to leave their home, and it has required great and persistent efforts on my part to induce the Indians to allow a dozen of their principal chiefs to visit Washington.

If practicable, I intend to submit an additional report of the results of their visit, if I find that I can do so in time for publication with this report.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. O'CONNOR,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 29.

CHEYENNE RIVER, INDIAN AGENCY,
Dakota Territory, August 15, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my annual report as agent for the Two Kettle Minneconjoux, Sans Arc, and a part of the Blackfeet bands of Sioux Indians.

These Indians are divided into two classes, the "friendly," who accept the treaty of 1868, and have settled at the agency, and the "hostile," who reject the treaty and adhere to their wandering life on the plains. These two bodies of Indians differ, of course, so widely in their habits and feelings that it becomes necessary to treat of them separately in this report.

The "friendly" Indians as a body are contented and evince a desire to learn and adopt the customs of civilized life. Their progress in civilization has more than equaled my anticipations. Instead of spending their time in dancing, horse-racing, &c., a much larger proportion of them than has heretofore been the case have turned their attention to farming and building. The land cultivated by them is divided into numerous farms, comprising in all about two hundred and fifty acres. These farms are on both sides of the river, and are scattered over several "bottoms" for a distance of about fifty miles. This distribution of the farms greatly increases the labor of the agency, but it was judged best not to interfere with the inclination of the Indians to settle in this manner, as they were thus less liable to depredations by the "hostiles" than they would be if in closer proximity.

Since my last annual report was made these Indians have begun to build, and have erected on the different farming locations about seventy log-houses. The building is still going on, and it is believed that before the severities of the winter season begin they will have completed about one hundred houses. With the exception of the plowing and the hauling, all the work is done by the Indians themselves.

Such unmistakable evidences of their progress in civilization are of a most encouraging nature, and point to a possible future, in which the red man and his pale-face brother may dwell together in peace and safety.

The hostile Indians, who are rather more numerous than the friendly, never visit the agency in any considerable number, except once a year, in the spring. Small parties come in more frequently; in either case their stay is generally of short duration. During the past year they have, as a rule, been inclined to peace, and have looked with some degree of favor upon the present policy pursued toward them by the Government, a strong evidence of which is to be found in the fact that about fifty lodges during this period have settled at the agency, and most of them have begun to cultivate the soil. The constructing of the Northern Pacific Railroad, however, is a measure so obnoxious to them that it has rekindled their old animosity, and checked the growing tendency to follow the example of their "friendly" brothers by devoting themselves to peaceful pursuits. Some of those who have visited the agency within the past two or three months have been guilty of acts which have called forth special reports, to which I would respectfully refer. I regret to say that the present attitude of the "hostiles" may be considered as decidedly threatening.

The river continues to encroach upon the agency, and since my last annual report it has been necessary to remove other buildings than those therein referred to. The old landing has been washed away, and a new one has been established outside the stockade, which necessitates at times the employment of a special guard to protect the goods which may be awaiting removal to the warehouses. In view of these facts it may not be improper for me to say that my formerly expressed opinion concerning the necessity for removal remains unaltered.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THEO. M. KOUES,
United States Special Indian Agent.

Hon. F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

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No. 30.

UPPER MISSOURI AGENCY,
Crow Creek, Dakota, September 1, 1872.

SIR: In accordance with instructions I have the honor to make the following annual report on the state of affairs at this agency.

The Indians belonging at this agency are composed principally of Lower Brûlé and Lower Yanktonais, together with a few lodges of Two Kettle Indians. These are all of the Sioux nation. One year ago the number of Lower Brûlés drawing rations at this agency was 1,500. During the year 700 have come in from the hostile camps and adjacent agencies, and have expressed a desire to remain permanently at this point and cultivate the soil, making the total number of Lower Brûlé at the agency at present 2,200. Of this number 600 have planted, the present season; an increase of 100 on the number of last year.

The conduct of the Indians for the past year has been very satisfactory. Although their advancement has not been rapid, it is perceptible, and, I think, with judicious measures, will steadily improve. The labor of these Indians has been abundantly rewarded by a bountiful crop. Of the Lower Yanktonais, 1,200 have drawn rations at the agency during the year. Out of this number 500 have planted, and have likewise been rewarded with an excellent crop. Many of them have expressed a desire to commence the raising of cattle. As this country is better adapted for grazing than for agricultural pursuits, I would recommend the propriety of the Government furnishing a limited number of cows to such Indians as will care for them. I am of the opinion that by adopting such measures the more civilized of the Sioux nation would in a few years be able to raise cattle on quite an extensive scale. One fact is evident to all familiar with these Indians, *i. e.*, if they can be induced to care for their cows as faithfully as they do for their ponies, they would in a very short time become successful stock-growers.

During the present season 300 acres have been broken and inclosed with good substantial post-and-board fence; a warehouse, 24 by 48, and a residence for sub-agent and employés, of same dimensions, with the addition of an L, 16 by 24, and both of the block-house style of structure. Aside from these, 12 block-houses for Indians have been erected, and all have been constructed with the force of the agency and without additional expense to the Government. The present year's annuities have been received and issued, and have given general satisfaction.

A school, under the auspices of the Episcopal Church, has just been started at this place, under the charge of Miss Anna Prichard as teacher.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY F. LIVINGSTON,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 31.

UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENCY,
Fort Berthold, Dakota Territory, September 15, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my second annual report as agent for the Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan Indians. In comparing the prospects and general state of these people with their condition a year ago, I am encouraged to believe that the efforts which have been made for the improvement of their condition have been measurably crowned with success. In agricultural operations during the past year these Indians have shown a diligence and activity which are highly gratifying, and which have resulted in their having a larger area under cultivation than during any previous year. The number of acres planted and cultivated by their own labor is about 1,000. Their diligence and industry have been well rewarded by an abundant harvest. At one time, however, the total destruction of their crops was threatened by the grasshoppers, which swept over a portion of this Territory, destroying crops, grasses, and trees, but, fortunately for them, did but little damage to their crops. The destruction of the crops planted by the agency was total. We had planted and cultivated 207 acres. A part of the work was done by Indian employés under the direction of the "head farmer."

We have taught many of the men to plow and drive cattle. They are willing and anxious to learn, and whenever it is possible and they are necessary, they are hired, and render very good service. The chiefs and head-men are desirous to have houses, but are not willing to leave the village and take farms on the prairie, because they would be more exposed to their hereditary enemies.

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Within the past year several raids have been made by small parties of Sioux, who have stolen a number of ponies and a few cattle. In one of these raids a Sioux was killed, and a Gros Ventre mortally wounded. The Sioux have kept the village in a continual state of excitement, and have made it seemingly dangerous for the squaws to cultivate their fields.

The climate here is very uncertain; one year a drought reduces the Indians to the verge of starvation; next year, grasshoppers; and the year following, bugs and the army worm eat all that the usual dryness of the climate permits to grow. About one year in three we have a good year, and abundance. Each year late springs and early frosts reduce the season to four short months for growing. Thus the climate and the hostile Sioux retard the progress of civilization. Were these Indians removed to a more genial climate, or where the Sioux could not kill or steal from them, or grasshoppers, bugs, and the drought would not destroy the products of their labor, they would, without doubt, make rapid progress in civilization, and soon become almost self-supporting. The subject of the removal to lands south of Kansas has been debated among the three tribes, and meets with a favorable reception. They desire, before giving their final answer, to send down a committee to visit the land that the Government proposes to remove them to, and to judge for themselves, from actual sight of the land. They know that the removal would be for their advantage, but their strong attachment to this, their home for so many years, would have to be overcome by decided advantages in the way of grass, wood, water, productiveness of the soil, and mildness of climate.

The labor in the shops has been devoted to keeping up the necessary repairs on the agency property, and in work for the Indians, repairing guns, making carts, doors, windows, locks, hinges, cups, kettles, pans, sieves, and plates, and shoeing horses. During the winter, a contract was let for supplying the agency with lumber in the log, for the necessary repairs of the buildings of the agency, and making doors and windows, and door and window frames for the houses built by the Indians. This lumber was sawed out by the mill belonging to the agency.

Last fall I purchased a 20-foot portable bolt and grist mill, and manufactured, from the wheat raised on the agency, about 150 barrels of flour. I would recommend that a new saw-mill building be erected by the employés of the agency, and from material now on hand. As the old building was built some years ago, the foundations have all decayed, and the building is only held together by props and braces.

The health of the agency, during the past year, has been very good. I would recommend the erection of a building for hospital purposes, where cases of scrofula and other diseases can be treated—as it is impossible to treat them properly in their lodges, or to give them proper diet—and where they will be away from the interference of the native doctors. The most of the Indians still live in earth-covered lodges, which are not adapted to promote health, cleanliness, or comfort.

During the past year little progress was made in education, as the American Board of Foreign Missions, of Boston, Massachusetts, under whose care these Indians have been placed, have not, as yet, been able to furnish properly qualified persons for teachers. This difficulty they promise to remedy this fall, and in my next report I hope to be able to give you good accounts of their progress. The chiefs express great desire for the establishment of a school where their children can be taught to read, write, and sew, and also for instruction in mechanical pursuits.

The morals of the Indians of this agency are comparatively good. They are docile, industrious, and temperate; (in the sixteen months that I have been here, there has been but one drunken Indian.) About forty of the Rees are in the employ of the Government as scouts, at Forts McKeen, Stevenson, and Buford, and give good satisfaction. The tribes were much pleased at the amount and quality of "annuity goods" received this year.

Last year they had received but $5,028.40 worth, weighing 7,071 pounds; this year they received $11,769.24 worth, weighing 18,464 pounds. In place of the clothing, they received 25 heavy carbines, and 25,000 cartridges for the same.

The chiefs of these tribes are very anxious to visit Washington to have a talk with their "Great Father." They say that they have sent him many words about food and about the Sioux, but they don't have any food sent to them, and the Sioux continue to steal their horses and kill their people, and they are afraid that he does not get the words they send or he would not feed the Sioux so bountifully and take them to Washington, and cover them with presents, and treat them as if they had always been good and peaceful; while they, who have always been his good children, are suffering from hunger, and are in a manner treated as if they had been guilty of some crime or had disobeyed their "Great Father." It seems to them very hard, and looks as if it would be better for them to be bad, and they, perhaps, would be fed and clothed and made much of; but that they shall wait a little longer; they are not yet tired; and that they hope the coming year their "Great Father" will send food for them.

This is the substance of a talk just held with the "chiefs" and "head-men," and, at their request, embodied in the "big letter" to their "Great Father."

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In this connection permit me to suggest to the Department that there is one thing certain: if you wish to make civilization a success, you must make the condition of those deserving it better than that of the hostile; for as long as the wild Indian lives better by marauding than the tame one by planting, it is but little encouragement to the latter, and has a bad influence upon him.

The three hundred head of beef-cattle sent by the Department for the use of the Indians, were received September 4, 1872, in good condition, considering the time of year and condition of the grasses, there being but little grass on the prairie this year. I would respectfully suggest to the Department that if it is the intention to send cattle to this agency next year, they should be started almost two months earlier than they were this year, so that the cattle will have time to recover from their drive and get a good start before the early frosts destroy the juices of the grass.

I would also call the attention of the Department to the great want of room and suitable buildings at this agency. More room is needed for storing and accommodations for the employés and the agent.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. TAPPAN,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 32.

YANKTON AGENCY, DAKOTA TERRITORY,
September 23, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my first annual report of the condition of the Indians under my charge.

I entered upon my duties as agent of the Yankton-Sioux Indians on the 1st day of April, 1872. The agency at that time presented a very forlorn appearance, owing to the tumble-down condition of its buildings. The warehouse in particular was utterly unfit for the storage of provisions, infested with rats, and unsafe in other respects. It is now being replaced by a substantial house built of chalk-rock, an excellent building-material, found in great quantities on the reservation. This house I hope to have finished this fall, and to store in it our winter supplies. I have also had built a slaughter-house and pen, where the beef-cattle are prepared in a clean and decent manner for consumption—an improvement that gives great satisfaction to the Indians. I found, on the agency, machinery for a steam saw and grist mill, and the frame for the mill partially prepared; this I am now engaged in building, and hope to have in running order for the winter. Besides these agency-buildings, there have been built about one hundred and fifty Indian houses, chiefly by the Indians themselves; most of them, however, requiring lumber from the mill, and aid from the agency carpenters and employés. These houses are substantially built of hewn logs, nicely fitted together, and covered with slabs and earth. I would recommend that all possible assistance be given them in this work, as it will in a short time tend to do away with the Indian cloth lodge, and give him a permanent house, the first step toward real civilization.

The farm.—The cultivated land of the agency comprises about 1,200 acres; this was all plowed in the spring and chiefly planted with corn and potatoes; the plowing was principally done with agency teams and plows, the Indian horses being too small and weak for such labor. Besides the above plowing, thirty acres of new land were broken. The entire farm had to be refenced, as the old fence had partially rotted down, and a great portion of it burned during the winter.

Crops.—It is estimated that the entire corn crop of the reservation this year will not amount to more than 2,000 bushels of corn; potatoes, 300 bushels. This meager product from so large a field is to be accounted for by the following reasons: In the first place, the farm has been cultivated for about eight years having been planted with the same kind of crop year after year, namely, corn. This has been chiefly tended by Indian labor, and consequently badly tended, until the ground has become very foul and impoverished, never having been properly manured or rested. A great portion had been allowed to lie for years without cultivation, and was, therefore, overrun with weeds and filled with seeds awaiting simply the warmth of spring to cover up and choke the crops. Secondly, in the early spring, soon after planting, the upper part of the reservation was visited by a water-spout, which totally destroyed fields, fences, and crops, covering the fields, in places, with deposits of stone, sand, and gravel. Again, when the corn was nearly grown, the lower portion of the reservation suffered a like loss from a hail-storm; this was so severe that there was not left a single ear of corn in the fields, and, though midsummer, yet, for days after, large quantities of hail could

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be seen on the ground. Besides destroying the fields and fences, this storm did great damage to Indian lodges and houses. The crops, on the remaining portion of the reservation, looked well and promised a large yield, until, in the month of August, it was almost entirely destroyed by three days of hot wind; this was so intense that on the 15 acres planted for agency use, and carefully tended, the crop did not exceed 100 bushels of corn and 50 bushels of potatoes. I had fully expected to have raised enough for the use of the agency animals, but shall be compelled to estimate for the entire winter supply. In looking over the reports of former agents of this reservation I find that the farming operations here, during the entire occupancy of this land as an Indian reservation, have been almost a total failure, and I fear this will continue to be so. The land is heavily impregnated with alkali, making it hard and unyielding, and in places so close that the heaviest rain can saturate but for a few inches. Furthermore, the climate is very unfavorable; high winds are frequent, very little rain or snow, and at times destructive tornadoes. Add to these drawbacks the long and severe winters, and you will readily see how difficult a place it is in which to carry on successful farming operations.

I will here take the liberty of stating that, in my judgment, these Indians will never be able on these lands to subsist without Government aid, and I would respectfully suggest that measures should be taken to have them removed to a warmer climate and a more fertile soil. The Indian Territory seems wisely chosen for the occupancy of these people. The labor for which an Indian is by nature adapted is that of a herdsman in a mild climate, where his cattle can graze during the entire year; this is proven by the condition of those Indian tribes now residing in the Indian Territory. I feel sure that these people so located would in a very few years become self-sustaining, so freeing the Government from a heavy burden, and at the same time placing themselves in a way of advancement, which they never can attain while being fed like so many imbeciles. I have spoken of these things in council, but am sorry to say met with anything but encouragement from the Indians; they most earnestly begged of me not to mention the thing to them again. This, however, is owing to their great ignorance, and should not be heeded. They are like poor children, not knowing what is for their own good. I may have overstepped the limits of duty as an agent in thus speaking to these people, but nevertheless feel that it should be done, and trust my motives may not be misjudged by the Government. No harm has been done to Indians; they are not at all disturbed, and are doing very well in most respects, building houses, and doing what they can to make themselves comfortable homes. There is great improvement among them in many ways; the schools and churches are having a good influence, and large numbers are regular attendants at divine worship. They complain greatly, however, at their want of proper means to labor with. They constantly beg me to procure for them oxen, wagons, harness, and other farming-implements. They have been told of gifts of the Government to other tribes, of these things, and cannot understand why they should not receive the like favor. I feel quite sure that if oxen and wagons could be given them they would make good use of them, and thus improve their condition materially by means of labor.

I can truly say of these people that they are friendly to all whites, and seem anxious to improve in every way.

I am, very respectfully, your humble servant,

JOHN G. GASMANN,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 33.

PONCA AGENCY, DAKOTA TERRITORY,
October 10, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report of the condition of the Indian service at this agency, from September 25, 1871, to the present time.

During the year considerable improvement has been made at this agency in regard to the buildings, the condition of the Indians, and the means of their education. All the available land was placed under cultivation, and an abundant harvest would undoubtedly have been gathered had not a visitation of grasshoppers, and afterward a most severe and violent storm of hail, completely destroyed them. The conduct of the Indians has been uniformly orderly, peaceable, and quiet, and there have been no complaints made against them by the neighboring white settlers.

In May, of this year, the Sioux made a raid on this agency and killed a Ponca Indian, which caused consternation to the tribe, they being poorly armed. I deemed

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it my duty to call upon the commanding officer of Fort Randall, Dakota Territory, (Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Otis,) for a small detachment of troops for the protection of the agency, and, in accordance therewith, a commissioned officer and twelve men have since been stationed here. Since then the Sioux have made several descents upon the agency, but without effect.

The mill-building, which was in a dangerous condition from the decay of the timber and roof, has been completely repaired and reroofed, and a bolting-apparatus, with separators and other flouring-machinery, added.

The services of a farmer have been dispensed with, and in lieu thereof Indian apprentices to the engineer, carpenter, and blacksmith have been employed, and are making good progress.

All the labor of the agency has been satisfactorily conducted by Indian employés, under the direction of Mr. James F. King, as engineer and superintendent.

I forward the report of the Rev. J. Owen Dorsey, missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in regard to the school. A large and handsome chapel has been erected during the past summer by the missionary board of that church.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY E. GREGORY,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 34.

RED CLOUD AGENCY, WYOMING TERRITORY,
September 15, 1872.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of the Department, I have the honor to make the following report on the condition of the Indians at this agency:

There are three tribes represented here, consisting of Cheyennes, numbering 1,515 people; Arrapahoes, 1,342; and Sioux or Dakotas, numbering 6,320.

The Sioux are subdivided into two bands called Ogallalas and Brulés, but only part of the latter stay at the agency. The Brulé Sioux are the better disposed of the two, and have remained at the agency. The greater portion of the Ogallalas have, also, since they came in last March.

When I came here in January I found the Arapahoes much excited over the loss of their principal chiefs, Medicine Man, Sharp Nose, and Bear-that-don't-run, which they said was caused by remaining at the agency and eating white man's food. The prompt arrival of their goods appeased their anger and softened their affliction. They have spent the summer Northwest, on a hunt, and made no trouble for the whites, while at the agency they were well disposed, quiet, and not inclined to complain, unless prompted to do so by the Sioux, who were liable to make them trouble. This is one reason why they did not wish to remain at the agency. There were only a few Cheyennes at the agency on my arrival, but soon after they came in to the number of one hundred and ninety-six lodges, when their goods were given them, much to their gratification, as they were in great need of them. They behaved themselves while here, and made no complaints, excepting against the Sioux, who seemed to take pleasure in exciting their fears and suspicions against the Government. They all left about the 1st of May, and have spent the summer in the vicinity of Powder River. Before these two bands left I was particular to say to them that they must not go south of the Platte River, or interfere with the whites or other Indians. Their assurances were that they would remember my words; but the killing of two of them on the south side by the whites, without any other provocation than being there, shows the little regard they have for their promises. The Sioux are represented at this agency by all of the Ogallala band, excepting about thirty lodges, who are hostile and remain North, and a part of the Brulés. There are others out North who have been here, and received goods and provisions, who may be looked upon as very uncertain in their friendship. The number of Indians given is taken from their own statement, which is not very reliable, owing to their little regard for the truth. They are too suspicious and jealous to allow an accurate count to be made. Enrollment, and the issuing to heads of families, is the only way to improve their veracity, counteract their jealousies, remove their suspicions, and destroy their tribal relations. To this they have objected so far. They may listen to an order from the Department.

Removal of the agency.—Soon after my arrival among these Indians I spoke to them about the necessity of removing the agency farther into their country. They would not listen a moment to this, as they had promises from the commissioners, when they signed the treaty, that "no white man should go into their country; if he did,

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they were to drive him back." After repeated councils, they promised to speak when Red Cloud came in, and admitted that it would be better away from the Platte River, where they could not get any whisky. On the 12th of March Red Dog's son died, and knowing the strong affection that the old man had for his son, who was also a great favorite among the Indians, and fearing, from the old man's remarks at different times, that he would be likely to decide, in this disturbed state of mind, for war, I took especial pains to make him many presents, and call him to the agency. After resting beside the body of his son the whole day, naked, flesh cut and slashed, and blood running from every wound, with a large number of his people about him, waiting to hear and see what was to be done, he raised his eyes and said. "The white man's kindness has made me his friend; with him I shall live and die. Bury my son where I can see him from our father's (agent's) house." From this time on Red Dog was willing to do anything that I asked of him, and he went to work at once to mold the minds of the Indians at the agency for a change. In a short time he had them willing to select a new place, but wished to see those coming in from the North before a public expression was made. In the mean time he sent out messengers, with tobacco, to sound them on the question, who, on their return, gave good reports.

When Red Cloud came in, he was going to have the agency and every white man moved south of the Platte River, but finding no friends to sustain him, he yielded to the wishes of those who had remained with the whites, and in a general council consented to the selection of a place for the agency on White River. Red Cloud expressed a wish to go to Washington and report to his Great Father what action had been taken in locating the agency, and explain away the "little trouble that had occurred in the spring," and it was granted. A party of twenty-seven of his chiefs and head-men spent a month in visiting the principal cities East, where they had a chance to see the power and greatness of the Government, as well as to feel the kindness of the people. Having been particular in passing through the cities to show them the schools and churches, and to tell them what they were for, they thought that the greatness of the white man and the goodness of the things he possessed came by these two great powers, and asked that they might have three buildings at once, to have their children educated like the white man's. But what delighted them most was the farming districts, where they could see fields of corn and herds of cattle; as they always compared that with what they could have on White River, as though they looked forward to the time when the same sights would make their hearts glad in the land they had selected for their homes. They came back with an earnest desire to commence a new life, and advance the interests of the Government among their people. On their return I called them in council, and impressed upon their minds the great importance of remembering all they had seen, and also not to forget that in all their travels they had not heard any one speak bad to them; all had spoken well, and treated them kindly, and I wanted them to make their young men do the same toward the white men required at the agency to assist the agent in taking care of them. To this they agreed, and I am happy to be able to say that there is a change for the better at the agency. It is now more endurable for a white person, but no man's life is any more safe, for the feeling of friends and foes is most desperate.

Agency Indians.—At this agency there are three parties; the first, are a few very active and sincere friends of the whites, who may be depended upon in case of trouble. The principal man of this party is Red Dog. He has the courage to tell them distinctly what they should do to retain the friendship of the whites, and the consequences if they do not listen and make trouble. His life has been threatened, but he is fearless, and continues to use his influence for the good of his people.

The second party are the passive friends of Government, who do not wish any trouble, and would like to keep in friendship, but are not willing to tolerate any innovation upon their tribal habits, and would flee to the hostile party in case of any trouble. These, as well as the first party, are past thirty-five years of age; many of them are old and require care.

The third party is hostile, and is composed of men under thirty-five; they do not like any of the ways of the whites, and are ever ready to find fault, threaten, and talk saucy. They are the men who rehearse their deeds of valor, and count their victims of the war-path at every feast and dance, to encourage each other in the hope of another chance to increase in number their deeds of bravery. Anger or affliction makes them demons, and affords an excuse for the gratification of their ambition. They are partially under the influence of the outer people, but have no respect for their chiefs, and are greatly governed in their actions by the success of the hostile Sioux out north. They are ready to join them or any war-party, whether against other Indians or whites. This party number about one-third of the whole.

This is the actual condition of affairs at every agency this side of the Missouri River: and while we are flattered by the representations of a few, and slumber in the belief that their savage prejudices are to be overcome by generous acts, fatherly care, and kindness, we shall be startled by a massacre, and awake to find that their war spirit is not to be controlled by kindness entirely.

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In the North, on this side of the Yellowstone River, there are not far from four hundred and fifty lodges of Indians, composed mostly of Uncpapas, but made up from all the different bands at the several agencies. Their principal chiefs are No Neck, Black Moon, Sitting Bull, and Four Horses, but they have several others. These Indians are hostile, and their camp is a place of safety for all the bad characters at the agencies. They serve to keep a spirit of resistance to the influence of the better disposed, and by their successful raids on our frontier encourage the braves. One old chief, who had received his lesson by sad experience, said to me, "The young men will have to feel the power of the white man's soldiers before they will learn." This is the evidence of every true friend of the whites among the Indians; there can be no certain and permanent change for the better until all of the Sioux are brought under the power of the Government.

Location of the agency.—The present location of the agency being only temporarily at this place, there was no farming done this season. My absence, under orders, from the 15th of May until the 1st of September, has delayed the building of the new agency, though a commencement would have been made had not Red Cloud proved recreant to his promise made in Washington, and prevented the moving when my clerk, then in charge of the agency, was ready to in August. This act of Red Cloud's was a bid for pay for going to White River, receiving the hint from Spotted Tail's reporters in the Indian camp. The place selected for the new agency is well supplied with good running water, that does not fail during the year. There are bottom lands that can be irrigated, if necessary, sufficient for all the Indians belonging to this agency, and timber enough to last them as long as they will be likely to require any. There is no place in their country better adapted for the advancement of the Sioux Indians than this, which they have picked out from all others. Those who desire to cultivate the land—and there are quite a number who have expressed a wish to do so—can, and will not be obliged to leave their fields to go away and graze their ponies, as the prairies on either side of the White River, and between the high bluffs, are covered with the luxuriant bunch-grass, that retains its nutritive qualities after it has ripened. Here they may be encouraged to raise stock by being furnished with good cows, and at the same time be taught to till the ground and have individual rights in property.

Sanitary condition.—The mortality among these people during the winter was very great, owing to the introduction of whisky by the bad whites of the country and their women, and the severe season. They could not get wood to keep themselves comfortable, and had to be supplied from the agency to prevent freezing. During the summer they have been very healthy, and free from the complaints peculiar to the season.

In my efforts to carry out the wishes of the Department among these Indians, I beg leave to acknowledge the kind co-operation of General John E. Smith, commanding district of the Black Hills, headquarters at Fort Laramie, Wyoming Territory, who is ever ready to assist by council or force.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. DANIELS,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 35.

SHOSHONE AND BANNOCK AGENCY, WYOMING TERRITORY,
September 20, 1872.

SIR: In accordance with instructions, I have the honor to submit the following annual report relative to the condition of this agency and the Indians belonging thereto.

In my first report for the year 1871 I stated that this agency was in its infancy, there being no improvements previous to the fall of 1870. At the present writing there is one field of 320 acres, substantially fenced, and a ditch over two miles in length, constructed of sufficient capacity to irrigate the whole field. A portion of this land is plowed, upon which we have raised the present year 33 acres of wheat, 24 acres of potatoes, 14 acres of oats, and 6 acres of turnips. Also a field of 20 acres, well fenced, upon which a crop of wheat, potatoes, and garden-vegetables, for employés, have been cultivated this year. The agency houses have all been put in order for occupancy. Stockade and corrals, &c., for the convenience and safety of Government stock, have been provided. A grist-mill, saw-mill, shingle-machine, in accordance with treaty stipulations, have been purchased and erected this summer, and are now ready to be operated.

The only important improvement I have to report in behalf of the Shoshone Indians is a change of sentiment in regard to their way of living, having now con-

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sented to leave off their migratory habits and turn their attention to farming, stock-raising, &c., and are consenting to the importance of having schools. This change has been brought about by their own observation. They see for the first time hands stretched out to help them, and the danger of starvation removed during their first efforts to change their condition. To supply the necessities of nature is the first fruit toward civilization, and when this is accomplished, and not until then, can they be expected to seek more intellectual pursuits, and be willing to take hold of the proffered hand of the Government and be led into a state of civilization.

The Bannocks, who, by a provision of the treaty with the Shoshones, have been occupying this reservation in common with them, are now, by a condition of the said treaty, expected to live on the Fort Hall reservation in Idaho, embracing the Portneuf and Camas Plains.

The annuities for this year intended for the Bannocks have been sent as usual to this agency, and if they come from Fort Hall, where they are now supposed to be, to receive their presents, and from the necessity of the case be compelled to remain until next spring, it will seriously affect the estimate of subsistence made for the Shoshones only. The stipulations of the treaty with the Shoshones, on the part of the Government obligating itself to make certain improvements on their reservation, have not been fully complied with in every particular.

The want of houses for Indians to live in is the greatest obstacle that now presents itself; the difficulty of procuring material places the work beyond their reach, and without more assistance than I have at command will be a slow work. But little progress can be made in schools until the Indians are induced to settle down. We have a reasonable expectation, however, that this work is about to commence.

Permit me to say, in conclusion, that the work done in the past year and the prospects that are before us leaves no room to doubt the success of the present policy with the Shoshone tribe of Indians. Notwithstanding they have been shamefully tampered with, and strong efforts made to abuse their minds and cause distrust toward the Government and their true friends, the efforts made for them has arrested their attention. They acknowledge a great change in the state of their affairs, and for the first time in the history of this tribe, it is believed, they see and appreciate the friendly relations of the Government toward them.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES IRWIN.
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 36.

OFFICE OF THE INDIAN AGENT FOR THE NEZ PERCÉS INDIANS.
Lapwai, Idaho Territory, August 31, 1872.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of the Department, I respectfully submit the following as my second annual report of affairs connected with the agency.

During the past year the Indians of this tribe have been quiet and well disposed. No trouble has arisen between those upon the reservation and the whites outside. Frequent complaints have been made at this office, on the part of those Indians belonging to this tribe outside the reserve, and the white settlers. Troubles between them and the whites will continue to arise so long as they are permitted to reside outside the reserve, upon lands in the valleys, that are partly being settled up by the whites. The sooner all belonging to the tribe are brought upon the reservation, the better it will be for all.

The condition and circumstances of those within the reserve are generally improving. A greater desire to cultivate their lands is obtaining, and a slow yet steady progress toward settling down to the pursuits of civilized life is to be seen.

Farming.—Although there has been one-third more ground cultivated the present season than there was the last, there will be less of all kinds of grain harvested. The causes that brought this about was the continuous drought, setting in soon after sowing and planting, and continuing up to nearly the present time. The crickets also came upon us early in the spring in immense droves, and remained until July, ravaging our fields of grain and destroying our vegetables. For agency purposes we put in 25 acres of wheat, 20 acres oats, 12 acres corn, and 3 acres of potatoes. The yield has been 250 bushels wheat, 375 bushels oats, 75 bushels corn. The potatoes are not dug yet. We will have an average yield of them. The wheat, corn, and potatoes will be for use of the boarding-school. At Kamiah the harvest has been much better than here

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or any part of the reserve, not having been troubled with the crickets, and having been blessed with seasonable weather. On account of this failure of Indian crops I anticipate numerous calls for help from Indians during the coming winter.

Schools.—We have had two schools in operation during the past year—the boarding-school here at the agency, a day-school at Kamiah. The school-building here is 26 by 50 feet, two stories. The upper story is used as a dormitory for the boys, the lower is the school-room. The girls are lodged in a building near by, fitted up for them. The boarding-house is occupied by Rev. R. N. Fee, the teacher, and is situated between the two. The boarding department is superintended by Mrs. Fee, the matron. The school has made much more progress than I could have anticipated, which is encouraging to myself, with a prospect for the future that is still more encouraging.

One great drawback is the superstition of the Indians. There has been considerable sickness among the scholars, and one of the most promising boys in the school died during the past summer. Immediately after his death some of the wilder portion of the tribe remarked that the sickness was caused by their adopting the manners and modes of the whites. "See," say they, "we are more healthy and stout than those who work their farms and live in houses." "They will all die off if they continue to live as the whites." This feeling, I believe, will gradually pass away. We have at present in the boarding-school 20 boys and 3 girls. Some have made considerable proficiency in their studies. We have two far enough advanced to be able to explain to the others. They are a great help. I hope they will fit themselves for teachers. At Kamiah, there being no suitable house for boarding purposes, the school is necessarily a day-school. I have clothed some of the scholars attending there. The scholars have not made that progress in their studies that we find among those here. The school has been under the charge of the Rev. H. T. Cowley, whom I suspended July 1, 1872, for cause. I shall look for greater improvements during the next season. I cannot too strongly urge the absolute necessity for another building here, for the use of the school as a boarding-house and dormitory. We will need all the room we have now for school purposes as soon as the scholars come in for the winter term. And I sincerely hope that during the next season we shall have an appropriation not only sufficient to complete the present building, but also to erect a suitable boarding-house. An estimate for the same I have already sent on.

Improvements.—There has been one barn built for the use of the agency during the summer. It is a good substantial structure, and was much needed. Quite a number of Indian cabins have been built, and others now are in process of erection.

There seems to be a growing desire, particularly on the part of those who show any inclination to cultivate land, to build houses to live.

Right here, in this connection with improvements, and in keeping with the policy of the administration, and which has obtained at other agencies, I have to call attention to, and urge that the estimate I forwarded some time ago for building dwelling-houses for employés be allowed. It is essential under the present policy that the employés be married men. In them we find men of steadier habits, more willing to recognize the duties and obligations resting upon them, and far readier to discharge them. Such a little colony of Christian families as we might have here located in the midst of the tribe would go far toward inducing the Indians to give up their wild nomadic life and bring them nearer to civilization, and exert a very salutary influence in christianizing them. To accomplish this we must have other buildings for the employés.

Those buildings we have are wholly inadequate to meet the wants of the agency. The Indians see it and remark it. Two dwelling-houses should be built at once. We need a church-building, hospital-building, and boarding-house for the school. There is no building here suitable for a mess-house, and I am compelled to keep the mess for those who have no families.

General remarks.—This tribe is divided into different bands, each having a head-man. Neither the head chief, sub-chiefs, nor head-men exercise that control or restraint over the tribe they ought. The tribe shows very little respect for their chiefs, and the nearer they approach civilization the more they rely upon the agent to settle matters in dispute among them. If in council the tribe or band are pleased with the council and advice of their chief or head-men, they follow it; if it does not accord with their feelings, it is disregarded. The tribe is about equally divided between "the treaty" and those who term themselves "the non-treaty" Indians. The non-treaty portion, with a very few exceptions, reside on the outside the reserve, along the Snake River and its tributaries. They never ask for assistance, and take nothing from me, except, perhaps, a little tobacco. There is no good feeling existing between the two parties. The non-treatys claim that Sawyer, at the time *he* made treaty with the Government, sold their country out from under them and reserved his own. They are the ones who give me much trouble outside the reservation. The time is coming, and I believe is now at hand, when the Government will be compelled to remove those outside the reservation upon it. As I have before remarked, troubles are constantly arising on the outside, and the settlers are getting impatient, and are inclined to push matters to the extreme.

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By a timely stroke and judicious management I think those on the outside could be induced to come on the reserve, and I can see no better time than the present.

Accompanying this please find report of teacher at Lapwai.

In conclusion, allow me to express the hope that, with liberal and necessary appropriations on the part of the Government, I may in another year be able to make a much more flattering report of progress of this tribe.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. B. MONTEITH,
United States Indian Agent, Nez Percés Indians, Lapwai, Idaho Territory.

Hon. F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 37.

OFFICE OF THE INDIAN AGENT FOR THE NEZ PERCÉS INDIANS,
Lapwai, Idaho Territory, October 1, 1872.

SIR: I am pleased to submit the following as a supplement to my annual report.

I forwarded some time ago estimates for buildings at this agency and asked for appropriations therefor. It gives me pleasure to report that since my annual report was forwarded the appropriations asked for have nearly all been allowed and received. We have received appropriations for building two churches—one here, the other at Kamiah—a hospital building, the completion of the school-houses, building boarding-houses and dormitories; also an appropriation for breaking and plowing land.

The Indians are highly pleased with these appropriations. Immediately upon receipt of the appropriation I commenced getting out the necessary lumber, and have already let contract for completing school-house and boarding-house for present use, and dormitory for girls. Work is now progressing on same.

I shall push these improvements along as fast as I possibly can, with a due regard to good work and material, and early in next season will have all the buildings in process of erection. Our saw-mill here, and at Kamiah as well, are running in the day time, while the grist-mills run at night. The two dwelling-houses asked for, and for which no appropriation has yet been made, are all that is wanting now to make every one comfortable, and they are absolutely necessary.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. B. MONTEITH,
United States Indian Agent, Lapwai, Idaho Territory.

Hon. F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 38.

FORT HALL AGENCY, IDAHO TERRITORY,
September 5, 1872.

SIR: In compliance with Department instructions, I have the honor to submit the following annual report of the condition of the service at this agency.

Reservation.—This reservation is ample in size, and is as favorably located as is possible within the limits of Idaho or Utah. The climate is mild, and the country better adapted to raising cattle and horses than any of which I have knowledge. All crops of grain and roots must be irrigated; but with Indian labor the expense is light, and the yield will average with the Atlantic States. Fortunately, game and fish are not found near the reservation in quantities sufficient to subsist the Indians, and they are obliged to rely upon the agricultural resources of the reservation, which can be developed sufficiently to subsist a great many more than it will probably be called upon to do. The boundary-lines on the south and east should be run. Whites are settling and improving lands within the limits of the reservation, and until the lines are run this will continue. The people of the country are divided in opinion as to the southern and eastern boundary.

Treaty.—This reservation was provided for by the Fort Bridger treaty of July 3, 1868. It was to be set apart for the Bannocks, who were parties to that treaty. It was stipulated that they were to be provided for as liberally as the Shoshones. The Government has failed to meet its engagements in this respect, and the Bannocks have been compelled to lead a vagabond life, drifting from Boise City to the game country northeast of Bozeman, Montana, and south as far as Fort Bridger, Wyoming Territory. If the Government will only keep good faith in the performance of the treaty stipulations with these people there will be no difficulty. They can remain at home, as they

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desire to do, and be subsisted. Their agricultural lands opened up, and in a few years these people, who are now wild blanket Indians, will be working-men, as are the few who are able to remain here.

The farm.—The reservation-farm consists of over 250 acres, and is in a fine state of cultivation. It would have been 2,000 acres instead of what it is if the treaty stipulations had been regarded on the part of the Government. The soil is excellent, with fine opportunities for irrigation. Occasionally grasshoppers and crickets pay us a visit, and are liable to take our entire crop; but I believe this is true of all parts of Montana, Idaho, Utah, and Nevada. The Mormons are successfully farming, notwithstanding this difficulty; and though I may be deceived by the fine crops of this year, yet I believe farming will be a success here. Of one thing I am certain, there is no country in Territories west of the Rocky Mountains which has any advantage over us. We are gathering our crops now, and from careful estimates conclude that the farm will yield 3,450 bushels grain, 200 bushels pease, 4,500 bushels potatoes, and 1,500 bushels turnips.

Mills.—The flouring-mill is ready to grind the wheat raised this year, though, for want of lumber, it is not completed. It is not large enough nor sufficiently strong to hold the grain in store, and I ought to have a building for that purpose. The saw-mill is in good order, and capable of doing all the work necessary. There are now on the yard 123,780 feet of saw-logs, most of which have been lying there two years. They are now greatly damaged, and will be ruined if allowed to lie much longer. Neither my predecessor nor I have had sufficient funds to use them. Compliance on the part of the Government with articles third and tenth of the treaty will remedy this.

Stock.—It is, perhaps, idle to speak again upon this subject, my predecessors having often presented the facts, and the Department, by the limited means placed in its hands by the Government, not being able to do, in this and many other things clearly essential, as it would desire. Suffice it to say that the beef purchased for these people is raised and fatted right around them, and with no other cost than herding; $10,000 invested in cattle will, in two years, relieve the Government from ever buying a single pound for this agency, while there was expended during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1872, $10,346.68 for beef. The amount will increase each year, and be more than double when the Bannocks remain at home.

Indians.—The Indians belonging to this reservation are the Bannocks, who were parties to the Fort Bridger treaty of July 3, 1868, and the Shoshones, from the Boise country and the southeastern part of Idaho. The Bannocks, owing to the failure of the Government to properly provide for them, have been absent from the reservation an average of nine months in the year, traveling from Oregon to east of the Rocky Mountains, in quest of game for subsistence. For this reason they have made but little progress, though of as fine material for the Christian philanthropist as can be found among the Indian tribes. Quite a number still remain at the Wind River reservation with the Shoshones, who were partners with them in the Bridger treaty, and where the Government more nearly, if not quite, keeps its faith in performance of treaty stipulations. The death of the great Bannock chief, Tagge, has rendered the roaming of these Indians dangerous to the whites. There should be provisions made for subsisting them at home, at least until they find among their number a chief with influence enough to control them. The Shoshones, who have less disposition to roam, can and have been provided for at home, though numbers of them are necessarily absent during the hunting season for subsistence. They are excellent farm-hands, and I find no difficulty in getting as many as a hundred volunteers in the field at a time. With white men to run the mower and reaper, they have hauled and stacked 300 tons of hay, raked, bound, hauled, and stacked the wheat, oats, and barley, and have had entire charge of the potatoes, and will dig, haul, and store them. They do the plowing, and many of them can and do handle six yoke of oxen. Their chief, Captain Jim, sets the example by planting potatoes for himself, and working with the volunteers in the field.

Schools and missions.—There are neither schools nor missions here. Compliance, on the part of the Government, with articles third and tenth of the treaty will afford facilities for both. The Indians are anxious for them, and that they are not already in existence and flourishing is no fault of theirs, nor of the mission-board to whom this agency has been assigned, there being houses for neither missionary or teacher, mission or school, nor is there any provision for their support.

Begging permission to express my extreme gratitude for the prompt and cheerful support I have received at your hands, and for the interest manifested in the welfare of this agency by the board of Indian commissioners, through their worthy president, Felix R. Brunot, and secretary, Thomas R. Cree

I am, respectfully, &c.,

J. N. HIGH,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

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No. 39.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Helena, Montana Territory, September 25, 1872.

SIR: In accordance with instructions, I have the honor to submit this my second annual report as superintendent of Indian affairs for Montana.

The Indians of this superintendency with whom the Government has treaties have been peaceable during the past year, and have expressed themselves generally as well satisfied with their treatment by the Department, and the provisions made for them.

There have been no conflicts with Indians in Montana during the past year until the middle of August. About 2 o'clock on the morning of August 14th, the Northern Pacific Railroad surveying-party, on the Yellowstone River, with its escort of about four hundred troops, were attacked by some four hundred to five hundred Arapahoes, Cheyennes, and Sioux, and the fight kept up until 7 a. m. One soldier was killed and four wounded, one of whom has since died, and one citizen connected with the surveying-party was wounded.

On September 21st, a band of Indians, numbering about one hundred, and supposed to belong to the same party making the attack above referred to, suddenly made their appearance in the neighborhood of the Crow agency, and ran off all the horses and mules belonging to the Government and employés at that place. They also killed one white man named Frost, two Crow squaws and a half-breed child who were living with him, and then went off toward the south, being the direction from which they came. A body of Crow Indians and employés started in pursuit, but I am not yet advised with what results.

As mentioned in previous reports and correspondence, the Crow Indians form a barrier between these hostile Indians and settlers of Eastern Montana, and in my judgment special measures should be taken with the Crows to aid them in keeping back these marauders, and in preserving the peace and safety of the Gallatin Valley.

Congress during its last session directed the issue of one thousand needle-guns, with proper ammunition, to settlers in Eastern Montana, for protection against Indian raids, and the same have been distributed by the governor of Montana, Hon. B. F. Potts, wherever called for.

I have recommended that a delegation of Crow Indians be allowed to visit Washington, they being very anxious to see the President and officers of the Government, to have some measures taken in regard to their protection from other Indians hostile to themselves, and with reference to the invasion of their reservation by large numbers of miners in search of gold and silver, believed with every reason to exist in great richness in the western part of the Crow reserve.

The fact that the Northern Pacific Railroad surveying-party, with its large military escort, retreated from the Yellowstone line of survey, after its encounter with Indians, above reported, has somewhat shaken the confidence of the Crows in the reported strength and ability of the whites to crush out any or all tribes of Indians, should they find it necessary to do so; and I think that now would be a favorable time for a delegation of Crow chiefs to visit the States and disabuse themselves of any such ideas they may have incurred since the late fight. None of them have ever been to Washington. The Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and Sioux have continually been urging the Crows to join them in war on the whites, offering them fabulous bribes and promises as to their share of the plunder, and should such an event really occur it would be a very serious matter for this Territory. I do not contemplate anything of the kind, but, in the face of circumstances, I repeat my recommendation that a delegation of these Indians be permitted to visit Washington.

The "whisky trade," that source of so much vexation and trouble, and of which I made such full report last year, has, it is gratifying to state, been reduced to very inconsiderable dimensions, and what little is done with Indians belonging to this superintendency is confined to the British Possessions.

Last winter it was found necessary to have the aid of the military to suppress the illegal traffic carried on between the Red River half-breeds of the North and the Indians under charge of the United States. An attack was made on the half-breed camp, and all their liquor and contraband goods destroyed. About one hundred barrels of whisky and large quantities of other liquors were destroyed at Fort Peck, on the Missouri River, being destined for the Indian trade; and the Department is to be congratulated that the vigorous means adopted have accomplished such desirable results, and that the convictions obtained in the spring of 1871, and the prompt pursuit of parties starting out into the Indian country with liquor, and the destruction of their stores and equipments, have resulted in so much benefit. In this connection I desire to express my sense of the assistance and co-operation of General John Gibbon, United States Army, commanding this military district. General Gibbon has at all times been prompt and efficient in using the means at his command for the suppression of all illegal traffic with the Indians, and the knowledge of the fact that the military and Indian ser-

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vices in this Territory are in perfect harmony with each other has tended very materially to render the old clique of whisky-traders afraid of the consequences attending their illegal business. Agent Simmons, of the Milk River agency, has been very energetic in abolishing this trade, and expresses himself in grateful terms with regard to the efficient services rendered by General Gibbon and the officers and soldiers of his command. Charles D. Hard, United States detective, is also entitled to considerable credit for the prompt and fearless execution of his duties in ferreting out and bringing to punishment violators of the intercourse laws.

In the last annual report from this superintendency attention was called to the large numbers of Sioux Indians (chiefly Santees, Yanktonais, Unepapas, and Cutheads) in the vicinity of the Milk River agency, and demanding subsistence and clothing as the price of peace with the whites. The Department authorized their subsistence, and these Indians have conducted themselves quietly and well ever since their treaty with Agent Simmons. In addition to these Sioux, about one thousand lodges of Teton Sioux have been roaming about the northeastern portion of the Territory, along the proposed route of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

The result of peaceful negotiations with, and subsisting the Santee and other Sioux before alluded to, has been such as to induce a large number of these Tetons to seek aid from the Government. To this end the greater portion of them were called in to Fort Peck last spring, where they have been well treated, and provided with subsistence. These Indians owned no agency, had no treaty or understanding with the Government, were wanderers at large, and plainly said they must be fed or steal. The humane policy of the Government has been vindicated most thoroughly in connection with all these Sioux Indians in Montana. There are now some six to eight thousand Santee, Yanctonais, and others provided for at the Milk River Agency, and the like number of Teton Sioux at Fort Peck, leaving but a small band, under "Sitting Bull," without the control of the Department.

Repeated efforts have been made to get Sitting Bull into Fort Peck to hold council with Agent Simmons, but without success. He once visited the fort, promising to call again and arrange terms of peace; but it has not been found possible to get further interviews with him. I am satisfied, however, that further desertions from his leadership will take place this winter among his followers, when they discover (as they must) that previous seceders have found it to their advantage to accept the aid and protection of the Government.

In dealing with these Sioux it has been my aim to have licensed traders exercise great care in their dealings with them, and every precaution has been exercised, with regard to trading them arms and ammunition, the respective agents being held responsible for any carelessness or negligence in this respect. Their trading with the Red-River half-breeds of the North, in the British Possessions, is beyond my control, and it is from these people that the Sioux have procured most of their fire-arms and ammunition. I have my doubts as to whether it is prudent to have any trader for these Indians. I have had serious thoughts of revoking the trading-license at Fort Peck, and on the first suspicion that any trouble may arise shall certainly do so. Agent Simmons has been requested to furnish me his views on the subject, and when I get his report shall then determine upon my action in the premises. Should these wandering Sioux under Sitting Bull (in connection with the hostile bands of Arapahoes and Cheyennes, with whom they co-operate) persist in their efforts to molest and interfere with the progress of the Northern Pacific Railroad, I sincerely trust that a sufficient military force will be sent against them to severely and sufficiently punish them, even to annihilation, should the same unfortunately be necessary. They have had fair promises, which have in every particular been carried out when any of them would accept the bounty of the Government. They know just exactly what the Department is willing to do for them; they have the evidence of three-fifths of their original numbers that the promises made are ready to be fulfilled, and a continued warfare on their part must be taken as an evidence that they wish to die fighting, and are on no terms willing to live at peace with the white race. These are the only Indians in the Northwest from whom any serious trouble may be entertained, and in the event of their continuing hostile, the interests of civilization and common humanity demand that they should be made powerless.

Since my last annual report I have purchased a grist-mill and saw-mill for the Flathead agency. They were delivered at the agency on November 19, 1871, but, owing to the severe winter, very little was done toward building until about the middle of May the present year. They are now completed, and being used for sawing lumber and grinding wheat for the Indians. I am sorry to state that the Flathead and confederate tribes have received very poor encouragement in farming up to this time. There are not more than ten good farmers in the entire confederate tribes. It is gratifying, however, to be able to state that since the visit of the Hon. J. A. Garfield, commissioner for the removal of the Flatheads proper from the Bitter Root Valley to the Jocko reservation, (where the agency has always been established,) these Indians have applied to have houses built and farms fenced preparatory to commencing farming in the spring.

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It is with pleasure I am able to state that General Garfield's mission was eminently successful, and that two of the three head chiefs entered into a contract with him to move to the Jocko, which place they visited with General Garfield and located their houses and farms, and agreed to bring their relatives with them, numbering twenty families. There can be no doubt but they will all move by spring.

General Garfield authorized the building of twenty houses for these Indians, and farms fenced for them. This is all being done with employé labor of the agency, under treaty of 1855. The buildings will be completed by the middle of November next, and during the coming winter lumber will be sawed for building all the houses necessary for these Indians.

I am satisfied that the Flatheads and confederate tribes can be made self-sustaining the coming season. All they require is to be protected in their rights, and to understand that no one else has a right to claim any interest or portion of what they raise but themselves. This agency, with the labor provided for it, ought to raise not less than one thousand acres of wheat per year, against twenty-five acres of every variety of grain raised on the agency farm this year.

Late Agent J. Armitage having failed to make any report for the past year (to September 15, on which date he was relieved by the present agent, William F. Ensign) on the condition of affairs at the Blackfeet agency, the duty devolves upon me. The Indians belonging to this agency, viz, Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans, have been peaceable and well-behaved during the past year toward the whites. Some family troubles last winter resulted in the death of several of their most prominent men—Mountain Chief, his son, and Napa being among the killed. This occurred near "Whoop-up," on the British line.

Continued progress has been made during the past season in agriculture, and great interest taken in the same by the Piegans, who are less disposed to roam than the Blackfeet and Bloods, and who evince a creditable desire to remain in the region of the agency and support themselves by farming. Every encouragement has been given them, and during the summer three houses were built for the head chiefs, who are living in them, and more are desired by other leading men of this tribe. On the agency-farm have been cultivated 24 acres of oats, 10 acres potatoes, 4 acres onions, 6 acres turnips, 10 acres wheat, and 5 acres of different kinds of garden-vegetables.

Seven families of half-breeds—that is, half-breed men who have married Piegan women—have farms near the agency, and are farming on their own account and supporting themselves. Others, I am confident, will follow their example; and I look for a large increase in the number of farmers among the Piegans next season.

In past years considerable traffic was carried on in whisky among these Indians. It is now, I am happy to say, entirely stopped in the region of the agency, and the Indians have been very much benefited thereby. This, also, has had the effect of keeping them peaceable, and affording them no excuse for stealing to replace their animals, which would have been traded for whisky.

I cannot close my report without referring to the visit of Hon. B. R. Cowen, N. J. Turney, esq., and Agent J. W. Wham, appointed commissioners to hold conference with the Teton Sioux. These gentlemen were at Fort Peck some forty days, and thoroughly acquainted themselves with matters in regard to the Tetons; and their views will, doubtless, be laid before the Department. I regret that business in other portions of the superintendency prevented me from accompanying the commission and being present at the councils.

The visit, also, of Hon. Felix R. Brunot and Thos. K. Cree, esq., of the board of Indian peace commissioners, to the Crows and Blackfeet, Bloods and Piegans, was, doubtless, of great benefit to those Indians, being impressed, as they were, with the assurance that the Government really desired their welfare, and had gentlemen of standing and influence to watch over and protect the interests of the Indians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. VIALL,
Superintendent Indian Affairs for Montana.

Hon. F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 40.

MILK RIVER AGENCY, MONTANA TERRITORY,
September 1, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report concerning the Indians under my charge attached to this agency, who are the Assinaboines, Gros Ventres, River Crows, Standing Buffaloes, band of Santee Sioux, and Strike the Rees' Band of Yanktonais Sioux.

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The appropriation for the past year was wholly inadequate to provide them with the necessary subsistence, and during the latter part of the winter, the buffaloes being unusually scarce and the weather extremely cold, they were compelled to eat many of their horses and dogs to sustain life, and had it not been for the timely relief of the Department in providing additional supplies great suffering and starvation would have ensued. Buffaloes have been more plentiful during the latter part of the summer, and they have subsisted in greater part by the chase. These tribes have not committed a single act of hostility against the person or property of a citizen during the past year, with the exception of stealing at various times a number of horses, amounting in all to fifty-three head, all of which, however, were promptly recovered and returned to their rightful owners.

The whisky traffic, formerly carried on so extensively on the Milk River, with its utterly demoralizing effects upon the Indians, has been wholly suppressed within the limits of the country attached to this agency. The accomplishment of this was no light task, and involved labors and responsibilities of some magnitude. It was found necessary to call upon the military for assistance, and at times to employ severe remedies, such as the seizure and burning of trading-houses, liquors, goods, &c.; but only such power has been brought into requisition in extreme and aggravated cases as was absolutely necessary to enforce the laws against armed and resisting offenders. In this connection I desire to make official recognition of the prompt and efficient services and co-operation of General John Gibbon, United States Army, commanding the district of Montana, and to the officers and soldiers of his command. This traffic is still being extensively engaged in north of the line, in British territory, by our own citizens and half-breeds from the Red River of the North, with other tribes farther north and west. These Indians are anxious to make a start in agriculture, but, owing to the dryness of the climate and soil in the Milk River Valleys, and the want of sufficient water for irrigating purposes, it has not been deemed practicable.

About seventy tons of hay have been cut and secured by the employés for the use of the agency-stock during the coming winter.

The annuity goods or presents of blankets, clothing, &c., purchased and shipped by the Department, have been received, and will be distributed about the first of November, or on the approach of cold weather. Large quantities of subsistence supplies for the winter's consumption have been ordered, and are being delivered at the agency.

In October last I was also assigned to the charge of the formidable and then hostile tribe of Teton Sioux, whose greatest grievance was the location of the Northern Pacific Railroad through their hunting-grounds, between the forks of the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers, thus depriving them of the game upon which they wholly depended for subsistence, and appropriating the country claimed by them without compensation. All other efforts failing, through the faithful Assinaboine chiefs (a band of the great Sioux Nation) they were finally brought into council, and the wishes of the Department were made known to them, that they would be aided, furnished with subsistence, clothing, &c., conditioned upon their future good behavior and peaceful conduct, to which they readily assented. After considerable delay, which came near frustrating the whole design, I received instructions to furnish them with subsistence, and in April last called them into Fort Peck to the number, finally, of 708 lodges, (numbering by actual count of a portion and estimating the balance,) upward of 6,000 souls. On my demand they returned to me the horses they had recently taken in warfare with the whites, and apparently entered into the peace arrangements in good faith, and with a determination to abide by them, since which time we have had full control over them. They have been made to understand distinctly that so long as they behave and remain at peace, and comply with the orders of the Department, received through their agent, they will be taken care of, and that all practicable efforts will be made for their civilization; but if they fail in them, and revert again to warfare, that they will be severly punished.

The 708 lodges referred to comprise four bands of the Teton Sioux, viz, Oncpapa, Cut Head, Tachana, and Chawana. Sitting Bull's band is still out; when last heard from, were on the southeast side of the Yellowstone. Several parties of his people have come into the agency during the summer, received provisions, and returned to camp well pleased, and all have stated that Sitting Bull and those with him will join the balance of his tribe at the agency early in the winter.

During the past summer these Indians received a visit from the commission, consisting of General B. R. Cowen, Assistant Secretary of the Interior; N. J. Turney, of the Indian peace commission, and Colonel J. W. Wham, special commissioner, who remained about sixty days in the Indian country between Forts Benton and Peck; held numerous councils with the Sioux and other tribes, and had ample time and opportunity for observing and gaining full information in regard to these tribes and all matters affecting them. Good results may be predicted from this visit of the commissioners. It had an excellent effect upon the Indians, and will serve to give those in authority a familiar and practical understanding of the subject which could not be acquired in any other manner.

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I was authorized by General B. R. Cowen to accompany a delegation of the Teton Sioux chiefs, mainly selected by himself, on a visit to the President, and started from Fort Peck for the east with the delegation on the 30th day of August.

The operations of the Department for the past year in this section have been in great part successful. The laws have been enforced throughout the Indian country; the reservation Indians have been restrained from the war-path and brought under better control, closer sympathy with, and greater dependence upon, the agency, and reconciliations have been effected with large numbers heretofore hostile, with every probability of their remaining peaceful so long as taken care of and subsisted.

Whatever success may have been accomplished is in great part due to the employés under my charge. They have encountered hardships and privations, and have promptly responded to every call of the service, however hazardous, and their energy and fidelity entitle them to special commendation.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. SIMMONS,
Special United States Indian Agent.

Colonel J. A. VIALL,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Helena, Montana.

No. 41.

CROW AGENCY,
Fort Parker, Montana Territory, September 1, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my second annual report relative to the Indians under my charge.

The River Crow Indians, closely cemented and related to the Mountain Crows through intermarriage, have been detached, since the submittal of my last report, from this agency. Parties of them, however, frequently visit this place, and are, whenever here, subsisted out of the Mountain Crow supplies, in order to continue the friendly feelings between them, as they really compose but one tribe.

The Mountain Crows have uniformly maintained a spirit of friendship and amity toward the whites up to the present time, and still evince as much as ever a desire to remain at peace and conform as nearly as they can understand to the stipulations of their treaty.

The houses built last season were well filled during the past winter, and many more would have availed themselves of the opportunity of living in houses if more had been erected. On the 9th of January last I submitted, through your office, a communication to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, calling his attention to the provision in the ninth article of the Crow treaty for such Indians as have actually settled on the reservation and remained sixty days, giving the names of such as had complied with said provision, and recommended that they be supplied each with one pair of work-oxen and one milch-cow. At the same time I also made application for funds appropriated by Congress for the purchase of seeds and agricultural implements, as I found it quite impracticable to prepare seed from the crops raised last season suitable for planting, not having either thrashing-machine or fanning-mill.

The supposed location of the Northern Pacific Railroad through the Yellowstone Valley, and the great number of white men mining, prospecting, and locating in its vicinity, creates considerable uneasiness among these Indians. This, together with the fact of the non-fulfillment, on the part of the Government, to furnish them with work-oxen and cows, in accordance with treaty stipulations, and the failure to receive seeds and agricultural implements to commence farming at the opening of the season, most of the Crows have made use of as an excuse to leave the agency and go on a hunting excursion, instead of paying their attention to farming.

On the 11th of June last I received a communication from you, instructing me to ascertain the wishes and desires of the Crow Indians in regard to removing this agency from its present location, and ceding a portion of their reserve, since which I have had a council with the chiefs and head-men of the tribe, and find them not only willing but anxious to make a change in the location of their agency. They say that they feel sorry that, on account of a fight with the Sioux, Arapahoes, and Cheyennes in the latter part of July last, they could not be here in time to have a council with the Hon. Felix R. Brunot, of the board of Indian commissioners, sent here by their Great Father to ascertain their wishes. But they are still suspicious, and have but little faith in the promises of white men sent here to treat with them. They say their present treaty has existed now for four years, and, in many respects, has fallen far short of stipulations.

There are at present, as stated in my former letters, from two to three hundred white

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men on the reservation, some prospecting for gold in the mountains, others hunting, and some that seem to have no particular business. There is constantly some trouble occurring between the Indians and whites, and unless some means are adopted to prevent it, I fear serious trouble may be the consequence. A large portion of the whites now on the reserve are industrious, energetic miners, who are peaceable, and not at all disposed to interfere or make trouble with the Indians; but of course, if any are ordered off the reserve, all must be. These Indians are anxious, before making any further treaty, to go and see their Great Father at Washington, and have a talk with him personally, as they think any promises made by him to them will be more faithfully observed. They have for many years past been frequently promised a trip east, and their desire to go and see is considerably increased by the wonderful stories told by Indians of other tribes who have been to Washington and returned with so many fine presents from the whites. In my judgment it would be beneficial, both to the Government and the Indians, to allow a few of their head-men to visit Washington and be convinced that they really have what they term a Great Father, and that the whites are a great and powerful people. I believe they would return well pleased, and the tribe would be better satisfied to receive a report from some of the head-men of their own people, who have actually seen and talked with the President. I believe that the amount such an excursion would cost the Government would be money well expended, as it would create a stronger desire among the Indians to remain at peace with the whites, and be satisfied with whatever course may be pursued in regard to their future welfare. Complaints are also made by the Indians on account of not receiving their annuity goods at the time specified in their treaty, in order to be fully prepared for winter. Last year's annuity goods, with the exception of tobacco, were received here on the 9th of February last, and distributed accordingly. The tobacco did not reach here until the 7th of June last. As the ninth article of their treaty provides that their annuities shall be delivered at this agency on the 1st of September, I recommended to the Department, in forwarding my estimate for this year's annuities, that they be forwarded by railroad to Corinne, in order to have them for distribution at the designated time; but, as yet, have no official knowledge whatever of them, and as I have not received any invoices, am unable to give the Indians any satisfaction in regard to the time they will arrive here for distribution.

The Mountain Crow Indians number 2,700. The increase by births is equal to the decrease by deaths. They have strictly confined themselves to their reservation, making occasional hunting-excursions on the unoccupied lands of the Government, and have committed no depredations whatever.

In regard to the farming operations at this agency, I beg leave to state that thirty acres, in addition to that heretofore cultivated, have been broken and prepared for seed, of which twenty acres have been planted with potatoes, corn, and garden-seeds by the Indians who remained at the agency. The half-breeds and mixed-bloods, to whom I referred in my last annual report, have shown themselves very industrious, and have eighty acres of ground under cultivation. Most of the fencing of agency farm and garden, being considerably decayed, was issued to the Indians during the past winter for fuel, and replaced by new fencing in the spring. The Yellowstone River has been unusually high this season, inundating and destroying quite a portion of the crops, necessitating reseeding, which made our crops very late. In the latter part of August great quantities of grasshoppers made their appearance, and have greatly injured the crops of all kinds. There has been a large quantity of vegetables raised in the garden, and about 150 tons of hay cut during this season. For further particulars on this subject I refer to my statistics of farming. In connection with this matter, I would respectfully recommend that this agency be supplied with work-cattle and milch-cows, in order to encourage the Indians in their farming operations next season, and issue the same to such as have shown good faith in cultivating the soil.

In regard to school here I can report but slow progress. It was well attended during the winter, part of the spring, and after the Indians returned from their spring hunt; but there will be but little accomplished until there is a boarding-school established, a Crow primary and dictionary prepared, in which undertaking Dr. Geisdorff, physician at this agency, in his leisure hours, is at present engaged, and in regard to which I respectfully refer you to his communication of the 11th of July last, forwarded through your office to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs. For further particulars I refer you to statistics of education and report of teacher.

On the 25th of June last, while the men were engaged in sawing lumber, the boiler of the mill burst, but fortunately no one was injured. In connection with this subject I beg leave to state that other portions of the mill have been constantly giving out for the last year, requiring constant patching and repairing to keep in any condition to do anything at all. When it does run very little can be accomplished, as it is only a twelve horse-power. In consequence thereof I forwarded to you on the 26th of June last an estimate for funds to repair it, and shall have the repairing done and the mill in running order again as soon as I receive your authority.

In regard to sanitary condition of these Indians see report of physician.

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Before closing this report I beg leave to refer you to the constant warfare between these Indians, the Sioux, Arapahoes, and Cheyennes, which keeps them in such a state of mind that really nothing of lasting benefit or permanent improvement can be accomplished until they can be induced to make peace with each other. Since the return of a number of citizens who accompanied the United States expedition under Colonel Baker down the Yellowstone River, reporting the late fight of that command with the Sioux, and the abandoning of the trip down the Powder River, the Crows think they have cause for new alarm; and no longer ago than yesterday war-parties of Sioux were seen in this immediate vicinity; and the impudence with which they push these war excursions so very near us, and we entirely powerless to resist, or even to protect ourselves without the aid of the Crows, makes them look upon us with no little disdain; and I am compelled to state that some of them of late occasionally adopt an air of insolence instead of respect.

I have abstained from making many suggestions in regard to changes or future operations at this place, for the reason that my suggestions in last year's report have received little or no attention.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. D. PEASE,
Agent for Crow Indians.

J. A. VIALL, Esq.,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Helena, Montana.

No. 42.

FLATHEAD INDIAN AGENCY, *September* 1, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this, my second annual report.

The general quietude existing here at the date of my last report, consequent upon the conviction and imprisonment in the penitentiary of two white men engaged in selling liquor to the Indians under my charge, continues uninterrupted to the present time; affording a practical exemplification of the value of peremptory measures in matters of this kind, and a source of satisfaction to myself in view of the important results obtained. Before that period, evil-disposed men were traveling at will throughout these limits, trading whisky to any extent which the insatiable appetite of the Indians might desire; inflaming them to excesses of the worst kind, and rendering even central points, like the Saint Ignatius mission, a source of uneasiness and alarm to the missionaries there engaged in the work of salvation for the benefit of these tribes.

As part of a wise policy for the suppression of the whisky traffic and for preserving the peace at that mission, as well as for protecting its inmates from violence, I caused to be erected there a strong log-building, in four compartments, to be used as a jail for the confinement of drunken and disorderly persons, and for which I have received a letter of warmest thanks, dated January 1, 1872, from the Rev. F. L. Palladino, S. J., having charge there.

All subjects of interest connected with the Indians under my charge have been so fully and elaborately treated of in my special communications, as well as in monthly reports from time to time by me to the Department, that it would seem to be almost a work of supererogation again to refer to them; presuming that they will ultimately receive proper official consideration, if they have not already done so.

I cannot avoid, however, calling attention to one, on the question of caste and the *status* of half-breeds, dated March 27, 1872, as of special importance; involving, as it does, questions which if not promptly met and decided, will result in the practical extinguishment of all rights of property which the Indians may have to this reservation. In this connection I would also remark that I have learned, unofficially, from the party engaged under the surveyor-general of the Territory in surveying the north boundary line of the reservation, that they have so far progressed with it as to indicate very clearly the fact that Dacon Creek is found to be within, instead of without, the limits of the reservation, as supposed by many. On this creek there is a limited amount of rich land which has been occupied by three or four white settlers, who thus become trespassers, adding to the difficulties already existing from that too numerous class. Reflection and further experience only serve to strengthen my convictions as to the proper remedy for these and similar encroachments fully set forth in my communication of March 27 last, referred to, and I therefore again invite your attention to what was there recommended.

I cannot but advert to the long delay in rebuilding the grist and saw mills destroyed by fire here on the 31st of August, 1869. With ordinary diligence and care on the part of the Government, they might have been restored and in operation six months after their destruction. But now, after the lapse of full three years, I have to report

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them unfinished; entitling these tribes, as I conceive, to a fair remuneration for the damages necessarily resulting to them in consequence of this long and inexcusable neglect, for which, as the Department well knows, I am in no degree responsible.

The general condition of the tribes is comparatively good, but far in arrears of what it would be with proper consideration on the part of the Government. To suppose that they will ever become entirely self-sustaining is, in my judgment, altogether chimerical, and hence considerations of philanthropy as well as humanity unite in requiring such action on the part of the Government as will best subserve their actually existing material condition as here indicated. And in this connection I cannot but regret that a requisition forwarded by me, in May, 1871, for agricultural implements for the use of these tribes, has not as yet been complied with; though I trust, and earnestly recommend, that the articles named be even now sent, calculated as they are to effect much good at all times under existing circumstances.

Equally important is it that the requisition for annuity goods due the present year, which I had the honor to submit, in February last, embracing, as it does, a reasonable supply of female wearing-apparel, should be honored according to its terms, for I assure the Department in all earnestness, that among the most fruitful sources of the demoralization and degradation of these Indians is the want of suitable wearing-apparel. I am perfectly satisfied, too, that if clothing had been furnished them, as it has been to some other tribes, for a few years past, full two-thirds of their number would to-day be clad in the garb of civilization, with all the refining influences which such a change necessarily superinduces. I therefore recommend that there be included in all future allotments of their annuities a proportion of clothing for one hundred and fifty men, embracing corduroy pants, cloth shirts, wool hats and blouses; shoes need not be sent them, as moccasins answer them a better purpose for the present. These, together with an assortment for women, substantially similar to that contained in my requisition for the present year, will tend far more to benefit and improve the condition of the Indians, than the stereotyped schedule of blankets heretofore sent them, which even they themselves are ashamed of; for in many instances I have heard them say, "Do the whites think that we always are to be clothed in blankets, and why will they keep sending them here?"

Another great necessity among these tribes is the want of good fire-arms, for which they most earnestly plead, pointing to the fact that the Crows, with whom they sometimes come in conflict, have immeasurably the advantage of them in the superior Henry rifle, with which the liberality of the Government has supplied them.

Without advancing an opinion as to the policy of furnishing arms to Indians, I cannot help thinking that if practiced toward the semi-civilized tribes, ever and anon at war with the whites, there can be no good reason why the same favor should not be shown to tribes like the Flatheads and Pend d'Oreilles, who have reached a much higher grade in the scale of civilization, and this, too, without having ever imbrued their hands in the white man's blood.

On the 24th of the past month this agency was honored with a visit from the Hon. James A. Garfield, special commissioner for the removal of the Flatheads to this reservation, accompanied by Superintendent Viall and a delegation of the Flatheads themselves, who for some reason or other preferred to negotiate with the commissioner at this point. Brought into the negotiations at the particular request of the Indians themselves, and by the courtesy of General Garfield, I exerted all my influence to convince them of the necessity of their removal from the Bitter Root Valley to this reservation as alike conducive to their own best interests in every way and as in consonance with the earnest wishes of their Great Father, the President of the United States. The results of the occasion will of course be communicated to you by General Garfield, rendering any further reference on my part unnecessary.

The farming and school statistics of the tribes will be found accompanying this.

The agency farm, during the year now closing, has produced its usual variety of vegetables and grains; though in regard to wheat, the cost of production is so great that it would be true economy, when needed in the future, to purchase it at current market rates. There is now in all the surrounding country a great superabundance of the article, which can be had for less than $1 per bushel, and natural causes indicate that it can always be had hereafter in abundance.

In my administration of the affairs of this agency it has been my constant aim to correspond as nearly as possible, in letter and in spirit, to the policy of the President in regard to Indian affairs, inculcating, as it does, peace and good will toward the Indians and *bona fide* protection to them in all their rights, as guaranteed by the laws and treaties of the United States.

Amid difficulties and embarrassments, which no public officer in a similar position ever endured in greater degree, and of which the Department can have no adequate idea, it is to me a source of peculiar pride to realize, as the result of two years' service here, the consoling fact that I am in full possession of the love and confidence of the Indians committed to my charge, the warm attachment and sympathy of all the local

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missionaries among them, not less than the almost universal respect of the bordering white population.

With fruits like these, I can afford to forget and forgive the calumnious assaults made upon me by heated partisans, who, failing to force me into the political arena, have left untried no means, fair or unfair, to crush and destroy me.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. S. JONES,
United States Indian Agent.

J. A. VIALL, Esq.,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Helena, Montana.

No. 43.

LEMHI FARM, MONTANA TERRITORY,
September 25, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of this agency:

In accordance with your instructions I paid diligent attention to the working of the farm, and the employment of as many of these Indians thereat as possible. There were planted sixty-three acres, as follows: wheat, 16 acres; oats, 14 acres; barley, 6 acres; peas, 6 acres; potatoes, 20 acres, and 1 acre of vegetables. Everything looked well and promised an abundant yield until the beginning of June, when a visitation of grasshoppers destroyed a great portion of it. The vegetables were totally destroyed, and the grain to the extent of two-thirds the crop; the potatoes were injured but little and have yielded abundantly; over seven thousand pounds from the above amount of land.

The salmon, though very abundant in the Columbia River during the past season, has been very scarce at the fishing-places of these tribes, both on Salmon River and the Lemhi Fork. This is, in my opinion, owing to the immense quantities caught, and the obstructions erected by the several fisheries on the Columbia River. The failure is of vast importance to these people, as they have been in the habit of curing and storing large quantities for winter use. The entire amount caught by them this season does not exceed 10,000 pounds; while in past years the amount has been from 30,000 to 60,000 pounds.

The tribes connected with this agency, viz, Mixed Bannocks, Shoshones, and Sheep-eaters, number at the present time 677, as per tabular statement inclosed herewith. General Alfred Sully in his report to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated Helena, Montana Territory, September 23, 1869, estimated their number at 500, but since the establishment of this agency several small detached bands have returned to the tribes.

These Indians are intelligent, industrious, peaceable, and friendly to whites. The head chief, Tindoy, is universally esteemed for his uniform honesty, friendly disposition, and remarkable intelligence. During the time I have been in charge, not a single act of misconduct has been reported or come under my observation. On the contrary, some very meritorious acts and important services to whites have been performed by them, and one of which deserves special mention, and is as follows: Tindoy and some lodges of his people were at Soldier Creek, in Idaho, on the 23d of June last, for the purpose of trading robes and furs to the Nez Percés for horses. Two bands of Bannocks—one Major Jim's, and the other Bannock Jim's—were assembled at Wood River, in Idaho, distant seven miles from Tindoy's camp on Soldier Creek. On the above date Bannock Jim's band attacked three white men, who were on their way to Boise City, Idado; they killed one, wounded another, and drove the third into the brush, where he concealed himself, and took their horses, seven in number. Two days after the same band attacked a mule-train of forty-seven head near the same place, fired on the men in charge, and captured the train. Tindoy on learning the above immediately went in quest of the wounded white man and the others, brought them to his lodge, and placed them in security. He then collected his young men, ordered them to mount their horses, went to the Bannock camp, and demanded the surrender of the stolen stock. They refused to give it up, denounced Tindoy and his people as traitors, and declared they would fight them. Tindoy called upon those of the Bannocks who were friendly to white men and to his people to come to him and stand by him; said the white men were his friends and that he was ready to fight for them. A portion of Major Jim's band joined Tindoy, and he immediately collected and forcibly retook the stock, despite the threats and avowed hostility of the marauders, and conducted men and stock in safety to Boise City. The governor of Idaho and citizens of Boise City presented him with a flag and some provisions for his gallant conduct. He and his people deserve the kindest treatment and are well worthy of the fostering care of the Government. I have found them cheerful, obedient, and willing to work. Many of

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them recognize the necessity of labor and evince an interest in acquiring a practical knowledge of agriculture. They assisted willingly at harvesting the crop, and were very efficient. They were well pleased with their annuities, and although there was not cloth enough for new lodges for all—there being ten lodges short—they expressed no dissatisfaction.

I earnestly recommend the establishment of a school for the children of these tribes, believing it would be productive of good results. I need not urge upon the Department the importance of education, in view of the fact that the civilization and settlement of these people is contemplated by the benevolent designs of Government. The children are obedient, intelligent, and possessed of good capacity. There are over fifty between the ages of seven and sixteen, nearly all of whom would attend. I submit herewith an estimate for its establishment, respectfully suggesting the coming winter as an opportune time for its commencement, as the children will all be here, and can be trained to attendance much easier than in spring or summer, when they are inclined to roam.

Since taking charge I have earnestly counseled these Indians to abandon the chase, adopt agriculture, and conform to the ways of civilization, and shall continue every effort to that end.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. RAINSFORD,
In Charge of Mixed Bannocks, &c.

Col. J. A. VIALL,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Helena, Montana.

NEVADA, COLORADO, NEW MEXICO, UTAH, AND ARIZONA.

No. 44. C. A. Bateman, Walker River agency, Nevada.*
No. 45. J. S. Littlefield, White River agency, Colorado.*
No. 46. C. Adams, Los Pinos agency, Colorado.*
No. 47. J. J. Critchlow, Uintah agency, Utah.*
No. 48. G. W. Dodge, Northwestern Shoshone agency, Utah.*

NEW MEXICO SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 49. Nathaniel Pope, Santa Fé, New Mexico.
No. 50. W. F. Hall, Navajo agency, New Mexico.
No. 51. T. V. Keam, Navajo agency, New Mexico.
No. 52. A. J. Curtis, Mescalero agency, New Mexico.
No. 53. O. F. Piper, Tularosa agency, New Mexico.
No. 54. J. S. Armstrong, Abiquiu agency, New Mexico.
No. 55. J. O. Cole, Pueblo agency, New Mexico.
No. 56. W. F. M. Arny, Pueblo agency, New Mexico.

ARIZONA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 57. H. Bendell, Prescott, Arizona Territory.
No. 58. J. H. Stout, Pima agency, Arizona.
No. 59. R. A. Wilbur, Papago agency, Arizona.
No. 60. J. A. Tonner, Colorado River agency, Arizona.
No. 61. W. D. Crothers, Moquis Pueblo agency, Arizona.
No. 62. J. Williams, Camp Verde special agency, Arizona.
No. —. James E. Roberts, Camp Apache special agency, Arizona.†
No. 63. E. C. Jacobs, Camp Grant special agency, Arizona.

No. 44.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENT,
Wadsworth, Nevada, September 30, 1872.

SIR: In conformity with the requirements of the Indian Bureau, and in compliance with instructions, I have the honor to herewith transmit my second annual report as United States Indian agent of Nevada.

* Independent agencies. † No report received.

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The Pah-Utes upon the Pyramid Lake and Walker River Indian reservations, over whom my superintendency exists, have made commendable progress during the year that is now closed. Probably as much has been accomplished as the most sanguine could have expected from the means placed at our disposal for the promotion of the interests.

The first half of the present year was a remarkably severe one for the Indians. I anticipated this fact in my last annual report, and yet the realization was even more aggravated than I had expected. I knew and advised the Department that there were no native supplies, such as grass-seeds and pine-nuts, owing to the extreme drought of the past two years, and I could not see how great suffering, perhaps starvation, could be avoided, unless a larger amount of funds was at our command.

Happily for the Indians upon the Pyramid Lake reservation that the fishing season commenced early and remained good the whole winter, but it was lamentable in the case of the Indians upon the Walker River reservation, and throughout the interior of the State.

Very true, something had been raised by the band of working Indians upon the last-named reservation, but hardly had the winter set in than the snow upon the mountains and the scarcity of supplies drove in large numbers of those actually suffering for food, and their only hope was in the shelter of the reservation; consequently, but very little time elapsed before all was absorbed and increased numbers distressed. We employed every means at our command justifiable with the appropriation, and even beyond, to provide for the sufferers, and thereby evade threatened outbreaks upon produce and stock of the neighboring whites.

About the 20th of January last dispatches were repeatedly received at this office of Indian outbreaks at Stillwater, near the Humboldt Lake; stock had been killed, and report of war was raised. In this emergency, against which I had no power to prevent, and the snow-blockade upon the Rocky Mountains precluded communication with the Department at Washington, I was driven to report the matter to Major-General J. M. Schofield, commanding the Military Department of the Pacific at San Francisco, California, and to the honor of that gentleman I record that he was not slow to respond, but immediately dispatched a detachment of soldiers to Wadsworth, under command of Major J. C. Tidball, who, upon arriving at this point, and after a very brief conference, we decided to proceed to Stillwater and investigate the matter. Upon our arrival at the last-named place we found that four of the Indians were incarcerated in the county jail and the community was much alarmed. We were not long in discovering the secret of the cattle-killing evil, "actual want of food." We proceeded thence to the Walker River reservation, where we found fully fifteen hundred Indians almost entirely without food, and yet be it said to their credit we saw no indication of hostilities, and only the absolute necessity would inaugurate such. By the advice of the officers with me, sustained by my better judgment, I resolved to increase the issue of supplies though I incurred a debt and take the responsibility, never doubting but the Department would, in due time, audit the claims. Major-General Schofield again placed us under lasting gratitude, for the issue of five tons of flour from the commissary of subsistence, to aid us to provide for the sufferers. No sooner were these supplies in the hands of the Indians, and the fear of starvation removed, than we heard no more of outbreaks.

Here then another difficulty arose. The Indians who had been provided with food had, unless disabled, shown a willingness to work, and, during the very midwinter, had dug a long, wide, deep ditch for irrigating farming-land, while others had cleared off quite a tract of ground, and the larger portion claimed as their right to remain and share in what should be raised from the same. Therefore it became imperative that the increased issue should go on until a crop should be raised, and, as a result, we found ourselves in debt at the end of the fiscal year, June 30, nearly $6,000. The appropriation was fully expended, and this indebtedness remained.

But another drawback awaited us. During the month of May, a flood upon the Walker River came, caused by the sudden melting of snow upon the head-waters, destroyed the whole crop upon twenty-five acres of ground; thus unexpectedly the Indians lost their summer's work and winter's supplies, but the confidence gained in the Department, caring for them now, has proved of vital importance in the encouragement to try again. It was my pleasure to visit the reservation soon after the flood, and the simple assurance that I intended to stand by them in the name of the President and Department at Washington was received by the Indians with the heartiest satisfaction.

The issue of rations to Indians has, with only a single exception, been to those upon the reservations, discarding all pleas for rations to roving bands or scattering individuals. The case above hinted at was at Battle Mountain, where the Shoshones were gathered in large numbers, and in a most destitute condition, and their continued importunities for food from the small community made a very severe tax upon them, as they (the whites) could not, if avoidable, see the poor creatures suffer. I accordingly ordered to the care of Dow Huntsman, esq., of Battle Mountain, one ton of self-rising

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flour, to be distributed to the aged and sick, with authority for him to issue as his good judgment should direct.

The meager amount of funds at our disposal required that the utmost economy be maintained in the issue of supplies even upon the reservations; thus a strict injunction was laid to issue supplies only to working Indians and their families; to the sick, infirm, and aged, and to prevent actual suffering. With this restriction, together with the absolute destitution of all native supplies, as elaborately set forth in my last annual report, little time elapsed before we found upon our hands and care such increased numbers, that spite of all effort, we were necessitated to overreach our appropriation to provide even short rations to the above-named classes. An extract from a letter received by me from Franklin Campbell, esq., superintendent farmer upon Walker River reservation, under date of February 17, 1872, will show something of the want, and it must be borne in mind that this was the time when we were not only making increased issues from our own fund, but dispensing the aid received from Major-General Schofield: "I am troubled about issuing the flour. It takes a great deal to go around. I gave out a ton down below and seventeen hundred pounds up here. I don't suppose they will have a pound left in two days. Flour straight with hungry Indians goes very quick. It is impossible to divide it all round, and many are complaining about not getting any. As yet the fishing is very poor." Again, in a letter under date of March 7, Mr. Campbell writes: "It will take ten tons of flour per month to keep the Indians on the reserve. At the lower place I issued one ton of flour at a time, and, according to my observation, it did not last more than three days, with many complaining that they had none."

Now, with these facts it requires but little discernment to discover the utter inadequacy of $15,000 in currency to provide for the Indian service in Nevada, where everything is bought and sold at coin rates. But this item of supplies is not all the expense consequent upon providing for the Indian service. Teams, farming-utensils, seeds, transportation, and salaries are all to be provided from this appropriation, and some of us know too well how meager is the support of our families from the portion we receive.

Enrolling of Indians.—I should before this have issued an order to the farmers upon each of the reservations to enroll all the Indians by families and names, men, women, and children, but for the consideration that upon doing so, every Indian would conclude and act upon the decision that the Government would henceforth provide for all their wants, and this could not be attempted without a much larger appropriation for the Indian service in Nevada than has, since my acquaintance, issued from Congress. The lowest estimate that can be placed upon a single daily ration is 40 cents, and it requires no expert in mathematics to estimate the amount necessary to provide for even half the number of Indians reported in the State.

Another reservation in Nevada is a matter of greatest importance, and the demand grows more apparent every day. I am continually in receipt of communications from different parts of the State, calling my attention to bands of Pah-Utes who should be cared for. Food, seeds, farming-utensils clothing, &c., are the gist of these communications, and to all of which I am obliged to say that, for want of instructions and the means, I cannot respond, though in my heart I would.

It is estimated that there are at least six thousand Pah-Utes in the State, and the number enlarging, for it is a fact beyond successful contradiction that, for a few years past, the tribe is upon the increase, and but to visit their lodges all are impressed with the array of youth and small children. My experience with a number of tribes remarks a striking contrast in this respect, accounted for by their universal and utter contempt of amalgamation—not a cross in the tribe.

The lands susceptible of successful cultivation upon the present reservations is very meager indeed, estimated not over 1,200 acres upon the two. Thus, to attempt to concentrate this large number, or the half even, upon the present reservations, would only prove suicidal to the effort and policy inaugurated, as it would result in increasing an outlay that would be unjustifiable; in fact, it would require more presumption than I possess to ask an appropriation from Congress corresponding with the demand. If another tract of land in the State could be found (and I am quite sure there could) with the natural facilities requisite for an Indian reservation, there would be no want in numbers to enter at once and permanently in securing homes.

The Indians display the same spirit of other men when fully brought out. They want what they have to themselves, and I would not be the man to dissipate such independency. It is one of the best elements in humanity, and when properly cultivated, adorns a life and results in competency. It is but just, in my humble opinion, that another reservation be located. Emigration to this State, incident upon the discovery and development of new mines, is necessarily drawing the winding-sheet of exclusion to the original occupants, and will, unless provided against, result in the ultimation of removal or destruction. I think the humane policy of the Administration, of which too much cannot be said in its favor in this regard, bespeaks better things to the tribes

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of the desert. Ay, and the overruling hand of Omnipotence directs that we protect these wanderers of the wilderness.

Stocking the reservations with cattle for breeding, noticed and recommended in my last annual report, grows more apparent as wisdom in the policy to be pursued in the management of Indian affairs in Nevada. The small amount of arable lands dotting here and there—the large area included within the boundary of the reservations—cannot be made avaliable to provide but for a small number of the Indians, while at the same time much of the lands otherwise useless sustains nutritious quality of feed capable of grazing large herds of cattle. Little snow falls in the valleys of Nevada, and herding cattle is proving one of the most profitable occupations of the white man, and in my humble opinion, sustained by the universal indorsement of all parties in the State. The expenditure of eight or ten thousand dollars in the purchase of cows and heifers would be of incalculable value to the Indian service, in providing against future want, and in encouragement to the Indians to engage in the stock-raising business. Would any one ask if the Indians would not wantonly destroy the stock? I answer that they would be more zealous in their care, and the fact of their receiving the full benefit of the increase would, as in the case of farming, be an incentive to strictest watch and care.

Small horse-power mills are very much needed upon each of the reservations to grind the grain already, and which I hope may be largely increased from year to year as under improved appropriations, more successful means of irrigating the lands and enlarging thereby the borders under cultivation.

Supplying this want would be an economy, as at present the grain must be sold at a discount to provide flour or meal, or hauled a great distance to be ground or prepared in the unwholesome manner and subject to the waste incident upon preparation as the Indians resort to. It is pertinent that I here make mention of an improvement that is absolutely necessary upon each reservation, viz, flumes for purposes of irrigation. Upon the Pyramid Lake reservation, a flume at least 2,000 feet in length is imperatively demanded to take the water from the Truckee River to the head of the ditch constructed for irrigating the lands under cultivation. The supply of water was attempted to be gained by former agents, by the construction of a dam across the river, but this enterprise proved unavailable and wholly impracticable, as any considerable rise in the river would destroy the construction or cut a new channel around it. The floods of last spring entirely destroyed the dam, and in lieu thereof I recommend the better and cheaper plan of running a flume from the head of the ditch around the sand-hill and far enough up the river to receive fall necessary to bring the water at head of ditch to the surface of the ground. By so doing no want from this source will again appear, and much land now declared worthless may be reclaimed. The same is necessary on the Walker River reservation, to carry the water across a slough and around a sand-hill to the head of the large ditch constructed the past winter and spring. I am advised that a flume one thousand feet in length will be sufficient to supply the demand of at least five hundred acres of at present unreclaimed land.

Trout-fisheries, especially on the Pyramid Lake reservation, is a source of importance to the Indian service, as without the same, during our pressure last season would have driven us to the wall. I have instructed the trader on this reservation to present a full report of the Indian sales of trout during the coming season, which will be a matter of peculiar interest. Many trout are caught from the Walker River, but so remote from market no further revenues accrue than what they afford as food for the Indians.

The sanitary condition of the Indians upon each of the reservations is better than usual, owing very much to the improvement of their lodges last winter, the better preparation of their food, and the increased provision of clothing furnished to them and secured through their own industry. But very few deaths have occurred, while the year has been prolific with births. The greatest portion of indisposition has been inflammation of the eyes, brought about largely, no doubt, by the prevailing custom of tatooing their faces with mineral paints. This is gradually wearing away, and soon I have reason to hope the Indians will wholly abandon the savage and unwholesome custom.

Educational interests should now meet with more than a passing notice. This tribe of Indians are a part of this commonwealth, and though for the present occupy the position of wards to the Government, yet already their place is becoming felt in our communities. Their labor is sought in the fields of the ranchers, in the mines, and in the houses as domestic laborers, and it requires no stretch of imagination in these days of progress to anticipate the time when they will be acknowledged in their citizenship in the nation.

I argue that it becomes a Christian civilization to enter without delay upon the intellectual improvement of this people. No better way, perhaps, than by the manual-labor school system. The venerable Evan Jones once remarked: "That I would find the Indians regarding it as a great personal favor to me to send their children to school." Now, that was very appropriate, no doubt, when he entered upon this work

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in the Cherokee Nation, but I cannot accept it as applicable to this tribe and many others of the day. The Indians with whom I am now dealing are surrounded with the whites; they mingle much with them; they trade daily, and personal intercourse with the whites cause them to accept our ways, and seeing the whites writing and reading, multiplying, dividing, and subtracting, and in a more intelligent manner ready for bargain-making, they necessarily desire to compete. Therefore, I entertain no doubt that schools of this character mentioned would be fully sustained by membership. I should be untrue to the impulses of my own being if I were to ignore the spirit early instilled relative to the religious evangelizing of the world, and therefore I offer no apology for presenting, in a brief paragraph, the course and necessity of the work of—

Missions.—Nothing has been done for the Indians under my charge in the way of missionary labors. But the care for their physical necessities, extended by the Government, I regard as the best preparation for efforts in that direction. I do not think that any religion that does not first feed the hungry and clothe the naked to be worth a cent, or can be of any great benefit or importance to Indians or any other people. I am persuaded, however, that the preliminary work of care for the physical wants of the Indians under my superintendency, already given, and in hopeful prospect of being dispensed, should now be followed by feeding their minds and souls with the knowledge of our primary schools, and the truth of our sacred Scriptures. The French statesman, during the late disastrous scenes at Paris, uttered a sentiment of profound import. "France discarded the Bible, and God has discarded us." America's honor lieth not in her record of war, but in the acceptance of the Bible and religious liberty. The Christian world is moved with the spirit of missions, and are putting forth grand and commendable efforts for the evangelization of the nations of earth who know nothing of revealed religion. And is it policy to pass unnoticed the benighted at our own door? Does distance lend enchantment? Many thousands of the Indians of our country are blind as the pagan of India, and have seldom, if ever, heard of the love of God manifested in a mediator. I am fully satisfied that the door is now effectually opened for success; such as would gratify any patient, earnest effort in this direction, and, therefore, I respectfully recommend the immediate establishment of missions for the benefit of this heretofore neglected tribe, and earnestly appeal to the denomination of Christians, to whom has been awarded the honor and work in this direction relative to the Indians in Nevada, that they be not slow to make the effort to reclaim from superstitious blindness and ignorance this tribe of the mountains.

In concluding this annual report, I would call attention to the annexed reports of the farmers of the reservation, which show what we are doing and how the Indians accept the policy of the Administration, and improve upon its privileges.

I would also respectfully call attention to the absolute necessity of largely increased appropriations for the Indian service in Nevada.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. A. BATEMAN,
United States Indian Agent, Nevada.

Hon. F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 45.

WHITE RIVER AGENCY,
September 30, 1872.

SIR: Agreeably to instructions, I have the honor to submit the following annual report:

The nine buildings of the agency are in a very dilapidated condition; the winds, storms, and rains of the past year have beat and blown upon them, and, being without a foot of lumber for repair, they are in a very unsuitable condition. Take, for instance, the house of the agent, the best, (and this description will answer for all;) there were four windows originally; two of them have been boarded up to keep out the storms of rain and hail, and the few panes of glass remaining have been put in to fill the vacancies in the remaining two from which glass has fallen, no putty having been used originally in setting the glass. The roofs, although covered with canvas, earth, and straw, leak, and the water is dripped in pools upon the floor. The walls, built of hewed logs of that quality of timber described by Horace Greeley as the worthless cotton-wood, fully shows that "what he knows about timber" is certainly worth knowing, they being so warped and spongy, and not being fastened at the corners by mortice or tennon, or by dovetails or pins, that some of the logs are six inches out of the perpendicular. The chimneys, built of stone and mud, without a particle of lime or cement, were so unsafe last winter that the wood-work caught fire,

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and it was necessary to keep a vigilant watch to save all from total destruction. By giving these walls a thorough covering of clapboards, raising the roof so that water will run off instead of running in, as is now the case, by setting glass in the windows, making new window shutters, frames, and doors, the building may be made comparatively comfortable. The reported cost of these buildings was $16,500.

With the mill which we expect to set up in a few days, we are in hopes of putting these buildings in repair at a cost of labor and material not to exceed $8,000. All this labor can be performed and timber got out by the employés during the coming winter. The only outlay by the Department for the above necessary improvements will be for glass, nails, and lime, which will be insignificant as compared to the benefit to be derived.

The year has been a very prosperous one for agricultural pursuits. We have plowed and cultivated ten acres, six acres in oats and the remainder in potatoes and garden-vegetables. The product of oats is 50 bushels to the acre; of wheat, 20 bushels to the acre; potatoes in the proportion of 250 bushels to the acre; and garden-vegetables about 20 bushels to the acre. Some of the garden-vegetables were destroyed by the prairie-dogs.

The water for irrigating purposes was taken from Painted Rock Creek; length of ditching 75 rods. The water was sufficient for irrigation in the early part of the season, and during the later summer months rain fell in sufficient quantity to ripen and mature the crops. The exact altitude of this place, by barometric calculation, is 6,510 feet above sea-level. I have found by actual experiment that the bottom-lands near the river are more liable to frost than those directly in the vicinity of the agency, although some 200 feet high. The wheat suffered slightly from the frost in June, July, and August, but on the high land there has been no frost to injure the crops this year. Of grass and hay, which has been very abundant, there has been cured and stacked 60 tons, in excellent condition, sufficient to winter all our work-oxen, mules, and horses.

The herd of cattle has increased this year from 440 to 571; they are in fine condition, fatter than the average cattle, the pasturage being so ample and water so abundant they have easily been herded and taken care of. If some four or five Durham bulls could be added to the herd, it would materially improve the stock. The 61 heifers being one-half American, present a very agreeable contrast in beauty and symmetry to the elk-horn Texan cows, the original pedigree of the herd.

There have been four chiefs, Taby-chaucken, Sonwa-churche, Paant, and Jack, with about forty lodges, in the vicinity of the agency during the whole year. After we commenced farming in the spring, Taby-chaucken and Paant planted a piece of potatoes, in a cañon seven miles from the agency, without any plowing or irrigating; they succeeded in raising some vegetables. They said in regard to the results, "Where there was heap grass, no bueno; little grass, bueno." This work was unsolicited on our part, and we were very glad that the season being so favorable they reaped the fruit of their labor, much or little. Quite a number of the young Utes have been blacksmithing, doing their own work, keeping up the fire in the forge constantly; they seem to evince more love for this kind of work than any other; "putting moccasins on the feet of their ponies," mending camp-kettles, &c., seems to be the height of their ambition.

The sanitary condition of the Utes during the past year has not been good. In April two hundred were sick of lung-diseases, that amounted to an epidemic in the opinion of a competent physician. About this time some sixty lodges, under the leadership of Douglass, head chief of the Utes, left the agency, giving as a reason for leaving that "White River no bueno; all die if they stay here;" that they were going to the Navajo country to get well; should return in three moons. From that time until the 11th of July I heard nothing of them. I received a telegram from Agent George W. Dodge, Salt Lake City, that they were in Southern Utah. I went immediately at his request to see them. I reached their camp in company with Dr. Dodge, Colonel Nugent, and Judge Bean, interpreter, the eve of the 14th of July. A council was called the next day without accomplishing any results. The next day we went fifteen miles further south to Mount Pleasant, interviewed stray bands of Capotes, Schiviots, and Elk Mountain Utes from New Mexico. On the 17th instant Bishop Seavie informed us that they had all concluded to go to their respective reservations, and provisions were accordingly issued by Agent Dodge to them. Our party then returned to Salt Lake City. On the 20th a telegram informed us that they had not returned and would not go. By the advice of General Morrow and Dr. Dodge, I went again to the Indian camp, taking with me Dr. Jones, of Provo City. We found forty cases; most of them of severe sickness. The doctor administered to them relief, and in the evening I called a council, invited them to go with me to the reservation, and asked them to send five chiefs as delegates to the Los Pinos council to be held the 16th of August. They declined to send a delegation to the council, giving as a reason that they did not want to sell any land at White River. Douglass and all the chiefs assured me that by the time the goods and annuities reached White River from Rawlins, they would all be in. The reason they

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could not go immediately was that the sick could not be removed. Douglass fulfilled his promise to me, reaching here about the same time the goods arrived.

There have died during the past year at White River agency eleven, and Douglass informs me that ten warriors and fourteen squaws and papooses died during the trip to Southern Utah and on the return. This increased amount of sickness, amounting to an epidemic, was caused by the extreme and unprecedented length of the winter, and the exposure from wet feet, many of them getting the incipient cause of disease from the practice they have of wearing a very thin-soled buck-skin moccasin. I have seen them in the cold, disagreeable season of winter barefooted, to save their shoes from being spoiled by the snow and mud. If the Department could furnish a rubber and cloth overshoe for these Indians for winter service, much of the sickness could be prevented. I would here call the attention of our honorable board of commissioners to this very important sanitary need.

No complaint or disturbances of any kind have occurred at the agency at any time during the past year, and all claims for depredations, with two exceptions, occurred two years ago. No intoxicating liquors of any kind have been sold to the Indians, or are obtainable within a hundred miles of the agency, and I have not seen a single Indian under its influence at the agency. Hence the Indian camp has been peaceful, and the Indians themselves in their manner and deportment have been uniformly quiet. I am not aware of a single instance of crime that has been perpetrated within the limits of the agency. I have observed a better understanding and a desire to conform to some of the habits and customs of civilized life; for instance, they wear less beads and more citizen's dress than formerly. All the clothing annuities they have received they have worn, and are constantly purchasing of the traders prints for their squaws and papooses, and even shawls are worn; the men are anxious to get boots and other articles not supplied in the annuity goods.

Their desire for education is increasing; all seem anxious to get a better knowledge of numbers. During the past year quite a number of adults have learned to count, not only in their own tongue, but in English, as high as 144. One man can make all the letters of the alphabet, and several can write their own names. This amounts to but little comparatively, but it furnishes a basis on which more knowledge can be acquired; it shows capacity at least for improvement. A very important requisite in a teacher in this locality is a good knowledge of the Ute and also the Spanish languages, as these are the principal means by which they can be approached. Most of the southern tribes understand Spanish quite as readily as their own tongue. The former teacher, although he applied himself diligently to learn the Ute tongue, had no knowledge of the Spanish. The case is different with the present teacher, who from experience in the wilds of Arizona, Nevada, and California obtained a knowledge of both, and, from long experience in the public schools in California, brings to his aid both capacity and tact to deal with this new class of children to be trained and educated.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. S. LITTLEFIELD,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 46.

LOS PINOS AGENCY, COLORADO,
September 6, 1872.

SIR: In obedience to instructions received from the Department, I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report of the condition of the agency and Indians under my charge.

I arrived here on the 24th of June last, under peculiar circumstances. Reports of outrages committed by Indians belonging to this agency had been freely circulated, and even telegrams intimating the existence of a Ute war had been forwarded to the Department. On investigation, I found that, though a great deal of excitement and uneasiness existed among the Utes, no act of depredation, strictly chargeable to those of this agency, had been committed. This excitement and feeling of distrust on the part of the Indians arose, not so much from a desire to plunder the neighboring settlements, as was generally supposed, but from the fear that they were to be attacked and driven from their reservation, where gold mines had been discovered. Had their former agent, instead of trying to allay the fears of the whites by writing recriminating articles to the press, used his endeavors and authority to quiet the fears of the Indians, as to being driven from their land by force, all this trouble might have been avoided, and the Territory of Colorado be richer by some hundreds if not thousands of immigrants.

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In my first talk with the few Indians whom I found upon my arrival, I took the decided stand that the Government would never force them to cede any part of their territory, but would send commissioners for the purpose of buying it from them, and in less than a week after this no trace of the former suspicious feeling remained. The Utes assembled at this agency at the rate of one hundred persons a day, so that more of them have been here during the last six weeks than ever before, and they intend to stay here until the snow drives them farther west into the valleys of the Gunnison and Uncompagre, the finest part of their reservation.

Two instances of hostility occurred this spring, or, strictly speaking, only one, for I and the Indians themselves consider the killing of Mr. Miller, the Navajo agent, as a dastardly murder, for which the nation collectively ought not to be held responsible. The first was the open defiance of the Government by Capotes, near Terra Amarilla, New Mexico, but as this happened under the immediate administration of Mr. Armstrong, agent at Abiquiu, he is better enabled to report the circumstances which led to this unhappy affair. Of the second, the murder of Mr. Miller, said to be committed by two Weminuches, now fugitives among the Pi-Utes in Utah, I will only repeat the promise of Ouray, principal chief of the nation, that the murderers shall be delivered up to the proper authorities.

The council held with the Utes at this agency, during the latter part of the month just passed, by United States commissioners, in accordance with an act of Congress, has terminated, I am sorry to say, without arriving at the desired result, the ceding on the part of the Utes of a portion of their reservation.

As my orders in regard to this council were simply to furnish the necessary supplies to the different parties attending it, it cannot be expected that I should make any report in regard to it or any observations referring to the failure of the negotiations. The commissioners themselves and the board of Indian commissioners, through its president and secretary, who were present at the proceedings, are better enabled to furnish the necessary information; for me it will suffice to say that, in assembling the different tribes at this agency and feeding all of them bountifully during the continuance of the council, I have to the best of my ability executed those orders intrusted to me, for the greater part of the Tabequache and Muache, part of the Capote and Weminuche bands, and two representatives from White River assembled in accordance with my invitation, and I have not heard a single murmur of dissatisfaction as regards the provisions issued to them, though, on account of the short time left me to attend to the buying of sufficient supplies, I could not buy as economically as might have been desired. I expected a large quantity of flour direct from the Department, but so far I have not heard of it from anywhere.

As regards the agency and its buildings, I am confident of making them comfortable before winter sets in. With the saw-mill, formerly reported as unserviceable, now running at its fullest capacity, averaging 2,500 feet per day; faithful and diligent employés and workmen, and the amount of money sent me for this purpose, I shall be enabled to make thorough repairs which were badly needed. The proceeds from the sale of lumber will enable me to buy the necessary machinery for a shingle-mill to be attached to the saw-mill, and with both these mills running next season, quite a large amount of money can be earned to be expended for the benefit of the Indians.

The Department is aware that the herding-camp for Ute cattle was established some time ago near the forks of the Gunnison River, some forty miles distant from here. As last winter's experience has demonstrated the fact, though it was an exceptionally inclement season, that some provision must be made or endanger the safety of the whole herd, I shall move the cattle some ten miles farther down the river, and the contractors are now busily at work cutting and stacking a sufficient quantity of hay to provide against any contingency. The herd now is in a fine condition, and though it will take some time to bring it up to last fall's number, with proper management and good herders it will prove yet a source of great wealth to the Ute Nation.

Some progress has been made in agriculture during the last year. Though it is obvious that farming, as a business, will never pay at this agency—its altitude being more than 9,000 feet—yet some of the hardier vegetables, such as peas and potatoes, promise a bountiful crop this year; and some few stalks of oats, grown to a luxurious height here and there in the garden, satisfy me that this kind of grain may be successfully raised. Those few Indians who have commenced to farm in the valleys of the Gunnison and Uncompagre, I am informed, have raised good crops of wheat. So far, I have not had the time to visit them, but shall endeavor to see them yet this fall, and encourage them in their work by giving them better implements than they now possess.

The last month's hurry and bustle here left me little time to attend to educational matters among the Indians; but I have talked with the chiefs in regard to schools, and so far from finding them opposed to this so very beneficial object, I was glad to hear the voluntary offer of some of them to leave their boys here with me during the winter to instruct them. I have resolved to make it a kind of industrial school, and instruct them as well in the different mechanical arts as in the by them less appreciated knowledge of speaking, reading, and writing the English language. To commence, I

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shall, this winter, keep here only four or five boys, seemingly of a bright intellect, and hope that this small beginning may be the means of civilizing this very stubborn and suspicious people of the Rocky Mountains.

My relation with the Utes has been one of mutual good will and feeling. Though these Indians are as stubborn and unyielding in what they consider their right as the mountains around them, yet they are kind and even generous to their kin, though suspicious at first of every person coming among them. Once convinced of their error, they prove steadfast and valuable friends, as they have proved to be to their white neighbors.

With this people we cannot afford to be at war. Whatever has been said against them, whatever wrong individuals may have done, the nation, as a nation, has never broken its allegiance to the Government during these many years; and whatever reports may be circulated about them hereafter—I say, and I know of what I speak—they do not desire trouble, and there will be no collision unless they are attacked in their own country by superior numbers.

In conclusion, I express the hope that still the desired object of acquiring a portion of the Ute reservation may be accomplished, not by force, but by convincing them of the benefits that would arise to them and their children from the sale of it, as already I am assured by different men among them that their reason for refusing to treat at all was not so much the desire to keep the land intact, but the fear that should they dispose of one part, prospectors and adventurers would immediately push farther on and use the same argument which they are using now, that as long as the boundaries of the reservation are not surveyed, every man has the right to go where he pleases on it unless it is proved that he is on an Indian reservation.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES ADAMS,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 47.

UINTAH AGENCY, *September* 1, 1872.

SIR: In accordance with instructions, I submit my second annual report of the agency under my charge.

At the date of my last report, September 22, 1871, we were engaged in freighting mills, supplies, and Indian goods, and, as apprehended and intimated in that report, owing to the exceedingly bad roads, (having to make many repairs,) breaking of wagons, loss of oxen, and the unusual amount and early fall of snow in the mountains, we were compelled to leave a part of our machinery at Heber City, also some other freight in Strawberry Valley, about one hundred and thirty miles distant. The latter has been brought in all right.

I visited Salt Lake City early in October for the purpose of procuring supplies, and communicating with the Department relative to supplies of beef for the use of our agency, and other matters; and in accordance with authority granted in Department letter, dated September 20, 1871, I advertised for supplies of beef, but received no response. Several persons called upon me, making inquiries relative to the matter, but when they learned the amount desired, the situation of the agency, the conditions of delivery and payment, they refused to make any proposition, saying, "There is no money in it." The consequence has been that our Indians have had but a small allowance, which has been a source of some dissatisfaction to them, and of much regret and annoyance to me. Fortunately for them and the quiet of this agency, the game from the mountains, driven into the valley by the extraordinary depth of snow, a small amount of beef purchased in the valley, together with some of our oxen, which were in condition for slaughter after our freighting operations, enabled us to get along with comparative quiet and comfort.

After attending to the matters for which I visited the city, and having waited some time for expected funds, being, however, compelled to leave without them, I left on the 28th of November for the agency, which I reached after a severe and tedious journey of twelve days, passing my wagons on the road on the 9th of December.

I found most of our Indians present and in good humor, though anxious to receive their expected issue of goods. Accordingly, on the 16th of December, I made the general issue of Indian goods to those present, reserving a part for those still to come in. As this was my first general issue, and as there were more Indians present than had been at any one time, I could not but feel a little anxious, especially as I had learned there had been, on some similar occasion, some confusion and a little trouble. My ap-

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prehensions were groundless, as all passed off with comparative good order and much good humor. All appeared to be well satisfied.

Having all the saw-mill machinery on hand, and having a machinist and engineer, I immediately commenced putting it in operation; also cutting and hauling logs, preparatory to the manufacture of lumber, and by the middle of January we were prepared for cutting. The machinery all worked finely, but from want of proper shelter and from frost in the timber we were much hindered. According to the estimates of the men engaged, we have cut 70,000 feet, but from a more careful estimate I have put it at 50,000.

I have had no regular carpenter since last fall, but my machinist being an intelligent mechanic, and representing that he could frame the mill-building, he accordingly, after we stopped sawing, commenced work on the frame, but fearing there might be some mistake, I deemed it better to wait until I could procure a thoroughly competent carpenter.

For reasons set forth in a communication of the 16th of February last, I deemed a change in the location of this agency most desirable. Accordingly I made a survey of that part of the reservation lying on Green River, and found, as I then thought, a most suitable and desirable situation, but having visited it since the extraordinary high waters in this valley and that of the Green River, I found it completely submerged. I have, therefore, abandoned the idea of a removal to that point. I have, however, and still do recommend that the mill and permanent buildings and improvements be made at a point about three miles distant from the present location. The change would involve little extra expense, and would certainly be much more convenient and advantageous.

Not having received any funds for the fourth quarter before leaving Salt Lake last fall, and having had no mail for over four months, I was compelled to visit the city as early as possible this spring. I accordingly left the agency early in March with one man and two pack-animals, determined if possible to make my way to Fort Bridger direct, thence to Salt Lake. I also desired to ascertain if there were any practicable route for a wagon road either to Bridger, Bryan, or Green River City, on the Union Pacific Railroad. After nearly one month's laborious efforts, I reached Fort Bridger, by crossing Green River twice and passing around the mountains through a part of Colorado, being thoroughly convinced, by my own observations, and also by the report of a surveying-party from Fort Bridger to this place last summer, that there can be no practicable wagon-road made to reach the Union Pacific Railroad north or northeast of this agency. Our only hope, therefore, is to retain and improve the execrable one we now use, leading to Salt Lake City. I therefore renew my recommendation for an appropriation to render it at least tolerable for the five or six months it is free from snow. This appears to me to be a vital matter to this agency, as with the present road, as it is, it is impossible to make any definite or reliable calculations on a trip to Salt Lake, either with regard to time or expense.

Farm and farming operations.—I endeavored in my last report, and in former communications, particularly in that of February 16, to give the Department some definite and adequate idea of the disadvantages incident to this place as a farm, but especially as an Indian farm, where the object is to eradicate old habits and tastes and superinduce new ones. The broken character of the land, by streams, slough, rocky and alkaline patches, makes it discouraging, even to skilled laborers; much more is it so to those unaccustomed to habits of industry. Though there has been, as I think any one can see, considerable improvement in the appearance and products of this agency, yet I must confess to some disappointment in the results of the last year's labors. I was confident, from the increased amount of products raised partly by the Indians last year, that they felt encouraged, and was led by their assurances to believe that more of them would engage in farming this year than has proved to be the case.

When I left for Salt Lake in March I instructed my chief farmer to aid and instruct the Indians in putting in their crops, and to give to all who desired to engage in farming all the facilities available. It was my intention and instructions to give more attention to aiding and instructing the Indians than to the cultivation of crops by the employés. During my absence, however, Douglas, the White River chief, with quite a number of his band, came to the agency and succeeded in persuading our Indians, who had up to that time intended to farm, to give it up and let the white men farm for the Indians, telling them that Washington did not intend that they should work; also ridiculing those that farmed, calling them squaws, and finally succeeded, toward the latter part of April, in inducing our Indians to leave with him for a visit and council at some point south. Thus it has occurred that all the farming operations have been performed by the employés. Believing that the Indians would return to irrigate, cultivate, and gather their crops, we planted mostly on their farms, and for their benefit, and had they remained, or returned as was expected they would, to attend to them, it is believed that all parties would have been gratified and encouraged by the results.

We have in cultivation altogether about seventy-five acres. Some eight or ten have been nearly ruined by the extraordinary high waters, thus decreasing materially the

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average yield; still it will be an improvement on that of the last or any previous year. For the estimated yield and value of crops I refer you to my statistical report, forwarded herewith.

We have made considerable new pole-fence, but have not yet succeeded in fencing the entire Indian farm. The high water interfered with our operations and destroyed a part of what we built. The area embraced, when completed, will be perhaps five hundred acres, but from causes heretofore explained will not contain more than two hundred of tillable land.

The Indians.—I have had no new *data* by which I might be led to change the estimated number of Indians making this agency their headquarters, from what it was last year, viz, eight hundred. I had hoped to have had a more complete census taken, but have thus far been unable to do so. I am not prepared to speak confidently with regard to any change that may have taken place either in their physical or moral condition; still I think there has been some for the better in both; I think certainly in the former, which is evidenced by the almost entire absence of any serious sickness. This must be understood as referring to the time before they left the agency. There had up to that time been no deaths, so far as I could learn, and but a few births. I have understood, however, that some sickness has prevailed in their camp near the settlements, in the neighborhood of Spanish Fork, though in my recent visit to their camp in that locality I could not learn to what extent. I have thought I also noticed a gradual improvement in the character and habits of our chiefs and others, but the change, if any, is not marked and decided, the influences calculated to produce it being of silent and subtle character. The improved character of the employés, the respect shown for the Sabbath by all white persons connected with the agency, no work being done or issues made on that day, my employés being enjoined to abstain from all improprieties of language or intercourse with the Indians, personal kindness and conversation with some of the chiefs and others, who can understand and speak a little English, all producing a silent and, I think, a salutary influence.

The above may appear to conflict with the reports that have been widely circulated of the hostile attitude of the Uintah and White River bands of Utes. I have recently returned from a visit to their camp, in which, with my interpreter, I slept all night without molestation or apprehension; nothing but the kindest feelings were manifested, and they expressed their desire and intention of returning to the reservation. A few days after a council was held with them at Springville, by Colonel Morrow, commanding at Camp Douglas, at which a large number of Indians and whites were present. The Indians expressed an earnest desire for peace and friendship with all, and were ready and willing to retire to their agencies. I am satisfied that all who were at the council referred to were satisfied that the reports of the hostile character of our Indians were, to say the least, very highly exaggerated. Without doubt some wild spirits had been guilty of some depredations—there are always some of every band that cannot be controlled—but it is unfair to hold the large body of our Indians, who desire to be friendly, responsible for the conduct and acts of a few renegades. In view of all the facts pertaining to our Indians, I do not feel disposed to modify what I have said on their behalf.

No schools or missions have yet been established. From the smallness of the appropriations for the use of this agency, I have not felt authorized to commence the erection of suitable buildings. I would, however, recommend, should the appropriation for the current year be sufficient, that suitable buildings be erected and teachers (a male and a female) be employed, and an industrial school be established as early as practicable. Teachers should be employed at once, so as to prepare themselves by obtaining a knowledge of the Indian language and character for efficiency in their work.

Schools and missions could and ought to be conducted by the same persons; and, by the co-operation of the church-board to which this agency has been assigned, I have no doubt both could be established, and work together economically and efficiently. Many of the Indians have expressed a desire for schools, and I am confident were they established under proper auspices they would be productive of great and most beneficial results.

I cannot close this already too lengthy report without calling the attention of the Department to the necessity that exists for the equalization of the Indians of this agency with those of White River in respect to supplies of all kinds. The relationships existing, and the constant communications between the two agencies, render any difference that exists familiar to ours, and, as the advantage is always in favor of the White River Utes, it becomes a source of much dissatisfaction with ours. They cannot understand why this difference should exist, and are disposed, some of them at least, to blame the agent unjustly; yet they require him to issue to their White River brethren, and complain if he does not do so. I have endeavored to explain to them that "Washington" does not send me goods for White River Indians, and that they (ours) will be short in consequence. I have been compelled hitherto to issue to them in common when the White River Utes are present, which is frequently the case. I

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would be glad to be advised of the manner in which this source of annoyance and dissatisfaction can be removed.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. CRITCHLOW,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 48.

NORTHWESTERN SHOSHONE AGENCY, UTAH,
October 3, 1872.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian Department, I have the honor to submit the following report concerning the affairs of this agency for the past year:

Immediately on receiving my final instructions and funds for my incidental expenses I started for my designated headquarters. Leaving my home in Aurora, Illinois, on December 6, I reached Salt Lake City on the 10th of the month, just escaping the long snow-blockade on the Union Pacific Railroad. I at once commenced searching for the whereabouts of my wards. Several weeks were consumed in correspondence and personal inquiry before I was sufficiently informed to enable me to commence my work systematically. In the mean time propositions to undertake the work of transportation and distribution of goods poured in upon me like a tornado.

Distribution of goods.—This part of my work was accomplished under great difficulties, as the goods had to be transported over bad roads at the most unfavorable season of the year. Besides, the Indians were dispersed through the country in small bands, scantily clothed, destitute of provisions and every other comfort, so much so as to preclude the idea of collecting them all at any one point. However, by employing extra labor, I was enabled to distribute most of the goods by the last of February, but only to a part of those who were entitled to them.

Subsistence furnished.—I found it absolutely necessary to furnish subsistence, guns, and ammunition to the various bands, in order, in some cases, to save them from starvation. This was particularly the case in places where the small-pox prevailed. All the Indians of my department should have received at least one-half rations of provisions during the winter. The establishment of towns, mining-districts, and the construction of railroads, has driven out most of the game from the country, so that the main article of food relied upon by the Indians has been cut off. A common regard for suffering humanity dictated relief for their wants, which I met partially.

Agricultural implements, seeds, &c.—As far as the funds appropriated would allow, these were furnished to those Indians who were prepared to make good use of them. I am able to say that, in a majority of instances, they have done comparatively well. About one hundred and fifty of the Goships have worked land in Skull Valley, some eighty miles west of Salt Lake City, and raised quite a quantity of wheat, corn, potatoes, and other vegetables. At Corn Creek, one hundred and sixty-five miles south of Salt Lake City, Kanosh and his people have done something. Near Kanab, in the extreme southern portion of the Territory, much has been done where nothing has hitherto been attempted. At a few other points a little has been done. In Nevada, the western band of Shoshones have done much more work in this line than ever before. Still, comparatively little has been accomplished to what might have been, were these Indians concentrated on large reservations. No systematic instruction or supervision can be afforded while they remain in their scattered condition.

Indian troubles, &c.—Early in May, the Ute Indians of the Uintah Valley agency, in Utah, and those of the White River agency, in Colorado, came out to the settlements in San Pete Valley, to the number of about nine hundred. At first they manifested no hostile disposition, only claiming that they had come out on account of destitution of provisions at the agency, and a want of confidence in the administration of its affairs. Under the instructions of the honorable Secretary of the Interior, I held a council with them early in June, and promised that I would report their statement of grievances to the Indian Department at Washington, assuring them at the same time that the "Great Father" would see that they were not wronged. This assurance was not enough to induce them to return to their reservations at once, because they claimed that the white man had not been true to them. They wished to tarry in the settlements for a few months, until they could test those assurances. Though I issued to them a large supply of provisions to enable them to return to their agencies and settle down to peaceful labor, they declined to comply with my request. In a council held on the 5th of July, they stated that they were under no obligation to comply with any request of the Government, as there was no treaty or contract be-

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tween them and the General Government that bound them to obey any of its mandates. With this defiance of authority on the one hand, and the urgent appeals of the citizens on the other hand to be relieved of the burden of subsisting so many of them, I was compelled to insist on a compliance with my request for them to leave the settlements at the expiration of ten days. To this they agreed, but not until my orders to remove them at all hazards (which orders were given to me by the honorable Assistant Secretary of the Interior, July 1) had been read and explained to them. Nor did they finally yield until the military were called out to enforce obedience.

In this connection I am forced to say that I do not charge the fault of all this so much to the Indians, as, first, to the want of a definite contract between them and the Government, and a faithful fulfillment of the same on the part of the Government. Secondly, to the unwise course of designing white men, who exasperate the Indians by their own barbarous treatment of them, or create distrust in their minds by false representations. I am sorry to say that these disturbing influences are not confined to the lower classes. To avoid these influences, I believe the Indians should be required to remain at their agencies unless permitted to leave by the agent; and then to leave but for a limited time, and in small numbers. They should not be permitted to absent themselves during the producing season of the year. I am satisfied that but little can be accomplished toward their civilization and christianization until such a policy is enforced. Neither can they make progress in the industrial arts. Agents and employés are but little less than slaves to their wards under the present system in Utah and Nevada.

Difficulties of administration.—While the Indians remain scattered about the country it is impossible to reach them. Not one-half of the Indians of my district, who hold treaty relations with the Government, can be reached with their annuity goods; thus many complaints arise of neglect on the part of the Government. Schools cannot be established, or missionary work carried on among them as they now are, without great expense. In fact, there can be no concentrated effort in behalf of the "poor Indian."

Wants of my district.—I am at a loss to say what they are, they are so many. I have found that my heart has had to ache during the year, because I was obliged to say, both to white man and Indian, "the appropriation is too meager." I have not been able to give blankets to one in ten of my wards, and other goods in proportion. So far as financial wants are concerned, we need $100,000 instead of about one-fifth or one-fourth of that amount. The Goship Indians alone need at least $5,000 to meet their real wants moderately, instead of $1,000.

We need the school-teacher and the teacher of Christianity among them. We need the teacher of the industrial arts, both male and female. We need men and women among them who have bodies, brains, and hearts, and who know how to use them, and are not ashamed to use them, and will patiently and perseveringly use them; yes, those are the very first wants. We want these Indians in large bodies, on reservations wisely located, so that teachers of every class essential to develop the manhood and womanhood of these Indians can be employed.

Sanitary condition.—Diseases of various kinds prevail very extensively among all the Indians of my district. Until they are settled by themselves this state of things must continue. In fact, their unguarded manner of living will do more to decimate their numbers than war. It is painful to contemplate how few children there are among them, as compared with those who live more remote from the settlements, and especially than those of the British Possessions. I trust the noble policy of the President will continue until the "red men of the war-path" shall have become the red men of peaceful homes, with a safeguard to their health and a safeguard to their every interest, in their broad intelligence, their steady industry, and their sound Christian practices.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. DODGE,
United States Special Indian Agent.

Hon. F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 49.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Santa Fé, New Mexico, October 10, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my second annual report of the affairs of this superintendency during the past year, together with the annual reports of the several agents, and your attention is invited to a statement of the business of each agency, as follows:

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NAVAJO AGENCY.

During the past year the Indians of this agency have been as quiet, with some few exceptions, as could have been reasonably expected. The subsistence furnished them in October last was exhausted in January, and, in consequence, there was much suffering among the poorer classes. In view of this destitution, and to prevent raids upon the property of citizens, (which were becoming frequent,) I ventured to assume the responsibility, in April and July, of purchasing, in open market, a limited supply of subsistence, sufficient to relieve their urgent wants for the time, and on the 14th of September last contracts were made for a liberal supply of beef and corn.

In May last a large quantity of seed-corn, wheat, and calabash-seed was furnished and planted, and the Indians have worked faithfully to raise large crops, but their efforts have been but partially successful, owing to the same causes that have operated against them heretofore, namely, the absence of water, the extremely dry weather, and the early and severe fall frosts. At the date of the report of the Navajo farmer, the prospect for fair crops was more favorable than it has been for many years past, but it is estimated that the corn and wheat that may be harvested will not last longer than the 1st of January next. For some time past I have been satisfied that the valley of the San Juan River, within the boundaries of the Navajo reservation, afforded better facilities for farming than any other portion of the reservation, and I have directed the agent to establish a sub-agency at a favorable point on that river, about ninety miles north of west from the present agency at Fort Defiance, where, it is believed, large crops can be raised next year. The Indians have not occupied this valley heretofore, for fear of war parties of Utes, who claim that country and are disposed to prevent the Navajoes from planting there, but this fear will be overcome by the presence of a detachment of troops in that vicinity.

Upon repeated applications by the agent, authority was granted in May last to contract for 10,000 head of sheep to be furnished in lieu of a portion of the annuities issued annually, the delivery of which has given great satisfaction. These with the number already in their possession makes a total of about 130,000 sheep owned by these Indians. The increase of sheep is wonderful. It is estimated that a quantity will very nearly double its number every two years, and very little calculation is required to show that in a few years the Navajoes will be able to do without beef, and should the farming facilities in the San Juan Valley prove to be as reported, that the Department will be almost entirely relieved of the expense of furnishing subsistence. Aside from this, the possession of large herds of stock (in addition to sheep, they have about 10,000 head of horses and mules) will tend to keep them at home and peaceable, and the fear of losing their stock will be a strong inducement to keep the peace in future. It is economy to furnish these Indians liberally with sheep, and I would suggest that a portion of the funds for the purchase of annuities be reserved annually and applied for this purpose. On the morning of the 11th of June last, Agent James H. Miller, of this agency, was killed by two Ute Indians on the San Juan River, about 100 miles from Fort Defiance. He had left Fort Defiance, accompanied by Mr. B. M. Thomas, the farmer, Mr. John Ayers, the trader, and Jesus Alviso, the interpreter, to look for suitable farming-lands on the San Juan River, and while in camp asleep, on the morning of the 11th, the party was attacked by two Ute Indians, who fired into camp, killing Agent Miller instantly, and escaped with the horses belonging to the party. Every effort has been and will be made to secure the two Utes who made this attack, and as they are well known, I think it is a question of time only. In the death of Agent Miller the Department has reason to sincerely regret the loss of an efficient officer, who was killed in the faithful performance of his duty.

The school at this agency has not been successful, principally on account of the difficulty in persuading the children to attend regularly, and comparatively a very small proportion have attended school during the year. A boarding-school will be established at the sub-agency on the San Juan River, and an agency farm opened for its support, and, as the Indians desire to settle permanently in the vicinity of the sub-agency, it is hoped and believed this school will be a success in time by the exercise of proper care and attention.

In August last, during my visit to this agency, and upon authority granted by General O. O. Howard, United States Army, Special Indian Commissioner, subject to the approval of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I directed the agent to organize a company of mounted police, to consist of one hundred picked Navajoes, (each of the thirteen bands to furnish its proportion of men,) and to place the war-chief Manielito in charge of the company. The duties of this force are to guard the boundaries of the reservation, to arrest thieves and recover stolen stock for the agent. There was a great necessity for this action, to prevent the systematic stealing practiced by a portion of the tribe, and the result, I am convinced, will prove it. Up to this date about 60 head of stock, consisting of horses, mules, and a few burros, have been recovered by this police and delivered to the agent for the owners. As an additional necessary measure, I requested the commanding officer of this military district to establish a

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mounted patrol on the west side of the Rio Grande, for the purpose of watching the Navajo trails leading to the reservation, and pursuing and arresting suspicious parties of Indians who might be without a pass from the agent. During the past year over one hundred head of stock have been taken from thieves among the Navajoes by the chiefs, and delivered to the owners through the agent. At the date of my last annual report the number of Indians at the agency was 8,234, and at the last count (made in September) they numbered about 9,114 souls. The increase is mainly on account of the return of a large number who have been held in captivity by the Mexicans.

Mr. W. F. Hall, the newly appointed agent, reported to this office on the 2d of September, and assumed charge of the agency.

SOUTHERN APACHE AGENCY.

The valley of the Tularosa River, commencing about one hundred and ten miles west from Fort Craig, on the Rio Grande, having been selected in August, 1871, by the Hon. Vincent Colyer, special Indian commissioner, and declared to be an Indian reservation for the southern and other roving bands of Apaches, I was requested by Commissioner Colyer to remove the Apache agency and Indians from the Cañada Alamosa to that place as soon as practicable. Instructions to this effect were given to Agent O. F. Piper, of that agency, but for various reasons it was deemed advisable to postpone the removal of the Indians till this spring. During the winter of 1871–'72 orders were issued by the War Department to compel the roving Indians of this agency to go to Tularosa after thirty days' notice, which notice was given in March last by the commanding officer of this military district and myself, in person, at the Cañada Alamosa, and the 1st of May following was fixed upon as the time for them to be at Tularosa. I directed the agent to move about the 15th of April with the agency property and all Indians who could be persuaded to accompany him. Lieutenant-Colonel T. C. Devin, United States Army, who was charged with the execution of the orders of the War Department, and myself, reached Tularosa on the 2d of May. The agency had been established in temporary buildings, (that had been erected by my directions in the fall of 1871,) and two companies of troops were there for its protection, &c. The agent had left the Cañada Alamosa without waiting for the Indians, who said they would go upon the return of Loco and party from the Mescalero agency at Fort Stanton, and there was not an Indian at Tularosa upon our arrival. I at once sent runners to collect the Indians at the Ojo Caliente, near the Cañada Alamosa, and with the assistance of Mr. Thomas J. Jeffards and Mr. J. C. Streeter, interpreter for this agency, about three hundred were collected at that place on the 16th of May. Under the orders of the War Department transportation and an escort of sixteen men were furnished, and about sixty women and children, with their baggage, were taken in wagons to Tularosa, accompanied by Colonel Devin and myself. The balance, preferring to choose their own mode of travel, went across the mountains with Messrs. Jeffards and Streeter. After their arrival at Tularosa they were counted and turned over to their agent, and expressed themselves well pleased with their new home. The removal was accomplished successfully and peacefully, and was due, in a great measure, to the genuine co-operation of Colonel T. C. Devin, Eighth Cavalry, United States Army, who commanded the troops in Southern New Mexico.

After the 10th of June last, all Indians not on the reservation were virtually turned over to the military authorities for punishment, and I ventured to hope the matter was in a fair way to be effectually and satisfactorily settled in a short time. On the 14th of September last I again visited Tularosa and met Brigadier-General O. O. Howard, United States Army, Special Indian Commissioner at that agency. The Indians were very much dissatisfied, and parties were continually roaming over the country in total disregard of the consequences and of the system of passes that had been established. They said they did not like the location, and objected to staying there. The principal objections were that a former agent, Lieutentant Drew, had promised them they should remain at the Cañada Alamosa; that their favorite wild fruits do not grow at Tularosa; that the location is unhealthy; that the water of the Rio Tularosa is not good, and that the weather is too cold, &c. In addition to these objections (real or fancied,) the influence of their old friends at the Cañada Alamosa and elsewhere who visit them, and received visits from them in spite of the efforts of the agent to prevent it, has without doubt contributed largely toward creating a prejudice in their minds against Tularosa. They asked to be taken back to the Cañada Alamosa, and made the usual promises to remain quietly and peaceably upon the reservation, to plant corn, and to abstain from raiding upon the citizens, all of which promises amount to little or nothing.

I sum up the matter about as follows: The removal to Tularosa against the will of many and in spite of the positive refusal of some, has taught these Indians a lesson that will be remembered, as it is the first time they have been forced to obey the orders of the Department. They might be taken back to the Cañada Alamosa, and the improvements of the citizens living in the several towns in that vicinity could be pur-

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chased for a moderate sum, that could be saved in time by the reduced price of transportation of supplies to that place, but I doubt very much if the Indians could be kept at the Cañada Alamosa any more effectually than when they lived there, or since they have been at Tularosa; on the contrary, I am thoroughly convinced of the fact that there is not force enough in this military district to compel them to remain quietly upon *any* reservation.

The great object to be accomplished is to keep them quiet *anywhere*, and to control them by any and all means possible, and hundreds of people living in Southern New Mexico, who have suffered in their persons and property by the raids of these Indians, have abundant reasons to complain of a failure to do this. Between now and next spring the fitness of the Tularosa Valley for an Indian reservation can be properly and thoroughly tested, and should it prove to be unsuitable, and the objections of the Indians are found to be real and reasonable, then a change of location can be voluntarily offered by the Government. If, however, it is ascertained that these objections are fancied or suggested by interested parties, the Indians should be made to remain, and in either case I would suggest and respectfully urge the necessity for decisive and stringent measures to compel them to remain upon their reservation wherever it may be located.

By authority of General Howard, Special Indian Commissioner, the ordinary ration at this agency has been increased by the addition of half a pound of flour to each ration, and coffee and sugar in the proportion issued to troops. This will have a tendency to make the Indians contented, and to enable them to dispense with their favorite wild fruits. The agent reports on the 5th instant that over four hundred Indians are now at the agency, and estimates that six hundred will be there within ten days from that date. There have not been over four hundred at Tularosa at any previous time.

The number of the Indians of this agency has been greatly overestimated heretofore, and although the agent has had instructions for over a year past to count them, he has failed to furnish me the exact number, but has estimated them by the number of rations issued, and I doubt if there have been more than one thousand at the Cañada Alamosa at any time.

Contracts are about to be let for a six months' supply of beef, corn, flour, sugar, and coffee. Agent O. F. Piper has been granted a leave of absence, with permission to apply to Washington for an extension, and Mr. John Ayres has been placed in charge of the agency during his absence.

MESCALERO APACHE AGENCY.

This agency is located at Fort Stanton, in the south-eastern part of the Territory. The Indians, according to the report of their agent, number over eighteen hundred, being an increase of about fifteen hundred since the date of my last annual report, and during the past year they have been remarkably quiet and peaceable, in striking contrast to those of the Southern Apache Agency at Tularosa. They have committed but few, if any, depredations upon the citizens, and no complaints have been made to me of any serious disturbances. A constant source of trouble at this agency is the illegal and persistent traffic in whisky with the Indians, which is carried on in defiance of law by persons who have nothing to gain by peace or to lose by war, and with a total disregard of the possible consequences to the respectable and law-abiding portion of the community. Every effort has been made by the agent, aided by the civil authorities, with but partial success; but I trust the late measures instituted will arrest this traffic, the evil effects of which cannot be overestimated.

During last spring about three hundred Apaches, belonging to the Tularosa Agency, were living at and near this agency, attracted by the liberal treatment of the Mescaleros; and on account of their objections to be removed to Tularosa, Agent Curtis was instructed, in the latter part of May, to direct them to go to their agency, and to take steps to compel them to go; but it was thought best to delay any forcible measures for the time, and I believe the majority of them have returned peaceably to their agency. Their presence at Fort Stanton was disagreeable to the Mescaleros, and was the cause of some trouble between the bands.

In August last the Navajoes made several raids upon the stock of the citizens and Mescaleros, and succeeded in stealing about forty head of horses and mules, but, owing to the inadequate force at Fort Stanton, it was found to be impossible to pursue the thieves with any prospect of success. The location of this agency is very much exposed, and I agree with Agent Curtis that there should be a larger force at the post to insure the protection and control of these Indians. Having been authorized to remove the Jicarilla Apaches from Cimarron to this agency, efforts have been made to induce them to remove peaceably, and there is reason to hope it will be finally accomplished.

A suitable reservation for these Indians will be selected this fall or winter in the immediate vacinity of Fort Stanton, where every inducement will be offered them to plant largely next spring, and it is believed that with a continuance of the good influences surrounding them at present there need be no serious apprehension of trouble.

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The issue of flour, sugar, and coffee at Tularosa will have a tendency to make these Indians discontended when they learn it, as they certainly will, and I respectfully suggest and request that the same articles, in the same proportions, be issued at this agency. These Indians are and have been behaving better than there was reason to expect, and without promises or hope of reward. They are entitled to as good treatment as any, and are much more deserving than those of the Tularosa Agency. Contracts are about to be let for a year's supply of beef-cattle and two hundred thousand pounds of corn.

UTE AGENCY.

These Indians (the Capote and Weminuche Utes) have been very unsettled during the past summer, principally on account of the efforts made by the agent to recover a quantity of stock taken by them in May last, to enable them, as they said, to visit the Great Spirit, who would be visible at Green River, in Utah, at a certain time. It was thought this stock had been taken by Sobetu's band of Capotes, and upon learning that troops had been ordered to pursue Sobetu's band, and to bring it to Tierra Amarilla, if necessary, I requested the commanding officer of this military district to direct the officer in command of this force to consult with the agent of these Indians regarding the necessity for pursuit at that time, and sent him a copy of a communication, just received from the agent, stating that the Indians were peaceable, and he thought most of the stolen stock would be delivered up to him for the owners. As troops had been ordered to that agency, I directed the agent to make every effort to recover the stock peaceably, and when all other means had failed to call upon the officer in command of the troops for assistance, should he consider it necessary to enforce his demands, but to avoid a collision between the troops and Indians, if possible. A council was called, which was very unsatisfactory, and the result was a skirmish between the troops and the Indians, lasting about an hour, in which one soldier and two horses were wounded, and one Indian and several horses killed. After the fight a Mexican, named "Lucero," was killed by the Indians. At the request of General Howard, special Indian Commissioner, I visited that agency on the 28th of June and held a council with the principal chiefs of the Capotes, at which they expressed their willingness to deliver up the stock as soon as it could be found, but that it might take several months, as most of the stock was with the Weminuches in Utah. They said they would deliver up the thieves also, but that they did not know who or where they were, &c. I gave them twenty days, in which to do both, telling them I would ask for troops to take them by force if my demands were not complied with at that time. The time given them having expired, I directed the agent to ask for troops, and to proceed with them to take the stolen stock and thieves, and also to demand and take the murderers of Agent Miller, who were known, and whose description had been sent him by one Major W. R. Price, United States Agent, who was in command of the troops in that section, between whom and the agent there had been a perfect understanding, promptly furnished the force asked for and accompanied it in person, rendering all possible assistance to the agent; but as the Weminuches are in Utah, their efforts have been unsuccessful except to recover about fifteen head of stock delivered up by the Capotes. All the troops have been ordered back to their proper stations, and the trouble with the Utes seems to be settled for the present. The murderers of Agent Miller are with the Weminuches, but they are well known, and I hope to secure them in time. This agency was removed from Abiquiu to Tierra Amarilla in June last, the latter place being more remote from the settlements, and easier of access to the Indians, who can visit their agent without coming in contact with the citizens.

In view of the fact that no adequate provision has been made for these Indians by the Department, and that they are dependant solely upon the limited supply of provisions and clothing that can be furnished from the fund for the contingent expenses of the superintendency, I respectfully request that their proportion (and also the proportion of the Muache Utes at Cimmaron) of the funds appropriated to carry out the provisions of the treaty of 1868, made with the seven bands of Colorado Utes, and also their proportion of the annuity-goods furnished under that treaty, be sent to me annually, for the benefit of these three bands (the Capotes, Weminuches and Muaches,) living in this territory. It is true they do not recognize the treaty, saying an unauthorized person claimed to represent them at its signing; but as they are three of the seven bands with which the treaty was made, and as Congress has made no other provision for them, I respectfully present their claim to three-sevenths of the amount of funds and annuity-goods furnished under the treaty. The behavior of these Utes during the past year will compare favorably with that of any of the wild tribes of this superintendency, and, beyond doubt, the great majority of them are and have been disposed to be peaceable, and they are entitled to consideration.

In my last annual report I recommended that a temporary agency be established at a favorable point on the San Juan River, with a view to make it permanent should the agent be successful in his efforts to induce the Indians to take an interest in farming, and I am more than ever convinced of its practicability and its final success. It would

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be difficult, and perhaps impossible, to induce the *men* to plant; but the establishment of an industrial school in connection with an agency-farm for its support would tend to gradually improve the younger portion of the tribes and would in time be of great benefit.

Returning from my visit to Tierra Amarilla, in July last, I met, by appointment at Abiquiu, a large deputation, representing about four hundred Jicarilla Apaches, who have lived near that place for a long time, and who asked to be permitted to remain there. As no complaints or objections were made by the citizens, all of whom spoke in praise of these Indians, I gave them permission to remain, and have placed them under the charge of the agent at Tierra Amarilla.

CIMMARON AGENCY.

This has been discontinued as a regular agency since the resignation and departure of the late agent in May last, and consequently the Indians have been discontented and at times unruly. During last winter authority was granted, at my request, to remove the Muache Utes to the Ute Agency at Tierra Amarilla, and the Jicarilla Apaches to he Mescalero Apache agency at Fort Stanton. Upon representations made to me, I believed the removal could be accomplished in time, and made the request in view of the facts that the majority of the citizens of Cimmaron, and especially the "English Company," who owned the land, earnestly desired to be rid of the Indians, whose presence was and is a constant source of trouble, and a cause for a general feeling of insecurity among the people of that neighborhood. I am now convinced that Cimmaron is not a suitable place for these Indians, and that they are surrounded by influences that render their proper control almost an impossibility. They are becoming very overbearing, and insist that the "Maxwell grant" belongs to them, and the Muache Utes refuse to leave it, although it has been sold to the English Company referred to and is being rapidly disposed of to actual settlers.

I have tried several experiments to accomplish the removal, but as yet without success. According to the report of Agent Curtis, of the Mescalero Apache agency, the Jicarilla Apaches have agreed to go to Fort Stanton upon their return from a buffalo-hunt, and I am confident that both bands can be moved peaceably. I am loth to resort to forcible measures till all other means have failed. This change will place these two bands under the charge of agents, who can control and care for their wants. The band of Muache Utes is one of the seven included in the Ute treaty of 1868, and their claim to their proportion of the funds and annuities provided under that treaty is presented with that of the Capote and Weminuche Utes of the Tierra Amarilla agency.

The Indians at Cimmaron have become so unruly of late, in consequence of the absence of any one with authority to look to their interests, that I have placed Mr. R. H. Longwill temporarily in charge, for the purpose of feeding and otherwise caring for them till they can be moved.

PUEBLO AGENCY.

Since my last annual report but little of special interest has occurred among these Indians. The illegal trading with the Comanche Indians, of Texas, that has been carried on by the young men of several of the Pueblo villages, is virtually stopped, and I do not believe there will be any further trouble on that account.

The question of citizenship, I regret to say, has not yet been satisfactorily settled, and every year renders it more difficult to solve. The courts of this Territory have decided upon several occasions that the Pueblo Indians are citizens of the United States, and during last summer two Pueblo Indians were placed on a United States jury at Albuquerque, in this Territory, in accordance with these decisions, but it is doubtful if this action will be sustained till their status is finally and definitely fixed by the Supreme Court of the United States. A decision upon this matter, which I trust will be obtained during this year, will facilitate the settlement of other questions regarding the affairs of these Indians, more or less dependent upon that of citizenship. On the 16th of September last I held a council, at Santa Fé, with the governors, captains, and principal men of most of the villages, at their request, in regard to religion. It appears there was a general feeling of insecurity among them on account of alleged attempts at interference in their religious affairs, and at times there has been serious troubles at one of their villages on account of religious differences. The substance of their talk was that they wanted protection in their right to choose their own religion, which protection I guaranteed to furnish, so far as it might be in my power to do so, telling them the Constitution of the United States guaranteed the right to all to worship as they might select, and that no man or set of men would be permitted to dictate or interfere in their religious affairs. Most of the Pueblos, who profess any religion, are Catholics, and the Catholic Church has done an immense amount of good among them in years past, without aid or encouragement from the Government; and when I assumed charge of the superintendency two years ago I found teachers in most of the

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principal villages placed there, and paid by the Catholic Church. With these facts in view, I asked the Hon. Commissioner of Indian Affairs to authorize me to turn over the Pueblo school-fund to Bishop J. B. Lamy, of this diocese, whose well-known character was a sufficient guarantee that it would be properly and economically expended for the purposes of education. I was informed that this could not be done under the law, but that the Pueblo agent would be directed to consider the services and claims of the Catholic Church in his appointments of teachers. In the village of Laguna there are quite a number of Protestants, and the trouble alluded to has been between the Protestants and the Indians who still worship Montezuma, and insist that all others shall do the same. Of late the Protestants are taking considerable interest in this matter, and several missionaries have been sent to these Indians by the Presbyterian Board of Missions. Every facility, consistent with my other duties, will be afforded to all denominations in their Christian work. Religious competition cannot but be beneficial to the Indians, and I do not consider it my province to interfere with the honest efforts of any church, but simply to protect the Indians in their right to choose any religion that suits them.

Mr. J. O. Cole, the newly-appointed Pueblo agent, reported for duty, and assumed charge of this agency on the 7th of August last.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The foregoing statement, (to which careful attention is invited,) the apparent consequences of the events and measures of the past year, and the general good behavior of most of the tribes, will, I trust, furnish reasons for congratulation upon the evident improvement in the condition of the Indians and their affairs generally throughout the superintendency, and will show that the tribes, with the exception of the Southern Apaches and a few Utes, are more perfectly under the control of the Department than they have been heretofore. This is mainly attributable to a practical application, as far as possible, of the peace policy of the Administration, and to the fact that the Indian business has been to a great extent divested of the sentiment and unreal ideas that have operated too frequently in the past against the successful control of wild Indians.

The Apache question is one that demands immediate attention and action. Experience has proved that all rules fail when applied to these Indians, and that their perfect control depends upon the ample authority and facilities of the person in charge of their affairs to either feed or fight them, and upon his judgment as to the time and necessity for either. These Indians should be forced to remain upon their reservations, and should be fed, clothed, and protected so long as they act in good faith, and in accordance with law or any regulations the Department may think proper to make for their government, and they should be promptly, severely, and "officially" punished for each and every act in disobedience of the laws of the country or the regulations of the Department. Neither feeding nor fighting alone will control them; but both are good in the hands of a discreet and decided person, and a proper use of both—either, when necessary—will insure success beyond a reasonable doubt. This treatment is simple and practicable, and is more certain to accomplish the objects desired than any other, and it should be persevered in till the Southern Apaches are forced to respect the authority of the Government. The great majority of the people on the frontier are loyal, law-abiding citizens, who desire simply that the Indians may be effectually kept upon their reservations by any means, and that the Department will remunerate them as far as possible for past and future losses at the hands of Indians, and the complaints of such men are too just and reasonable to be disregarded. Referring to the law of Congress requiring all claims for alleged depredations by Indians to be presented to the chiefs of the tribes for their acknowledgment, I desire to call attention to its great injustice to claimants. The chiefs seldom, if ever, admit that any of their people have committed depredations; and when a claim has been disapproved by them the claimant is compelled to furnish further evidence, when it is presumed he has already furnished all that exists. The claim then goes to Washington for the action of Congress. But this has been delayed, and many just claims have passed through this office and are dependent upon this final action of Congress. I would respectfully suggest that the superintendent of Indian affairs be authorized in future to investigate and decide upon these claims, subject to the approval of the Hon. Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and to such regulations as might be prescribed, and that claims may be disposed of in accordance with this action as soon as practicable after the decision is made. The uncertainty regarding the payment of just claims against the Department is a cause of considerable dissatisfaction and complaint. Communications regarding the necessary appropriations of funds for the superintendency will be made separately.

The co-operation of the several agents attached to this superintendency has been of the greatest assistance in carrying out the policy of the Government, and their accompanying reports will show the business of the agencies more in detail, to which your attention is invited.

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In conclusion, I have the honor to express my thanks to the Department for its prompt and favorable notice of statements and requisitions made by this office, and for the approval of my official actions during the past year.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

NATHANIEL POPE,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Hon. FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 50.

NAVAJO INDIAN AGENCY,
Fort Defiance, New Mexico, September 9, 1872.

SIR: In accordance with the regulations of the Indian Office and instructions of the Hon. Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I have the honor to submit my annual report.

I arrived here and assumed charge of the agency September 7, 1872, relieving Mr. Thomas V. Keams, who had been recently appointed special agent, from the general charge of the agency. On my arrival here I found the Indians in a happy, contented, and prosperous condition. The Navajo Indians are probably as thrifty, well-behaved, industrious, and intelligent, and occasion as little trouble to the Government or the white settlers about them, as any tribe of Indians in the country. The only trouble or annoyance of any kind that arises from their presence in the Territory is that arising from occasional theft, and when the size of the tribe is considered, the comparatively small number of depredations that are committed, and, more than all, that in the great majority of cases they are driven to the deed by the stern necessity of hunger, I think it will be found that the Indians of this reservation generally compare favorably, in good faith and allegiance to the Government, with the best-governed community of the whites; while the small number of thieves and evil-doers among them have better excuse for their actions than the larger number of our fellow-citizens who fill our jails and penitentiaries in the more civilized sections of the East.

Organization of Navajo cavalry.—During the month of August, Special Agent Keams, by authority of General O. O. Howard, special commissioner of Indian affairs, organized a force of one hundred and thirty Navajo cavalry, for the purpose of preventing depredations, as far as possible, and returning stolen stock to its owners when found upon the reservation. Though this force has been in service but a short time, it has proved conclusively in this brief period to be the best feature ever inaugurated in this direction. The custom of branding stock with the initials, or some other mark of ownership, by the holders of stock in this and the adjoining Territories, renders it an easy task to detect stolen animals brought upon the reservation. The members of the tribe selected for this service embrace nearly all the principal chiefs, who are proud of their position, and very energetic and determined in the discharge of their duties.

The effect produced by the Navajo cavalry in seizing stock from the thieves and returning it to its owners is most salutary, in proving their hearty and determined co-operation with the Government to prevent this wrong, while the moral influence exerted in discouraging a repetition by its almost certain detection will be, if possible, still more beneficial. I most earnestly recommend that the Government afford every facility for the more complete organization, equipment, maintenance, and reasonable compensation of these faithful, hard-working, and efficient men, in the firm belief that such a course will conduce to the best interests of the Government, the Indians, and the settlers of the surrounding country.

Schools.—There have been persevering and persistent efforts made to educate the Indian children of this agency, but thus far with little success. I regard it as an object of the utmost importance to the Government and the Indians to educate the children of the latter, but with our present facilities it is impossible to make much headway.

The children are bright, intelligent, and acquire almost anything they undertake in the way of learning very rapidly. The great difficulty to overcome is the irregularity in attendance under the present system, by which they lose all the benefit of what they learn at the outset. This difficulty I think, however, can be almost entirely surmounted by the establishment of an industrial school in connection with the daily instruction, provision being made for their shelter and subsistence in the mean time. There is little in their present surroundings to attach them to their studies or advancement in this respect. I take this view of the matter from the fact that I believe the coming generation will prove an important and valuable portion of the American people in this Territory, and if they learn no more than to speak, read, and write our language, a great stride will be made in their progress. They are industrious, skillful, willing and eager to work when they can get reasonable compensation for their labor, and would prove invaluable workmen in any manufacturing enterprise. There is no building on the reservation that is or can be made suitable for this purpose.

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Buildings.—I would respectfully and most earnestly recommend to the consideration of the Department the urgent necessity of entirely new buildings for the agency. In relation to *all* of them, I may say the roofs are falling in, the sides are giving way, the timbers are rotten, the doors and window-sashes are unmanageable, and the general state of the buildings is entirely inadequate to their proper use. I would also suggest that an amount of furniture sufficient for the reasonable comfort of the agent and his family and the employés of the agency be furnished by the Government, as, in this locality, it is absolutely impossible to incur this expense from their private means. It is also considered but just and reasonable that the Government should furnish the agency, from the fact that almost any article of office or household furniture, or appliance of comfort that the agent or employés may provide from his or their private means, is rendered almost valueless by the ruinous cost of transportation; whereas if the Government furnishes the agency, as Government property, it will remain for a number of years. Under the most favorable circumstances the salary paid the agent is, in this Territory, but a meager one for the work performed and responsibility incurred, and I most urgently request that the foregoing requisition be allowed.

In conclusion, I will add that the expense for subsistence of the Indians on this reservation averages but little more than $12.50 for each Indian per annum, while they conduct themselves as well and occasion as little trouble to the Government as any tribe of the size in the country.

As Special Agent Keams has embodied most of the statistical and other items of special interest and importance in his report, it is deemed unnecessary to add further to this my first report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. F. HALL,
Agent for the Navajoes.

NATHANIEL POPE, Esq.,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Santa Fé, New Mexico.

No. 51.

UNITED STATES NAVAJO INDIAN AGENCY,
Fort Defiance, New Mexico, September 9, 1872.

SIR: In compliance with circular letter from the Honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs relative to annual reports, I have the honor to submit this my first annual report.

On the 4th of June, 1872, late Indian Agent Miller left me in charge of the affairs of this agency. He, with some of the employés of the agency, proceeded to the Rio San Juan for the purpose of looking out a locality suitable for farming purposes, where there is an abundance of water and the seasons are of sufficient length for the crops to mature. While encamped on this river, early on the morning of the 11th of June, two Ute Indians charged on the camp, firing on his party; they killed him on the spot. On hearing of this I immediately made written reports to the proper authorities of the facts I could obtain relative to the murder, and steps have been taken for the apprehension of the murderers. I remained in charge of the agency until the 5th of August, when Brigadier-General O. O. Howard, United States Army, special Indian commissioner, appointed me special agent for Navajoes, from which date I have been doing duty in that capacity.

On the 6th of August I received instructions from General Howard, special Indian commissioner, and Colonel Nathaniel Pope, superintendent of Indian affairs, to organize a company of Navajo cavalry, to be placed under the charge of War Chief Manuelito, for the purpose of taking thieves and all stolen stock brought on the reservation. On the 10th of August I completed this organization, having formed a company of one hundred and thirty strong, including all the principal chiefs of the tribe. This is the best method ever adopted for the purpose of finding and recovering all stolen stock brought on this reservation, and is of a great benefit both to the Indians and the Government. They have already proved themselves willing, active, and energetic, and, having full knowledge of all parts of the reservation, are superior in that respect to a company of United States cavalry. I have now in my possession fifty-three horses, mules, and burros, recovered by them. In connection with this I would state that these Indians were informed that they would receive clothing and pay from the Government, and are making anxious inquiries in that respect; up to the present date I have not been informed what their pay or allowance will be, and therefore cannot satisfy them. I would, therefore, urge the immediate necessity of a definite understanding in this matter, so that they may have no occasion to lose confidence in the Government or their agent. It is my opinion that they should receive every encourage-

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ment, and the best allowance the Government can afford them; should this be neglected evil results will surely follow, which will cause great trouble, both to the Government and the Indians. I have already purchased small quantities of sugar and coffee for them, when actually necessary, and trust my action will be approved.

Some of the Indians have planted largely, and there has been an abundance of rain for their crops; they will gather sufficient corn to last them some time, provided frost does not set in as early as usual. A full report of this is given by B. M. Thomas, farmer for Navajoes, which accompanies this.

All the buildings at this agency are in a very dilapidated condition, and, owing to the recent heavy rains, some of the walls and roofs have fallen in. I have repaired them temporarily, but it is my opinion that it would be a great saving to the Government to erect entirely new buildings, instead of being continually making repairs on the old ones. During a rain almost every building at the agency leaks, most of them having roofs of brush and dirt, and they are entirely inadequate to the requirements of the agency. I would here state that both the agency and office are entirely destitute of furniture. An estimate for same accompanies this report.

There has been one school at this agency, conducted by Mrs. C. A. G. Menaul, but owing to the great difficulty in learning our language but little progress has been made. Being the policy of the Government to civilize and christianize these Indians, I would suggest that a farm should be connected with each school, conducted on the industrial and manual-labor plan, and that the children be furnished with food and clothing. These children, having been accustomed to a wild life, dislike too much confinement, and when school-hours are over they should have a play-ground connected with the school in which to enjoy themselves.

It is almost impossible to get a correct count of these Indians, some of them living such a long distance from the agency they will not all leave their herds to come for that purpose. The last count, which I think was a correct one, amounts to 9,114 Indians: 3,300 women; 2,912 men; and 2,902 children, which shows these Indians are increasing.

During the months of April and May about one hundred women and children returned to this reservation from the Mexican settlements, and still there are complaints received at this agency almost every day from relatives of others, who say they are kept by the citizens against their will. This being a great source of annoyance to the agent, and sometimes trouble, I would suggest that a special agent be appointed, whose business it shall be to go with two of the principal chiefs to the settlements and see all of the Navajoes living there, so that they can satisfy themselves, and the tribe at large, that all can leave the settlements and come on the reservation, who feel so disposed; in cases of children under age they should be guided by their parents.

I have heard of but few deaths in this tribe for the last year, and these were generally from old age.

These Indians own about 10,000 horses and mules, and about 125,000 sheep and goats.

I issued the last of the beef on the 20th of August, and corn on the 2d of September. Since that time the Indians have been subsisting on their green corn. If beef were furnished them now, they could live well as long as their green corn lasts.

I would here remark that up to the present time these Indians have not succeeded in raising sufficient grain to subsist themselves. They should therefore be furnished with enough to keep them from hunger, so that they have no excuse to wander off the reservation and depredate citizens for subsistence.

In conclusion, I would state from my own experience of nearly four years with these Indians, they are peaceful, well-disposed, energetic, hard-working, and industrious, and I am convinced, with the proper help of the Government, kindly and judiciously administered, they will soon become a rich and happy community.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

THOMAS V. KEAMS,
Special Agent for Navajoes.

Colonel NATHANIEL POPE,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs for New Mexico, Santa Fé, New Mexico.

No. 52.

OFFICE MESCALERO APACHE AGENCY,
Fort Stanton, New Mexico, August 31, 1872.

SIR: The period having arrived for my second annual report, I have the honor to submit the following brief statement of the condition of affairs at this agency.

It is to me a source of regret that there is so little upon which to base a report. In

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my last annual report, as well as repeatedly in monthly reports, I made such suggestions, and recommended such measures, as in my humble judgment seemed necessary and expedient, having a view to the interest of the Government and the success of the agency; but, as they failed to receive the attention they merited, I consider a repetition superfluous.

At the time of my last annual report, there were 325 Indians at this agency. I continued to send out messengers to the Comanche country, and in this way got in from time to time various bands, till, at this writing, they number 1,895. I have the pleasure to say that during the entire year the Indians of this agency have, (considering that very few of them have ever lived on a reservation, and that they came from the "war-path,") conducted themselves remarkably well, no depredations having been committed by them; showing that they were sincere in their professed desire for peace, and that their promise to live at peace was made in good faith. With all due respect, I regret to say that the Government has not kept its part of the contract in equally good faith. This remark applies only to clothing and presents, but I have the pleasure to state that the arrangements made by you for feeding them have been highly satisfactory. They have always received full weight, and the corn and beef have been of the best quality. I would remark that it has been a source of great trouble and annoyance to satisfy them on one pound each of corn and beef, and they have been obliged to hunt considerably in order to live; but as the game near here is getting scarce, they will not be satisfied in future. I would respectfully urge, as I did in my last annual report, that they be allowed one pound and one-half each, of corn and beef. As to clothing, I would further remark that the Indians are deplorably destitute. They have received just enough to see that the Government could, if it would, supply their wants, and although I have repeatedly told them I was only a machine, and could only give what I received, still they think that my resources are or should be inexhaustible, and that it is my fault because they are not.

I desire to call your attention to the fact that, despite the most diligent watchfulness, not only on my own part but on the part of others interested in the promotion of peace, the unlawful sale of whisky is still carried on. Some parties who have been under bonds for nearly a year to appear before the United States court, encouraged by the delay of being brought to trial, continue the traffic as before. They will be tried at the fall term, when it is to be hoped they will be punished; but, with a jury composed wholly or in part of Mexicans, there is little hope for justice. I have secured the appointment of a deputy United States marshal and United States commissioner who will co-operate with me in the suppression of this traffic. I trust that you will use your influence at the coming session of the territorial legislature to have the license law so amended that any parties who shall procure a license for the sale of intoxicating drink, within one hundred miles of an Indian reservation, shall give bonds in the penal sum of not less than twenty thousand dollars, not to sell, trade, or barter the vile stuff with Indians. In my opinion, this would confine the sale to men of responsibility, and take it out of the hands of the worst set of brutes, thieves, and robbers that ever cursed a country.

I must not fail to call your attention to the fact that I have no military protection or support. I have, in several monthly reports, alluded to this matter. During the present month, a portion of the time there was only one commissioned officer at this post, and he the post-surgeon, with a corporal's guard at his command. At the time referred to, a large band (about sixty) of Navajoes came in, and stole some forty head of horses and mules from the citizens and Apaches, within a few miles of the post. They continued their depredations night after night, but there was not a single cavalryman at the post to rout the thieves and protect the citizens. This is one of the most exposed points in the Territory, and there should be not less than two companies of cavalry and one of infantry stationed here.

As you are already aware, the "Jicarilla Apaches," who were to be removed to this agency, declined to come, in consequence of a report put in circulation (by parties interested in keeping them where they are) that the small-pox was raging among the Indians of this agency.

On the 2d of the present month, I sent out Mr. E. H. Wakefield, who is well acquainted with the tribe, accompanied by an Indian of the family of Cadetta, to communicate with them, for the purpose of correcting this false report, and inducing them to remove. This party has just returned, and report that they have agreed to come here after they have been on a buffalo-hunt, which will be in two moons.

As there have been neither schools nor reservation established, I have no progress to report as to education or agriculture.

In conclusion, I desire to bear testimony to the success of the humane or "peace policy" of President Grant at this agency, which I have endeavored to carry out to the best of my ability.

The number of Indians gathered in here from the "war-path," their peaceful and contented condition, the broad acres of waving grain, the "cattle on a thousand hills," all bear testimony to the great blessings which this policy secures, and inspire

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the hope that this country, so long made desolate by a savage foe, will ere long become a goodly land, a land "flowing with milk and honey."

With much respect, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A. J. CURTIS,
United States Indian Agent for Mescalero Apaches.

Colonel NATHANIEL POPE,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Santa Fé, New Mexico.

No. 53.

UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENCY,
Tularosa, New Mexico, August 31, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my annual report of the condition of the Southern Apache Indian agency for the year ending August 31, 1872:

The agency was removed from Cañada Alamosa, New Mexico, the latter part of April, to the reservation in the Rio Tularosa Valley, selected and assigned to the Southern Apache Indians, by the Hon. Vincent Colyer, secretary of the board of Indian commissioners, August 29, 1871.

The eastern boundary-line of this reservation is located at a distance of one hundred and ten miles west of the Rio Grande, at Fort Craig. The dimensions of the reservation are as follows, viz:

Commencing at the head-waters of the Rio Tularosa and its tributaries in the mountains, and extending down the same for a distance of thirty miles, embracing an area of ten miles on each side of the stream. The Rio Tularosa is a small stream of clear good water, flowing through a narrow valley of rich soil, well adapted for agricultural purposes. The reservation is well supplied with good timber, consisting of pine, piñon, cedar, and oak. Grass is abundant; game plenty; nature seems to have designed it for the home of the Indian.

On the 28th of September, 1871, Cochise and his band, numbering about two hundred men, women, and children, came into the agency at Cañada Alamosa, and declared his intention to live at peace with the Government. For a short time he appeared contented, but as soon as an effort was made to induce the Indians to quietly and peaceably remove to their new reservation, he became restless, and manifested a disposition to return to his haunts in the mountains. He and his band left about the 1st of April, taking a large number of Indians that had been at the agency for some time with him. The Indians had increased in number from 1,210 during the fall to about 1,600. As soon as they were informed that they would be required to remove to the Tularosa reservation, they commenced leaving in large numbers, till their number was reduced to less than 800 at the time of the removal of the agency in April. The Indians were bitterly opposed to their removal; they claimed that what is known as the Cañada Alamosa reservation was the home of their ancestors, and had been promised them by a former agent as their permanent home. After long and laborious efforts, 450 were induced to remove to the new reservation. By kind treatment and a liberal supply of food and clothing to those here, it is to be hoped that many if not all their former associates at the Cañada Alamosa agency may be induced to come in and live on their reservation. The Indians are very poor; they have a few horses, mules, and asses, and they do not appear to have a desire to accumulate property for the future. There has been no effort made to induce them to farm. The season was too far advanced when they arrived at the agency to attempt raising a crop by their efforts; but a few of the young men have assisted in hoeing a few acres of corn planted by the employés of the agency. With a competent man to direct and encourage them, I think that many may be induced to labor.

No attempt has been made to establish schools or missions among these Indians. There is certainly a great field open for moral and intellectual culture.

I am unable to discover any improvement, either physically or morally, among these Indians during the year—probably the result of their unsettled state. Drunkenness is on the increase, and many of the vices of civilized life. And deaths by violence, the result of drunkenness, have been frequent.

The Southern Apaches are probably the most troublesome and difficult Indians on the continent to control, and it would be folly to attempt it by moral suasion alone; yet I believe by kind, firm, and liberal treatment they can be brought to submit to the authority of the Government and be made quiet and peaceable citizens.

A large number of the Indians are dissatisfied with their new home and want to be sent back to Cañada Alamosa. They long for the fruits they have been in the habit of getting from the Mexican people there. Some special effort should be made to reconcile them in the way of extra rations. I would respectfully recommend that sugar, coffee,

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salt, and flour be added to their ration, at the rate of 1 pound of sugar, 1 pound of salt, ¼ pound of coffee, and 4 pounds of flour, once each month. I think that this would reconcile them to their reservation.

I respectfully call your attention to estimate A and B, accompanying this report. All of which I respectfully submit.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. F. PIPER,
United States Indian Agent Southern Apaches.

NATHANIEL POPE, Esq.,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Santa Fé, New Mexico.

No. 54.

TIERRA AMARILLA, NEW MEXICO,
August 31, 1872.

SIR: By direction of your circular, I have the honor herewith to forward my annual report.

I relieved Lieutenant J. B. Hanson September 30, 1871, and receipted to him for all public property belonging to the agency.

CAPOTE UTES.

This band numbers about two hundred and forty men, women, and children. They spent the fall in the vicinity of Tierra Amarilla, and when the weather became cold they moved near Abiquiu, and remained there during the winter. They received almost their entire subsistence from the agency. When the weather became warm and pleasant, they applied for additional supplies, which they received, and then moved westward. They spent the summer in the vicinity of Tierra Amarilla, New Mexico, and Pagosa Springs, Colorado Territory. The general health of this band has been very good.

WEMINUCHE UTES.

This band numbers about six hundred and thirty, men, women, and children, including Cabaza Blanco's party, a small band of which I have no knowledge except by report, as they have not visited the agency since I took charge. The Weminuche Utes visited the agency occasionally during the fall and winter, for the purpose of obtaining ammunition, clothing, &c. They support themselves to a great extent by the chase, and spend most of the time west of the San Juan River, where they have superior advantages in the way of pastoral lands, also plenty of game, deer, elk, and bear, and the streams contain an abundance of mountain-trout and other kinds of fish. This summer they have gone farther west than usual, and it is thought they are probably west of the Rio Grande, and that they will soon return to their agency.

JICARILLA APACHES.

I am informed that this band numbers about four hundred men, women, and children. They are engaged in the cultivation of the soil. They also raise stock, but as yet are not self-sustaining. They visit this place, also Abiquiu, asking for subsistence, which they have received, so far as I could furnish them. I have found them very peaceable and quiet, and I think as soon as they get a fair start that they will be self-sustaining.

During the fall and winter the department of the Capote and Weminuche Utes was very good. They would come to the agency, get what I had for them, and then return to their encampments without molesting any one, except on a few occasions when they stole some stock. There are a few men in both bands that are very fond of liquor, and I have found it thus far an impossibility to get them to inform on the parties from whom they obtain it. On February 24 a party, perhaps about fifty, came to the agency at Abiquiu to obtain supplies, and about twenty remained over night, and some of them obtained liquor from the dealers of the village, and became very much intoxicated, and made very hostile demonstrations toward employés and citizens. My interpreter, William E. Arny, with assistance of citizens, succeeded in arresting them and confining them until they became sober. The next morning they were very much ashamed and humiliated, but still persistently refused to inform on the parties from whom they obtained the liquor. I, with the assistance of Governor W. F. M. Arny, immediately took steps to have the parties whom we supposed to be guilty of furnishing liquor to Indians brought before the grand jury at Santa Fé for indictment and

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trial. Since that time I have not seen or heard of a drunken Indian. The dealers all refuse to sell to Indians, and I don't apprehend any more trouble from this source.

These Indians are very superstitious, and have the opinions of their forefathers with reference to religion and future world, and as they always have run wild, (the condition which they prefer,) we cannot expect much advancement in the "arts of civilized life" until they shall have the advantages of education and the humane work of good missionaries among them. Early in March they were informed by a superstitious Indian, said to have come from Utah Territory, and a man in whom they had much confidence, that if they would go to the vicinity of Green River, that there they would see the Great Spirit, and that they would receive everything they might need, such as horses, all kinds of game, and in fact everything in an abundance. They professed to have believed this report, and determined to go, and in order to accommodate those that had no horses, they stole about thirty head (they say borrowed) and a number of cattle, and started for Green River. I was immediately notified by owners of stock of the thefts, and then I sent a messenger (Tomas Chacen) after them, directing him to say to them that I wished them to return to the agency for an interview, and to bring all the stolen stock with them, and turn it over to me for owners. This man (Tomas Chacen) has much influence with these people, but on this occasion they treated him very badly. At first they refused to hear him, but finally they had a short interview, but refused to comply with my instructions, saying that they would do so after they would return from Green River, and then they ordered the messenger to return to the agency. He was absent ten days, and after hearing his report also of other depredations which they had committed, and being fully satisfied that honest and industrious farmers were suffering from acts committed against them by Indians, I immediately made application for a force of United States troops, for the protection of the people and property of the frontier. My application for troops was dated April 3, (other applications were also made by citizens,) and on April 20 a detachment arrived at Tierra Amarilla, under command of Captain J. D. Stevenson and Lieutenant John W. Pullman, Eighth United States Cavalry. I arrived at Tierra Amarilla May 3, and was informed by two messengers from Sobita that he and his band would soon arrive at Tierra Amarilla. They came in May 6, and Captain J. D. Stevenson and I held a long interview with them, Mr. Thomas D. Burns being interpreter for us, from Spanish to English. We informed them that we wanted the stolen stock for owners and the thieves for punishment. They were willing to give up what stolen stock they had with them, but insisted that none of the thieves were present, although we knew that a few of the most noted ones were present. At this time the Indians were very defiant, and not disposed to comply with reasonable requests, and as it was very desirable to avoid a collision between soldiers and Indians, we were as lenient as possible. The Indians of this band were composed of about thirty warriors; they also had about forty more in the rear, near three miles distant, of which we had no knowledge at the time of the council. This made them more defiant, but they finally concluded to remain over night. The command started with them to the place designated for their encampment. After arriving near this place, the Indians broke and ran a short distance, halted, and formed in battle-array. Tomas Chacen, Ute interpreter, was sent to them, requesting them to return, informing them that I would provide for them and their families, that the military would be kind to them, and that they should comply with reasonable requests. Two of them immediately horse-whipped him, and another drew his revolver upon him, and told him that they were now going to fight the soldiers. An engagement immediately ensued, lasting near one hour, resulting in one Federal soldier being wounded, also two horses. The Indians had one man killed, one said to be mortally wounded, and some of their horses killed and wounded. They then retreated across the Rio Charma, and killed a Mexican herder named Agapeto Lusero, and drove off a number of cattle. They then went westward, and remained over one month. General Gordon Granger sent two Indian messengers to them, requesting them to return to this place, which they did, and delivered to me eleven horses and twenty-four cattle, which I gave to owners, after having been properly identified. They were very much humiliated, and said that they would not fight the soldiers any more, and that in future they wanted to be peaceable.

June 30, Sabita and band left for Los Piños agency; Cornea and band went to Pagosa Springs, Colorado Territory; and Chaney Tumpeache, with bands, remained at this place.

June 28, Coxowiche died very suddenly. He was a young man, very bold and brave. He was for some time a Federal soldier, and after having served his time he went back to his tribe. He was a noted thief, and caused the young men to commit many depredations. It was also reported to me that he was one of the murderers of the late Lusero.

July 23, Manuel was killed by some one of the members of Cornea's band. He was one of the most noted thieves of this agency, and caused much of the recent troubles of the past six months. He wanted to be a captain, and was endeavoring to persuade some of the young men to go with him on another raiding expedition, and as he could not prevail upon any one to accompany him, he concluded to go himself; and some

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members of the band, knowing that he had been the cause of getting them into much trouble in the past, shot his two horses in order to prevent him from going. He remarked, "You have shot my horses; you may now shoot me;" and one of them, said to be his cousin, immediately shot him, killing him instantly. I think this occurrence is one step toward settling the difficulties of the past and some assurance for the future.

In most cases the chiefs are almost powerless to act, and have but little command over the young men. They are afraid to inform on those whom they know to be guilty, and thus it is very difficult to arrest any thieves or murderers for punishment. I am very glad that it is the determination of the Government to put an end to such reckless and lawless work, and make them understand that such acts of violence will not be tolerated. I am well satisfied that they now fully understand that the Government is in earnest, and that they feel the importance of a reform among their young men.

In accordance with your communication, June 15, I moved the agency to this place. I think this will have a very good effect, as it is located on the extreme frontier, and when the Indians visit the agency, they will not pass through the settlements, and will not be tempted to commit depredations, as they have recently done.

It has been the policy of some of my predecessors to run the agency with as little money as possible. I desire to be economical, yet I do not deem it advisable to make the donations to the Indians so small and trifling that they think it useless to go to their agency for the small amount given them. Many of the Indians of my agency go to other agencies in Colorado Territory, and receive more clothing, more subsistence, and all of a better quality than I have given them. If the agency could furnish them what they actually need, they would not steal. When their necessary wants are not furnished, they, of course, must do the best they can.

RESERVATION.

I now recommend that a reservation be established for the Indians of this agency in the San Juan country. In this section they would have superior advantages of good soil, an abundance of timber, and plenty of pure water. I am well aware that they are averse to planting, but this must be done "sooner or later," and the sooner the better. In a short time game will be very scarce here; in fact it is not plenty in many sections now. I think, from my experience with these people, that many of the young men would go upon a reservation and go to work. I have found many of them willing to work. The women are very industrious. Men advanced in age would soon be glad to avail themselves of the advantages of a "reservation." Schools could then be established for the children, where they could have the advantages of a thorough education. Missionaries could be employed, and thus they could be taught the true plan of salvation and the way of eternal life.

The leading men of the Capote Utes attended the council held at Los Pinos agency, full moon of August, accompanied by Mr. M. V. Stevens, interpreter; Governor W. F. M. Arny, special commissioner; and General W. R. Price, Eighth Regiment United States Cavalry.

Henry Duane, M. D., vaccinated the Capote Utes. The date of his actual services as physician and surgeon for this agency commenced July 1, 1872.

I herewith inclose statistical report of farming, &c.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN S. ARMSTRONG,
United States Indian Agent.

NATHANIEL POPE, Esq.,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Santa Fé, New Mexico.

No. 55.

PUEBLO INDIAN AGENCY,
Santa Fé, New Mexico, August 29, 1872.

SIR: In compliance with the instructions from the Department, I have the honor to submit the annual report of condition of affairs in the Pueblo Indian agency for the year ending September 1, 1872.

I am informed by the late agent, W. F. M. Arny, that all the teachers in this agency not able to teach in the English language were discharged some months since in compliance with the instructions from the Department, leaving the following English teachers still in the service, viz: Walter G. Marmon, at Laguna pueblo; Clemente Ortiz, at San Juan pueblo, who resigned the 31st of July, because the compensation was insufficient; J. B. Rougement, at Isleta pueblo; Jesus Maria Ortiz y Baca, at Taos pueblo; Edward Walsh and wife, at Jemiz pueblo. These five schools have progressed well during the past year considering the adverse circumstances, such as the nature of

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a people who have never been accustomed to schools heretofore, the lack of comfortable school-rooms, and the necessary furniture for the same, all of which must be supplied before the desired progress in these schools can be attained. Sufficient funds not having been furnished as yet to supply the schools with desks, seats, &c., the teachers are compelled to use logs as seats for their scholars, and large stones for desks. The late Agent Arny informs me that he has made an arrangement with the various religious denominations by which they are to recommend teachers; the various missionary boards to pay one-half and the Government the other half of the compensation of these teachers. By this means we hope to be able soon to supply the remaining fifteen pueblos with teachers competent to aid in leading these people far on the road to a common level with the more educated, Christianized, and civilized people of the world. Owing to the short time which I have had charge of this agency, I am unable to make a general report of all the affairs of the agency for the past year, further than the information received from the late Agent Arny enables me so to do.

I would therefore only add in conclusion, that it is very important that some action be taken in relation to the lands of the Pueblo Indians occupied by citizens, and to the question of the citizenship of these Indians, both of these matters seeming to be of greatest interest at present with the Pueblos, and to which the late Agent Arny has fully called attention in his full report of 1871.

I would also respectfully recommend the appropriation of $75,000 to be expended for schools during the next five years, as has been recommended in the last report of my predecessor. This appropriation is very necessary in order that the school-rooms may be put in a comfortable condition and supplied with necessary furniture for school purposes, such as desks, slates, &c. With this and the amount estimated for by Agent Arny in his letter to the honorable Commissioner, dated April 25, 1871, (see also report of Mr. Arny, page 392, in the report of honorable Commissioner of 1871,) for the purchase of farming-implements, seeds, &c., I am fully convinced that these Indians can be civilized, Christianized, and made a blessing to themselves and the nomadic tribes by which they are surrounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. ORME COLE,
United States Indian Agent, Pueblo Agency.

Colonel NATHANIEL POPE,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Santa Fé, New Mexico.

No. 56.

LOS PINOS AGENCY,
Cochetanpa, Colorado, August 23, 1872.

SIR: In compliance with the instruction of the Department, I respectfully submit the annual report for the Pueblo Indian agency, as my successor, Agent Cole, had not arrived when I left Abiquiu agency, on the 9th of August, to attend to the instructions of the honorable Commissioner of Indians, in reference to getting the Utes to the council at this place, which was to be held on the 18th; but owing to the non-arrival of the commissioner, we are detained, and do not now know how long we will be here; and as Agent Cole is not informed of the condition of things in the Pueblo agency, I deem it proper to state that, in compliance with the instructions of the Department, I discharged all the teachers in my agency, some months since, because they were not capable as teachers in the English language, except the following, viz: Walter G. Marmon, at Laguna Indian village; Clemento Ortiz, at San Juan Pueblo; J. B. Rougement, at Isleta; Jesus Ma. Ortiz y Baca, at Taos Pueblo, and Edward Walsh, at James Pueblo.

The schools at these five villages have progressed well during the past year, considering the adverse circumstances of the Indians and the difficulty attending the commencement of instructions to Indians who have heretofore had no schools.

Upon leave of absence granted to me by the honorable Secretary of the Interior, I visited the East and made arrangements with the various religious denominations to recommend teachers to the other fourteen villages, under an arrangement by which the Government would pay one-half and the missionary board the other half of the compensation of the teachers, thus obtaining competent teachers, who will aid in educating and Christianizing the children of the Indian villages belonging to the Pueblo agency, which has been under my charge during the last year. It is with pleasure that I have to say that the various missionary boards responded to the proposition, and that as soon as competent teachers can be found they will be recommended to my sucessor, and ere long I trust that all these villages will have schools, as contemplated by the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs in his instructions to me.

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For full information in regard to this agency I respectfully refer you to my last annual report, dated August 18, 1871, to which I can now add nothing, except to ask again attention to the subjects of "education and government," on pages 391 to 395 of the report of the honorable Commissioner for 1871, and to urge the importance of some action in relation to their lands occupied by citizens, and the question of the citizenship of the Pueblo Indians, which has caused much trouble since my last report.

In conclusion, I again respectfully recommend the appropriation of $65,000 to be expended for schools during the next five years, as specified in the report for 1871, page 394; this, and the settlement of their land controversies, will, I am satisfied, be all that will be necessary to educate and make self-sustaining the 7,683 souls belonging to the Pueblo agency of New Mexico.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. F. M. ARNY,
United States Indian Agent, &c.

Colonel NATHANIEL POPE,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Santa Fé, New Mexico.

No. 57.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, ARIZONA TERRITORY,
Prescott, Arizona Territory, September 1, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report for the year 1872, and would premise by saying that the greater portion of it will be based upon matters of personal knowledge, resulting from personal inspection and observation. Since the date of my last report, marked and important changes have occurred within the jurisdiction of my superintendency; and while desirous of being brief as possible, I am afraid that the extended field of operations will require a somewhat extended explanation in order to cover the ground.

Shortly after my return from San Francisco, where I had been by permission of the Department, to attend to a lawsuit, growing out of the seizure of the property of Bichard & Co., at the Pima villages, for illegal trading with the reserve Indians at that point, I received peremptory instructions to remove my office at once to the headquarters of General Crook, commanding the Department of Arizona. The removal was effected as speedily as possible, and the early days of January found me at Fort Whipple, the point indicated in my instructions.

Finding upon my arrival at Prescott that the rental of such quarters for my office would be excessive, in view of their adequacy, I determined to build, and was assigned by General Crook a proper location upon the military reserve, in close proximity to his personal quarters; covering thereby another portion of my instructions, in effect, to be in constant consultation with him, upon all matters calculated to carry out the new policy of the Government with regard to the Apache Indians. Such quarters, therefore, as in my opinion were deemed necessary, I caused to be erected, and with a few unimportant additions, will be all that is required as headquarters of the Indian department in this Territory.

The policy of the Government as inaugurated was the subject of frequent consultation between General Crook and myself. Our views were in accord, and nothing has occurred from that time until the present to disturb the harmony of either official or personal relations. I deem it not inappropriate to offer my thanks to that courteous officer for the frank expression of his views on all occasions, and for the prompt and kind manner in which he has responded to all my requests.

By virtue of a proclamation issued by General Crook to the Apaches living off reserves, and in open or covert hostility to the Government, they were permitted to make their election as to what they would do, on or before the 15th day of February, 1872, at which time, if they failed to come upon the reserves, and accept the generous hospitality of the Government, they became liable to suffer such punishment as might be deemed adequate in the discretion of the general.

The conclusion must be accepted that the conditions were understood by them, for some came in, and the action of those remaining out indicated their disregard and defiance. Robbery and murder continued everywhere, and the Indians then in and about McDowell, receiving rations, retired in a night, taking with them animals from the picket line. It is safe to assert that about this time a general spirit of disaffection existed at every point where the Indians had gathered together and were receiving rations. Camp Hualpai perhaps may be the only exception, for these Indians had preserved a permanency of appearance at all times, and were willing to assist the general as scouts in any campaign that he might contemplate. It became evident that nothing short of a vigorous campaign against and the infliction of proper punishment upon

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these perverse people would consummate the wishes of the Government. In consequence preparations were inaugurated by the general tending to this result, and had it not been for the changes then being made among the troops in the Territory, some going out and others coming in, it is reasonable to suppose that a blow would have been struck in the contemplated direction before the general received orders to suspend hostilities.

In conformity to an intention on my part of making a round visit of the Territory, and personally acquaint myself with the condition of the Indians on the different reserves, and thus comply with another portion of my instructions from the Department, preparations were accordingly made, and I started for Tucson via the Colorado River.

While *en route* the information was received that General O. O. Howard had been appointed by the President as special commissioner, vested with extraordinary powers to visit the Territory, and once more endeavor to bring about an acquiescence of the Indians in what the Government proposed to do for them, before proceeding to the extreme measures as heretofore explained as appearing necessary.

On arrival at Arizona City I received a telegram from the honorable Secretary of the Interior, directing me to report explicitly the condition of Indian affairs in my superintendency and keep the Indian Office constantly advised. I quote in full my reply thereto as transmitted by telegraph:

"EN ROUTE, ARIZONA CITY, ARIZONA TERRITORY,
"*March* 12, 1872.

"SIR: I am in receipt of telegram from the honorable Secretary of the Interior, of 23d February, directing me to report explicitly by telegraph the condition of affairs, keeping the Indian Office constantly advised.

"But few of the tribes recently placed on reservations manifest a disposition to positively accept the conditions offered by the generosity of the Government. No opportunity has been lost to acquaint them with the intentions of the Government, and I am fully convinced that they comprehend the order of General Crook to remain on their reserves after the 15th ultimo. Those at Verde and Camp McDowell have all fled, and murder and robbery have again commenced with renewed vigor, it being evident that they have hoarded their flour ration for the purpose of inaugurating a new campaign. Raids have been made on the settlers in the valleys round Prescott, and a large number of stock stolen, and unless protection is afforded, the settlers will become impoverished and decimated. A few days since I passed through Prescott for the Colorado, and feel satisfied from personal observation that the above recital is true as concerns that section of the country. Reports reach me of a similar condition of affairs in the southern section of the country, and there is so much earnestness in the whole proceeding that I am justified in saying that their hostility is full of life and vigor.

"The Apache Mojaves, who came to the Colorado reserve, were fed, and left on the 14th ultimo for the mountains, with the exception of about fifty.

"The Date Creek Indians pretty generally remain about the post, but their young men are abroad; most of them will probably remain and be fed, as their number is small.

"The murder of the station-keepers within six miles of the post is attributed to Mexicans; certain circumstances favor this view, but the matter is one of grave doubt.

"The Hualpais at Beale Springs appear to be friendly, and some of them will probably join General Crook as scouts against the Tontos.

"I am without information from Camps Grant and Apache, but hear that the Indians will remain upon their reserves.

"The Mojaves, Pimas, and Papagoes are progressing as favorably as could be expected, and I do not anticipate any trouble from them.

"I am on a tour of inspection, and will report from time to time of my progress.

"Please communicate by telegraph and indulge absence. Time consumed by written important communications at present is very annoying and perplexing. I should be glad to be placed at once in communication with General Howard, if the report be true of his coming as special agent.

"General Crook has taken the field, and, from indications, will pursue the Indians vigorously.

"Please send telegraphic dispatches to Prescott, as delay of one week ensued in receipt of the present telegram, from misdirection, being addressed Arizona City, and found it on my arrival here.

"H. BENDELL,
"*Superintendent.*

"Hon. FRANCIS A. WALKER,
"*Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.*"

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They present two facts: 1. An earnest desire on the part of the Government for a truthful disclosure of the real condition of things. 2. An endeavor on my part to meet the question with frankness and without prejudice. With the simple remark that events subsequently transpiring confirm in a great manner the correctness of my judgment at that time, I leave the matter as it now stands.

Proceeding on my way, I arrived at the Colorado River reserve. The agent, Dr. J. A. Tonner, has, by unremitting attention to the wants of the Indians under his charge, succeeded in bringing about a better condition of affairs than ever before existed. The agency building has been repaired, additions made, and the whole property presents a view of compactness and cleanliness. I feel much indebted to him for his cordial co-operation on all occasions, and cannot compliment him too highly on his success.

Owing to the abundance of water in the Colorado this season, the Indians have been enabled to place about eight hundred acres under cultivation, and with prospects of a very fair crop. The water in the ditch flowed nearly to the agency building, and when it shall have been properly completed annual cultivation and crops may be assured. Under the appropriation for canal purposes upon this reserve I shall commence as soon as the crops are harvested to secure the head-water, and under the careful personal supervision of Agent Tonner, I entertain no doubt as to the accomplishment of so much as will render planting next season a surety whether the river rises or not. The Department will be informed so soon as the work is commenced, and progress reported from time to time as may appear proper.

The recommendation of General Howard, that the agent of the Colorado reserve should have charge of all the Indians on the river, between certain limits, was a most judicious one, and will be the ground-work of removing all the misconceived ideas of the citizens upon this subject. Happily for the occasion, the action of the Department was immediate, and the agent is now exercising his functions, and under my instructions will make such distribution to them as may be necessary during the period of awaiting ripening crops.

As soon as possible some action will be had with that portion of the Mojaves living near Fort Mojave, in bringing them to the reserve.

From this point I proceeded to Fort Yuma by steamer, and after a short delay kept on to the Pima reserve. Here matters were not altogether satisfactory. The elements seemed to have conspired to withhold the flow of water, and this circumstance, coupled with the drain upon the supply made by the settlers above the reserve, compelled the Indians to hunt new localities for the purpose of securing a crop. The condition at present is an anomalous one, showing the settlers to have encroached upon the water-supply of the reserve, and the Indians to have encroached upon the lands open to settlement in the vicinity of Salt River, and in close proximity to the settlements at that point. In my report of last year I recommended that the reserve be extended so as to secure a water-head for the exclusive benefit of the Indians, and placed under such intelligent management, as regards the construction of ditches, as would cause flow and supply to the extreme western limit of the reserve. I now reiterate the proposition, adding thereto the expression of my firm conviction that the water question is paramount to every other condition affecting the progress and well-being of the tribes belonging to the reserve. It is vital from every point of view, and the expectancy that schools may be established, the youth taught, the tribes remaining in the position of self-maintenance, susceptible of control by the agents and teachers, in the absence of one of God's greatest gifts to man, is simply preposterous and antagonistic to every particle of common sense. If action by the Government is delayed for any considerable period beyond the present, it will be a violation of solemn assurances on their part, and result in the scattering of four thousand Indians as an incubus about the neck of the body-politic of the country, perfect their demoralization, let chaos loose in the center of the Territory, and create bills of cost and trouble for the Government that will readily roll up to startling figures. Under instructions, it will be my endeavor to ascertain how far an inclination exists on the part of these tribes to accept a change and remove to the Indian Territory. I simply allude to it in this connection, and reserve the discussion of its merits until it shall appear in a tangible shape.

To Agent Stout and the Rev. Mr. Cook I tender my thanks for their cordial co-operation on all occasions, and much regret that the zealous and self-sacrificing gentlemen should have met a meager reward for their constant attention and unremitting perseverance in their line of duty.

Mr. Stout had completed an irrigating ditch, was in process, and had nearly completed, an addition to the agency building, when a tremendous rain-storm occurred, deluging the whole country, and sweeping the ditch and partially constructed building to destruction. These storms, when they occur, are of short duration, and extremely violent in their character. As already stated, I consider the permanent supply of water the important matter for the consideration of the Government, and offer but one recommendation, viz, that it be determined at once.

From the Pimas I proceeded to Tucson, and there met Dr. R. A. Wilbur, the agent of the Papagoes. I was not disappointed in the opinion formed of these interesting

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people, as expressed in my last report, and particularly gratified to find a pleasant condition of confidential relations existing between them and their agent. They nearly all speak Spanish, and as Dr. Wilbur is a proficient, all intercourse is conducted in that tongue. The advantage derived by the agent from this cause is exceedingly important; as it enables him personally to arrive at an explanation of their interior sentiments, he acquires the level of their ideas, and can act understandingly and with confidence, while the same process being conducted through the medium of such interpretation as can be procured in this country is liable to such misconstruction as actually to eliminate an antagonism, when the real intent of the parties is distinctly the reverse. Of course my remarks are intended to run over general grounds, and offer just here the opportunity to press my recommendation of last year—that a corps of interpreters be created to perfect themselves in the language of each tribe, and that it be done by a liberal appropriation for this purpose, with the further guarantee that the parties so perfecting themselves shall be permanently located for a fixed period, and treated with liberality as regards their emoluments.

I would recommend for the Papagoes almost everything in reason that they might desire, and as their wishes naturally would lie in the direction of improved live-stock, farming-implements, blacksmith and carpenter tools, improved variety of seeds, and, in fine, everything of a character carrying with it some practical utility, it would seem proper to concentrate them at some point where the products of their application and industry could be enjoyed. The remnant of the tribe gathered around Tucson and the mission of San Xavier del Bao are occupying the ground of their forefathers. The tribe is still powerful, though much scattered, and has been for unknown time the barrier between the fierce barbarians of the north and Mexican civilization. They cling like ivy about the ruins of those magnificent monuments of feudal Christianity, whose existence marks a period far in the past; and the admonitions of their teachers at that time, to be steadfast in the faith and keep the taper eternally burning upon the altar, has been fulfilled with a constancy that marks a peculiar virtue in their character. I recommend their establishment upon a reserve, accompanied by such assistance from the Government as will give them a fair start, and have no doubt whatever but in a very short time their progress would be of such a character as to place them forever beyond any further necessity; they never have been a burden to the Government, and at the present time are in a condition eminently practical to be molded into almost any desirable shape. Dr. Wilbur, their agent, from his earnestness in their behalf and personal kindness to them, has acquired their deep regard. I am much indebted to this gentleman for information furnished, and a courteous co-operation in all matters bearing upon the subject of Indians in his section of the country. He will accept my thanks, and I shall indorse his views and wishes to the Department, as far as consistent with my instructions.

From Tucson I proceeded to Camp Grant, and from this point reported the existing condition of affairs by telegram, to which I respectfully crave reference without further remark.

From Camp Grant I proceeded to Camp McDowell, and there met General Crook; at this point I learned of the arrival of General Howard in the Territory, and his desire that I should remain until his appearance. This I did, and at his request accompanied him through the Territory, and from thence to Washington.

The report of General Howard is so complete, and being with him continuously until our arrival in Washington, it would be superfluous to go over the same ground in this report. His narrative is correct and his recommendations based upon a careful examination of the premises and sound judgment in their determination. In the main, I most cordially assent to his views. My grounds of dissent lie not in the management proper of the Indians, but in the diversified character of that management. I am of the opinion that one or two reserves at the most is all that is required for the use of those who accept the propositions of the Government, stay at home and remain at peace. By concentrating them at a given point, their condition may be systematized into harmonious working order. They would come directly under the eye of their agent, and any absence would be for an evil purpose, as all pretext for visiting friends or relatives on remote reserves would be done away with. If they are to be taught in schools and such other knowledge as may render them self-sustaining, it is not to be done by yielding to their love for the chase and wild roving habits. The initiative has to be taken at some time and somewhere, and the sooner it is done the better. Scattered all over the Territory upon nominal reserves, and subject to such local influences as may be produced by frequent contact with soldiers and citizens, the chances for their improvement are lessened by the distance they are apart, unless the perpetuation of their tribal organization is considered of paramount importance to their general welfare.

The Apaches speak one language, and the act of concentration, as recommended, would be the first step in the irruption of their tribal condition. It would be the Government showing its practical head, and as such they could soon be taught to recognize it. They would acquire but one set of ideas as governing their internal con-

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dition, more readily comprehend them, and sooner arrive at a solution of the entire question affecting their future as wards of the Government. At present they are liable to all the confusion that may be produced through the distinctive administration of the civil and military authorities.

When consistent co-operation exists between these two branches of the service, the matter may progress in the interest of the Indian, but when a misapprehension arises on the part of either, as to their concurrent jurisdiction, it is clear that a prejudice is created that operates against it, and particularly so if the Indian himself sees or knows of it. I would therefore recommend that the positions now occupied by the military as agents for reserve Indians be at once changed and their places filled by citizen appointments. An additional reason for reducing the reserves to one or two (and they may be laid close together) is, that the citizens may have an opportunity of enjoying the peaceful tenor of their way, without having to cross a reserve every day in the prosecution of their business; unhappily for them, on too many occasions, as the history of robbery and murder in this Territory will disclose, these crimes have been committed by reserve Indians, fresh from their rations and back in time for the next issue. To deny this would be to deny truth itself. They have much of which to complain, and if at times they have become almost desperate, they cannot be blamed; but I do most emphatically deny that the people of this Territory are inhuman in their feelings as regards their savage brethren, or actuated by inhuman instincts. There are bad men in all communities, and I would no more hold a whole community responsible for the acts of a few bad men than I would assume that the whole Apache family should be held responsible for the acts of perhaps less than one-fourth of their entire number. The citizens say that if any of their number commit robbery, murder, or other crimes, they are apprehended and punished as the law may direct; but if the Indian does the same thing, that he still continues to be the recipient of Government bounty and protection against their natural protest as tax-payers, who help to create the means for both. This kind of argument is unanswerable and but shows how important it is that the Government should equalize the conditions between the races as speedily as possible. Even-handed justice to both demands it.

From what has already been accomplished, and what is in progress, my hopes are lively in favor of the Indians upon the reserves. If permitted, I will proceed to the Tonto Basin, and endeavor to produce conviction among those tribes that the Government will be their friend if they so desire it, and bring them in if possible. Ample means has been gathered for the subsistence of all these Indians for several months, and, unless collusion exists between those off and on the reserves, whereby the former, though in hostility, procure food, there should be no lack; and if the perverse and refractory are followed at once and punished, the danger of scarcity will be lessened. There are a certain number of raiders from each locality in the Territory, and from their very paucity of numbers are capable of producing great harm in small bodies. They do defy, and carry on the war, and since the period of my departure from the Territory in company with General Howard, their attacks have been frequent, murderous, and marked with more than usual daring. It is to be hoped that the deputation visiting Washington, who are now again at home among their people, may so describe their visit, what they saw and heard, and so expatiate upon the character of the presents given to them, and the donors, as to create a lasting impression of power and ability existing to utterly annihilate them if so determined.

Of the new agents recently appointed for the Territory, I can say but little as yet, as our intercourse has been limited. I took the responsibility of changing Agent Williams from the Verde to the Date Creek, as the Indians at the former place had all left. I am informed that all the agents alluded to are progressing well in their duties.

I consider the present the opportune moment for the introduction of missionaries among these wild children of the mountains. Commencing with them at the point where their first instruction begins, would, I think, be advantageous to both parties. They would become familiarized with each other, and the examples of these self-sacrificing and devout people would doubtless create an impression highly favorable among the Indians for the reception of such religious teaching as might be afforded them. I hope, therefore, that the religious societies having this branch of the matter in hand may see the necessity of beginning their work. It opens up a new field in missionary labor, and will bring the most cruel savage on our continent to the threshold of and face to face with the highest element in our condition of civilization.

In the beginning of my report I alluded to the case of Bichard & Co., seized for illegal trading at the Pima reserve. The Department is in full possession of all the facts and circumstances surrounding it; and when the case went to trial in the Territory in one of their own courts, the presiding judge delivered a very voluminous opinion adversely to the Government. The case was appealed, and now lies in the Supreme Court of the United States. It is to be hoped that the decision may be speedily obtained, for the parties in interest are all willing to do what is right. It is very important to determine this question at once, in view of coming events, for these partially comprehended conflicts arising between the Government and its people, in the

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face of the Indian, are not calculated to impress them with that respect for power which properly should exist and grow among them.

I would respectfully crave the indulgence of the Department as regards the transmittal of correspondence and other official matter. The moving about from point to point in this Territory is not only tedious in the extreme, but attended with momentary danger. The mails are frequently delayed, and sometimes get shifted around in a most inconceivable manner. This circumstance, of course, produces a great loss of time not only in but out of the Territory. It will be my endeavor to perform all things promptly. I feel a great interest in this great scheme of peaceful conquest, and though discouraged at times by the acts of some of these incorrigible creatures with whom we are dealing, nevertheless, upon carefully examining the question in all its different shapes, still feel buoyant, in the hope that perseverance and kindness will meet its reward.

There are many minor matters that might be brought into this report, but whatever may have been overlooked here will be treated as a specialty at the proper time and place.

In conclusion, I beg to return my most sincere thanks to Special Commissioner Howard for his unvarying kindness and assistance during his stay in the Territory, and for his frank and full explanation at the Department in Washington of our requirements here, and the manner best suited to perfect them.

To the heads of the Department I feel particularly grateful for their kindness during my stay in Washington; the courtesy with which they met all my views, and the prompt response accorded to all the requests made in the interests of the people under my charge. I sincerely trust that my future action may meet the same cordial reception, and confirm, in the opinion of the Department, that my endeavors are persistent and earnest in carrying out the intent of their instructions.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the reports of the several agents in my superintendency; also report of the Rev. Mr. Cook.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

H. BENDELL,
Superintendent.

Hon. FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 58.

UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENCY,
Gila River Reservation, Arizona Territory, August 31, 1872.

SIR: In compliance with a circular letter from the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington, I have the honor to submit this my second annual report of the Pima and Maricopa Indians of Arizona.

In looking over the year which has elapsed since my last report, I cannot, taking these people as a whole, remark any material change for the better, and though we have tried to perform the duties enjoined upon us by the Government, and the Christian association which we represent, the progress has not been as rapid nor the improvement so general as we had wished. Many circumstances have combined to prevent the advancement of these Indians into a higher moral and physical standard, prominent among which is the absence of proper means for educating them, the limited facilities to enable them to remain self-sustaining, and the evil influences with which they are compelled to associate.

These two tribes are poorer to-day than ever. The settlements above this reservation, on the Gila River, are rapidly increasing in population, and a greater supply of water is needed to meet their wants, and, as a natural consequence, the more water used by the settlers the less there is for the Indians.

For several years past there has been no rain of any consequence in this section of the country at the right time of the year, to be of any service to these Indians, so far as their crops are concerned. On account of this and the previous reason, the volume of water in the river has been gradually decreasing until the Indians have become actual sufferers for want of the to them precious element.

Not having sufficient water on their reserve for their purposes, many of these Indians have left it and moved over into Salt River Valley, where they now reside, and are making a living by tilling the soil.

The white settlers living there object to this on account of the horses and cattle of the Indians, which are constantly breaking into the settlers' fields and destroying their grain. Much trouble has resulted from this, and many of the Indians' horses and cattle have been sold by the settlers for damages, which action is not at all satisfactory

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to the former, who claim that, in many instances, the white men have taken and sold their stock when it had not been doing any damage at all. Of the truth of this I am not certain, but I am of the opinion that the settlers so far have been generally right in their acts relative to this question. It is not the intention of the Indians to allow their stock to thus destroy the settlers' property, but while their owners are at work the animals roam about at will. I have, in compliance with your instructions, tried to induce the Indians to return to their reservation, but they tell me that if they come back they will starve, for they cannot raise anything to eat. This, I fear, is too true, and it is to be regretted that these people, who are ready and willing to work for a living, should be forced to leave their reservation to prevent starvation.

About one thousand of the Indians are living on the river about the eastern boundary of this reserve. If they are brought back within the lines, they also must starve, or be fed, or steal.

There are now about twelve hundred of these Indians living outside the lines of this reserve, most of whom are engaged in farming, and many more must soon leave if measures are not taken to secure them plenty of water. The remainder, about thirty-two hundred, are still farming, but on account of the lack of water, those living on the lower part of the reserve have raised comparatively little grain and no vegetables.

A few months ago one of these Indians, a good, sober, hard-working man, who was not able to get enough water for his purposes on the reserve, left it and went to the Salt River settlements for the purpose of earning a living for himself and family. He had been there but a few days when he was murdered in cold blood, without any provocation whatever, he being asleep in his own hut at the time of his death. The murderer was arrested, but has since escaped. Two weeks later another Indian was killed above the village of Blackwater, five or six miles east of the reserve. These are the first instances where any of these Indians have lost their lives at the hands of civilized persons, but there is no telling where it may end. The Indians are much excited in consequence of these unprovoked murders, and they may at any time be provoked to take a revenge that will involve the lives and property of innocent people in the vicinities above named.

From time immemorial these tribes have been self-supporting, costing the Government little aside from the pay of the agent and a few employés. It is their pride that they can take care of themselves, and as it is the intention of the Government to make all of its Indians independent, they should be afforded every reasonable facility to that end. If these facilities, such as good land, plenty of water, &c., cannot be furnished them here, they should at once be removed to some locality offering all these advantages, and where their laudable desire to remain self-sustaining can be fully encouraged. The Indian Territory offers the best field for realizing these ends; and I would recommend that measures be taken for their removal there at the earliest possible opportunity.

If, in the foregoing review, there is not enough to account for the present poverty of these people, there are two other giant evils with which we have to wage an unceasing warfare, and either is in itself sufficient to work the destruction of any community wherein it exists. It is with pain that I note the daily increase of the liquor traffic among these Indians. Living so far away from us, you can have but little idea of the proportions it has assumed within the last twelve months.

During our administration here many efforts have been put forth to suppress this rapidly growing evil, but so far we have met with but little success. You will be surprised to learn that there has been as many as two hundred of our Indians at one time drunk in and about the little town of Adamsville, some ten miles above this reservation. Strong drink is not sold them openly, nor by the reputable portion of the citizens of that vicinity, but by a set of unprincipled men, who reap a rich pecuniary reward through the degradation of the savage. These cowardly wretches vend the poisonous liquor under the shadow of night, and thus far, with one or two exceptions, have succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the few well-meaning people who are interested enough to make an effort toward its suppression.

Again, the boundary-line between the United States and Sonora, Mexico, lies but a few miles south of this reserve. In that country it does not appear to be any violation of law or principle to sell any kind of ardent spirits to Indians. Neither would it interfere with the well-being of these tribes if the traffic were confined to that Territory, but many of the Mexicans are in the habit of bringing carts loaded with whisky within a few miles of this reserve, where, under the cover of darkness, they will retail it to our Indians, and then make a rapid retreat beyond the line before any measures can be taken for their arrest.

You will at once see how utterly impossible it is for your agent unassisted to accomplish much in the way of preventing this traffic, and, having no facilities for suppressing it, the business thrives and increases, and through it the Indians are becoming more and more addicted to strong drink. One or two of these Mexicans have been arrested, but were by the territorial authorities allowed to depart in peace after they had paid the paltry fine of twenty-five dollars.

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It may be suggested that the Indians themselves are wrong in this matter, and that if there were no buyers there would be no sellers. This is a fact which is to be much regretted, but that circumstances combine to render this state of affairs almost a necessary consequence, is still more deplorable. Not having the facilities for remaining self-supporting at home, it is but natural that in the absence of something to keep them occupied they should early acquire the habit of roaming abroad. As I have said, many of the Indians leave their reservation solely for the purpose of earning an honest living. These are chiefly old men with families, and generally settle in some locality where there is plenty of water for irrigating purposes. This is not the case with all of them, however. There are others, generally the young men, who leave the reserve and earn a precarious living by working and begging around the white settlements. They have but little to do, and spend most of their time in idleness, from which arises in part the cause which now threatens their ruin. Thus situated, they soon fall an easy prey to the liquor-seller, and almost everything that they can earn, beg, or steal, is bartered for drink. That the Indians are much to blame for this condition of affairs I admit; but that the circumstances just enumerated tend to produce such effects no one can dispute. Before leaving this subject I would recommend that an ample reward for each successful conviction before a United States court of these liquor-venders be paid to the informer, and that the military authorities be instructed to use all practicable vigilance in arresting all parties engaged in the illicit trade of of liquor in the vicinity of this reservation; and, if this fails, that these Indians be removed to some point beyond the reach of such men and influences, which are rapidly ruining them, body and soul.

The second evil to which I alluded, and one which bids fair to rival in its effects the one just reviewed, is that of prostitution. According to the best authority at my command, twelve years ago such a thing was entirely unknown among these tribes. As previous to that time they had had but little acquaintance with the white man, the origin of this evil may easily be inferred. One of the main roads through the Territory, connecting Tucson with Arizona City, passes through the whole length of this reservation, which is about twenty-five miles long. This road is traveled daily by all classes of people, many of whom have no higher ambition, nor any more principle, than to consort with a squaw. Reduced by want to a poverty not known until within the last few years, and lured by glittering baubles and gaudy trinkets, some of the women have fallen victims to these shameless vagabonds, and the result is that various disorders prevail to a great extent in this once virtuous community. I do not wish it understood that prostitution is general among these Indians any more than is the evil of intemperance universal; but in both cases the seeds are being sown which can yield nothing but misery and woe, and which, if not promptly suppressed, will ere long prove the ruin of the entire nation. If not a more formidable enemy than intemperance, it is much more difficult to combat, which can only be done through education and christianization, and the removal of the Indians beyond the reach of these contaminating influences. If some measures are not promptly taken to counteract the influences and tendencies herein enumerated, in a few years there will remain scarcely a vestige of these once powerful, peaceful, temperate, and virtuous tribes.

Another cause seriously operating against the welfare of this people is the proximity of the far-famed Apache Indians to this reserve. As far back as the oldest inhabitants can remember they have waged an unceasing war against the Pimas. The origin of the enmity existing between them is unknown. Some of the Apaches who are not located on reservations roam at large over the Territory, and are in the habit of visiting the vicinity of this reservation and stealing stock from the Pimas. The latter then organize into bands of from thirty to one hundred strong to pursue the robbers, and they seldom return without killing some of them. In these raids, men, women, and children are killed alike, though sometimes the latter are brought in by the Pimas, and either adopted into their own families or sold to whomsoever will buy them.

A few months ago General O. O. Howard, the worthy special Indian commissioner for the Interior Department, visited this Territory for the purpose of trying to adjust the Indian troubles which have prevailed here for so many years. In view of the above facts, General Howard called a council of Apaches, Pimas, Maricopas, and Papagoes, to meet at Camp Grant on the 21st of May last, for the purpose of effecting a lasting peace among these tribes. The council was well attended by the chiefs and head-men of the nations above mentioned, and all parties expressed an ardent desire for peace, and pledged themselves accordingly. The particulars of this meeting have already been furnished the Department, so it is not necessary to introduce them here. Suffice it to say that the representatives of this reservation conducted themselves in such a manner as to win the approbation and respect of all present. When the council adjourned, a good feeling prevailed, and I believe the Pimas returned to their reservation with the intention of keeping the peace. A short time ago, however, these Indians lost some more of their stock, and of course the theft was attributed to the Apaches. The Pimas immediately started in pursuit, from which they returned in three days, having killed six Apache women and four men. I tried to prevent this raid, but

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the Indians, in the full belief that they had been robbed by the Apaches, were not to be restrained. From all I can learn in this matter, I fear there are some civilized persons living in this Territory who are opposed to the Pimas making a peace with the Apaches. Why this is, I am unable to say, but it is certain that many of the Pimas think so. They tell me that "a good peace with the Apaches would be a good thing, but if they were so far apart that they could never see each other it would be a better thing." I fully agree with them in this opinion.

The question of illicit trading in the vicinity of this reservation, mentioned in my last report, has not yet been settled. Both the United States courts of this Territory have decided in favor of the traders, but I learned a short time ago that the case had been ordered to the Supreme Court of the United States. In the mean time the trading is quietly going on as before.

In regard to our wants here I would say that many things are needed to put the agency in thorough working order, and as you kindly promised me every assistance in your power to make our efforts successful, I hope at an early day to receive the articles estimated for last April.

Since your last visit here, I have, by your authority, undertaken the erection of the additional rooms needed at this agency. The material for roofing these rooms was furnished from the cotton-wood and willow trees growing on the river just above the reservation. This timber is strong, quite durable, and much cheaper than sawed lumber. The new building would have been completed some time since, and the original one thoroughly repaired, had it not been for the two fearful rain-storms already reported to you, which did great damage to the walls of the building and corral, and destroyed about eighteen thousand adobes, as well as ruining the acequia which was about completed when you were here. The damage is not yet fully repaired, but we hope to get through in a few days. These were the first rains of any consequence which have fallen here for four years, and it is to be regretted that they came too late in the season to be of much service to the Indians, as regards their crops. The river, which rose so rapidly as to render it probable that our corral wall would be washed entirely away, has now fallen to its normal state, and would scarcely afford the Indians sufficient water for their fields, should they need it.

Another mechanic is needed in order to make the laboring force at this agency complete, viz, a wheelwright. In my last report I recommended the immediate employment of such an one, but as yet have received no authority from the Department, or yourself, to that purpose. I would urge the engagement of a good wheelwright at once. If you will authorize it, much money will be saved to these Indians.

The physician here is doing great good among the Indians, and is at times kept quite busy. Our supply of medicines needs replenishing badly, and the invoice of my last estimate will prove very acceptable.

The permanent necessity with us is the proper facilities for the education of these Indians. They have lately been received as the wards of our common country, and as it is the bounden duty of the parent to fit his child, by education, for the battle of life, so it becomes the Government, as the great guardian of the red man, to throw around him the protecting influences of education. Our country is on the eve of an era which will afford no inducements for ignorance. This is realized to such an extent that already compulsory education is fast becoming a household word, and even in communities where learning is general, new measures are being taken to make it more complete. If we expect these Indians to come out from their present deplorable condition, we must point them to something better. Whatever may be the fate of these people, the position they may assume in the affairs of men, the part they may sustain in the great drama of existence, whether they are to be perpetuated into the golden age, on whose threshold they now stand, or doomed to follow many of their sister tribes down into total extinction, no one thing will be held so amenable to their future as the measures now taken in their behalf. Realizing this, we should at once put them in possession of every possible means for their advancement into that higher and better life, of which they now know so little, and which in the past has to them been as a sealed book. To accomplish this effectively will require much time, patience, and means, but we feel that efforts thus spent will not be thrown away.

We are happy to learn that the Department has kindly set aside $5,000 to be used wholly for school purposes. That sum will enable us to make a good commencement, and lay the foundation of an education which we hope will soon fuse itself throughout the entire tribes. It is sufficient to substantially erect and plainly furnish two school-houses at different points on this reservation, where they are most needed. We hope these will be soon followed by others, and so continued until every one of the sixteen hundred children on this reservation can attend school.

Our worthy principal teacher, the Rev. C. H. Cook, has just returned from a short visit to the States, renewed in health and strength, and will re-open our school in the coming month.

The children here are willing to learn, in proof of which I cite you to the following facts:

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Previous to one year ago last February, no educational efforts had ever been made in their behalf, and not one of them knew a word of English. About that time Mr. Cook came among them, and, being engaged as teacher, he entered at once upon the duties of the position, which he has faithfully performed down to the present time.

There is no room at this agency adapted to school purposes. We have been holding school, however, in a small room, 14 by 16 feet. It is poorly ventilated, and has a dirt floor, which is both uncomfortable and unhealthy, on account of having continually to be sprinkled, so as to keep down the dust, and until very lately the room contained few benches and no desks. Yet into this small, uninviting place have been gathered as many as fifty children at one time, most of them coming several miles to attend, and having little or nothing to wear to protect them from the cold in winter or the heat of summer. Their parents are perfectly willing that the children should learn, but not one of them will compel their attendance at school. If this was the case in the States, where educational privileges are so numerous, it is my opinion that a great proportion of the population would grow up to be men and women without being able to read or write. With these children, who have but little idea of the real value of education, there must be some incentive to learn. Where there is no compulsion there must be some inducement. Not being able to effect the former, we have tried the latter, and thus far have met with very good success. Feeling that they should be encouraged through material inducements until such a time when they can learn to value education for itself alone, we have issued a daily ration to all the children who attend the school. These rations have been furnished at private expense, the first term by our principal teacher, and subsequently by your agent. This insures to a great extent the regular attendance of the children, and a proper devotion to their lessons during the hours of study, and there can be no doubt of its success if continued. During the eleven school months since then, many children have been gathered into the school, and the progress made by them will compare favorably with perhaps any others of corresponding advantages.

Some months ago I made a statement of the above facts through your office to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and applied for authority to build them school-houses, and to purchase at Government expense a daily ration and a limited supply of clothing to be issued to such children as regularly attend our schools. A subsequent communication from you informs me of your approval of the same, and I am in hopes of being apprised of the action of the Department at an early date, in order, if it meets with a favorable consideration, that I may begin the issue of food at the commencement of school. In addition to the above statement of our efforts, I attach hereto a report by Mr. Cook, which gives the result in figures.

The Reformed Church, which your agent represents, is deeply interested in the work of educating and Christianizing these Indians, and has already rendered valuable assistance to this end.

I inclose statistics of education and farming, marked respectively A and B. The latter is an estimate based on the best information at my command.

Permit me in conclusion to thank you for the promises to assist us in all that pertains to the welfare of these Indians. If fully met, they will do much toward rendering our efforts here a success.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. STOUT,
United States Special Indian Agent.

Dr. H. BENDELL,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Prescott, Arizona Territory.

No. 59.

PAPAGO AGENCY,
Tucson, Arizona Territory, August 31, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration my second annual report of the agency under my charge.

Owing to the fact that for some time previous to my assuming control of the tribe, they had had no agent, I was not able to give you in my last report as full an account of their condition as now. Feeling that they are recognized by Government, they are more disposed to make their wants known. I take pleasure in stating that they have been orderly, industrious, and anxious in every way to show their appreciation of the efforts being put forth in their behalf; that they are desirous of remaining loyal to Government and deserving her patronage. The tribe is still broken up and scattered over a large stretch of country, and it is owing to this fact, in addition to the one that at times I could not procure transportation, that I have not been able to visit the different pueblos as often as I desired. They are all anxious to have a portion of land

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set apart for them by Government, as a reservation, where they can all be gathered under one chief, or head, and feel that it is their abiding-place. As has long been their custom in the harvest season, they came in this year from the various villages, to engage as laborers in the grain-fields, and their assistance is valuable to the farmers. They have raised but little grain for their own wants, for the reason that they have not the ground adequate to their requirements. They have again commenced to scatter through the southern part of the Territory and northern portion of Sonora, engaging as laborers where they can, or gathering such of the natural products of the country as they can find for their winter wants. In my frequent talks with the captains of the villages, their principal desire seems to be that they may be placed on a reservation, be furnished with necessary agricultural implements and some stock. Since the treaty at Camp Grant, made last May, where they met Indians who had ever been hostile, living upon a reservation, protected and fed by Government, they have felt that loyalty and good behavior should be rewarded, as well as treachery and bad doings. Since the return of "Accencion" from his visit East with General Howard, the tribe has more than ever been clamorous for a home and schools. He has told them of all the wonders he saw, and impressed them in his rude way of the advantages of education and civilization. The visit will prove elevating in its character to the tribe generally. It is their preference if possible to live at or near San Xavier, where they have for a long time resided and worshiped. The church at that place their ancestors helped to build, and they have always looked upon it as home; still, they are willing to go where the Great Father may direct. I do not at present know of a suitable reserve outside, unless it be in the vicinity of the Cababi Mountains, and there, owing to the limited supply of water, artesian wells would have to be sunk, which I am of the impression could be done at a very small expense comparatively. I referred to the sinking of these wells in my last report, and am more than ever impressed with their feasibility. They have at most of the villages this season suffered greatly from want of water for their stock, having in fact lost considerable from this reason. It has almost become incumbent upon Government to provide a place for these Indians, as they are gradually being crowded off the land which heretofore has been by suffrage allotted to them. Little by little settlers are hedging them in, using the water for irrigating their own fields, until now they are so crowded they come continually with complaints. I have endeavored peaceably to assist them and protect their interests. I could not proceed in legal form, as the settlers have filed their land-claims for record. Since the visit of General Howard and yourself in May last, and the peace convocation at Camp Grant, they have more than ever been impressed with the idea that Government was in earnest in looking after their interests. Although they have been provoked in several instances to make war on the Apaches, they have refrained from so doing, as they were fully in earnest when they made the Grant treaty, and desire to show Government the fact. One pueblo has lost seventy head of stock. They have appealed to me to intercede with Government in their behalf, and if possible get remuneration, on the ground that the Apaches had promised not to molest them, and, believing this, they had not been as careful in herding as heretofore, consequently the Apaches had taken advantage and stolen the animals. The general health of the tribe has been pretty good. In some localities sickness has prevailed to a certain extent. All applications for medical aid have been promptly attended to. It is somewhat difficult, as well as quite dangerous, for the physician to visit all the villages, and I question if I can retain the medical aid I now have at the present allowance for pay. All Government medical officers, contract-surgeons, receive $125 per month here, and one ration, which is more than equivalent to $1,800 per year, and they also have a full supply of medicines furnished.

In closing my report, I beg to present the subjoined recommendations:

1st, and before all, that these Indians be placed on a reservation, with all the necessary buildings attached adequate to a reservation of the importance this would assume.

2d. That they be furnished with agricultural implements, seeds, carts and oxen, and breeding-stock.

3d. That schools be established and proper instructors supplied.

4th. That the salary of the physician be increased to $1,800 per year, and the agency be furnished with a full supply of medicines.

5th. That clothing, blankets, and shoes be given them, and that, owing to their losses of stock and failure of crops, issues of flour and beef be made.

6th. That a light wagon and one pair of horses be furnished for the use of the agency, owing to the scattered situation of the villages.

7th. That the question of sinking artesian wells be carefully considered, in case it is thought best not to locate a reservation.

In closing, also, I desire to thank you for your hearty co-operation in my endeavors to improve the condition of this tribe, and your ready response to my wants.

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Congratulating you upon the success which has attended your efforts generally for the advancement of all the Indians under your supervision, I remain,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. A. WILBUR,
United States Indian Agent for the Papagos.

H. BENDELL, Esq.,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Prescott, Arizona Territory.

No. 60.

OFFICE UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENT,
Colorado River Agency, Arizona Territory, August 31, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the year ended August 31, 1872:

A census just taken of the Mojave tribe on the reservation gives 380 men, 3[illegible] women, and 143 children, giving a total of 828, an increase, since the last census, of 11[illegible] It was impossible to obtain the number of births or deaths, the former through a delicacy which at other times seems foreign to them, the latter because the dead are never mentioned. Sixteen deaths came under my own observation, all of grown people.

Constitutional diseases have decreased among them since the withdrawal of troops and restriction of intercourse between them and the whites. In addition to such medical treatment as is possible, a hospital-building is one of our greatest necessities; without it disease cannot be successfully treated among them.

The provisions furnished the Indians here are entirely inadequate for their support and too much to stimulate them to any exertion for their own support; it only averages eight ounces of flour, with four of beans and beef each, as a daily ration. Being furnished provisions means, with them, sufficient to gorge themselves fully without labor: they cannot be made to understand that it is only intended as an addition to their own supplies, and that only until enabled to support themselves. Having a fine overflow of the land this year, I induced them all to plant, by stating my intention of having their rations from Government stopped this fall. They planted about eleven hundred acres in corn, beans, pumpkins, and watermelons, but are consuming it almost before ripening; six years of entire dependence upon the Government having engendered a most improvident spirit. Wheat or barley cannot be raised, as the overflows come too late, but the soil is admirably adapted to both, and upon the completion of the irrigating canal, fine crops can be raised. Work upon this will be resumed next week, when by continuing it to the northern point of the reservation, a sufficient height of water can be secured, at its lowest stage, to irrigate any portion of the land; then there will be nothing to prevent the Indians from becoming self-sustaining and living independent of Government bounty.

The reservation of the Apache Mojaves is but eighty miles distant, and these hearing of the far larger rations given there, naturally infer, and have been assured by evil-disposed persons, that they were ordered the same. They are very credulous of stories like this, and they are a source of great annoyance, as they tend to a loss of confidence in the agent, without which little can be accomplished with them.

Six years of idle dependence upon the Government for support has done more than anything else to demoralize this tribe, and we can only look to the extreme youth for improvement, and that by compulsory measures, as the parents exercise no control whatever over them, even objecting to educational measures; but by the employment of a good man and wife as teachers, with faithful patience, their objections could be overcome and a beginning made.

Great difficulty has been experienced in the selection of employés, men fitted in character and knowledge objecting on account of inadequate compensation, most of their being consumed for subsistence, whilst the pay was better, and labor as light, in more pleasant localities. I have sifted until the services of good men were secured, but can not hope to have them long. Until two years ago rations were furnished them, and were these again given this trouble would be obviated, and I could secure good married men, other than whom there should not be at the agency. There is not a lady here hence their great refining influence, and the example of the Christian family, are not presented to these people.

Upon taking charge, the agency-building was badly out of repair, and but three rooms habitable, six of the employés occupying one small apartment. At a small expense I have greatly improved the building and given all comfortable quarters; also built an adobe wall around the house, and am now constructing a corral, blacksmith-shop, and store-house, the adobes being furnished by the Indians for $2 per hundred. Having heretofore received $1 per day while making them, irrespective of the number, this

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novation of paying only for actual labor performed met much opposition, but it works well, and gives some incentive to industry. Few will work continuously more than a week, and that length of time only secured by forfeiture of pay if they leave without permission.

In ascertaining their wants for this year's annuity goods, I tried to impress upon them our objections to their disposing of them, and burning valuable clothing, as is their custom, with the dead. Shortly after the last issue I saw ten new blankets thus destroyed.

Upon receiving the notification of my appointment as agent of the other tribes on the Colorado, I visited them; first the Chimehuevais, who live about forty miles below, on the California side of the river; they number nearly four hundred, and are scattered over an area of fifty square miles; they are peaceable and industrious, but have suffered, the past two years, with the other tribes on account of no overflow of the river. I have afforded them a little assistance from time to time, and General Howard ordered an issue of agricultural implements and seeds to them, which was done, and their crops are ripening; all they will require this year will be some clothing for cold weather.

The Yumas, under Pasqual, at Fort Yuma, number about nine hundred, and are suffering on account of the failure of two years' crops. General Howard ordered the issue of provisions, seeds, and agricultural implements to them. Their harvest will be about the 20th of September. An issue of flour was made to supply their wants until then, and some clothing promised. A few Cocopah and New River Indians living north of the line, having been supplied with the Yumas, were also included.

I found it impossible, from want of time and the dispersion of the Chimehuevais and Yumas, to make out a census of them, as they were scattered for miles cultivating their crops; so was compelled to await harvest.

The section of the Mojave tribe under Siccahoot I did not have time to visit, being one hundred miles above here, at Fort Mojave. They number about seven hundred, and remain on their original land, raising corn, beans, and melons, which, with what they occasionally get at the fort, supplies their wants. They are constantly interchanging visits with those on the reservation, but they, with their chief, do not wish to come under the rule of Iritaba. I do not think it advisable to induce any of the peaceable river Indians to come on the reservation at least until the completion of the irrigating canal, when, if successful, as we hope to be, there will be an abundance of water to supply all of them, with land enough for their support.

The greatest curse and demoralizing agent of these people is liquor, which is freely sold at Ehrenburgh and La Paz, forty-five miles below here, in the vicinity of the Chimehuevais, and at Arizona City, in the midst of the Yumas. The chiefs and older men are all strictly temperate, and beg to have this thing stopped. Their young men and young women are debauched and ruined without remedy. The civil courts are useless as a remedy. I have had two cases brought up; the last one, a week ago, was suffered to escape through the connivance of those having him in custody.

No attempt has yet been made for the education of the Indian children on this river, and, although desirable to make a beginning here at once, I would suggest the establishment of an industrial boarding-school at this point for the use of all the river tribes, as, even should they remain where they are, we have constant communication with them by steamer, and can readily transport the children, at the same time affording an opportunity for the parents to see them occasionally. Thus only can we permanently benefit them, as education, without some trade taught at the same time, would be a curse rather than blessing, as evidenced in the worst Indians on the river being those who have learned our language. This is one objection their chiefs urge to their children's instruction, and a reasonable one, truly, looking from their stand-point. This school, with faithful, earnest teachers, alone can accomplish any good for these people.

I would urge also the establishment of a hospital here for the use of all the river Indians, as they can be readily brought here, and only there treated successfully. I have now a severe case under treatment in the agency-building, it being impossible to establish the necessary sanitary measures outside, and was compelled to do it for humanity's sake, although decidedly objectionable to have such cases in such limited quarters. Disease (without care) is rapidly sweeping them away, yet we hope to stay its progress if our suggestion is carried out. The general health of those without constitutional taint is remarkably good, and but few deaths occur among the children. This section of Arizona is the most healthful region of the United States, but liquor and licentiousness overbalance all in sweeping off the Indian.

That these suggestions may meet with approval and speedy action is the hope of yours, very respectfully,

J. A. TONNER,
United States Indian Agent.

H. BENDELL, Esq.,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Prescott, Arizona Territory.

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No. 61.

FORT DEFIANCE, NEW MEXICO,
September 20, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this, my second annual report, relative to affairs connected with the Moqui Pueblo Indians of Arizona Territory, under my charge as United States special agent. Since my last annual report the Moquis have suffered much for want of food to sustain life, owing to their crops of last year being an entire failure. They had old corn to last them up to the 1st of March; from that time until early vegetables matured they suffered much for food, living on goats' milk and occasionally killing a sheep; the result is, their flocks of sheep are much reduced. It affords me, however, much pleasure to state that for the last two months they have been living well. The season has been of the most favorable character for the Moquis to farm. The rainy season was early and protracted; the result is they have raised an abundant crop of corn, pumpkins, melons, and a great variety of vegetables; an abundance for their consumption the coming year.

In my last annual report I earnestly recommended the removal of the Moquis to a more favorable locality for farming, they having no facilities for irrigating their crops, and assigning other reasons for their removal, regarding it a mutual matter to them and the Government.

In view of it not being the pleasure of the Government to remove them, I would respectfully make some suggestions, looking to the interest of these ignorant, superstitious people. Their locality is so remote from civilization, that in order to make much progress in civilization there must be a greater number of schools established among them, there being but one school for at least four hundred children, that should be in school. The population of the Moquis number in the aggregate near seventeen hundred. Most the entire population live in villages, seven in number, and are located from one to fifteen miles apart. The villages are situated on bluffs, from two to five hundred feet high, inaccessible for wagons or vehicles of any character. The three eastern villages are located on one bluff, and are named as follows: Tay-wah, Se-cho-ma-we, Jual-pi, the three having a population of 376 adults, 215 children; total 591. Five miles west of the above-named villages, situated on a bluff, is the village of Me-shong-a-na-we, having a population of 133 adults, 92 children; total 225. One mile west of the last-named village, situated on a bluff, is the village of She-powl-a-we; population, adults 81, children 44; total 125. Five miles, in a northwestern direction, from the last-named village is the village of Shung-o-pa-we; population, 124 adults, 72 children; 196 total. Five miles west of the latter named village is the Oreybe village; population, adults 325, children 201; total 526. Grand total 1,663.

I will here state that the census of the Oreybes was not as satisfactorily taken as I should have desired, there being a want of harmony among the chiefs, a portion of the chiefs desiring a count taken, and a portion opposing, not wishing to have anything to do with Americans. I made allusion to this subject in my last annual report. I take pleasure in stating that the opposition to Americans and the Government has much abated in the last year, and I flatter myself that by kind treatment, within the next year, they will entertain the most friendly feelings toward Americans.

I would recommend that there be two schools established at the three first-named villages, with male and female teachers. Also two of same character at the Oreybe village, and one male teacher at each of the other named villages.

Again, I would respectfully recommend the building of a house at one of the villages for an agent to live, at a cost of $1,500; by using Indian labor buildings can be erected cheap; would be rough but comfortable. If it should be the pleasure of the Department to establish schools in these villages, school-buildings would have to be erected at a cost of $500 each; the building would be of stone and mortar, such is the character of the Moqui buildings.

I would earnestly call the attention of the Department to the subject of making presents to the Moquis. Doubtless the object of giving them goods is to stimulate them to industry that they may progress in civilization, and finally cease to be pensioners on the Government. My observation is, that giving goods does not stimulate them to industry, but causes them to feel that they are objects of charity; that the Great Father is rich, and his duty is to feed and clothe them, they having nothing to do but make known their wants to their agent. I would recommend giving them sheep in place of goods, apart from a small amount of such articles as would stimulate and encourage children in their studies in school. This would be very satisfactory to the Indians, and I know much to their interest.

On the 15th day of December last, in the presence of Lieutenant D. R. Burnham, United States Army, I issued to the Moquis their Government goods, which was very

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satisfactory to them. They are now looking with much interest for their next issue, which will be in a few days.

Hoping my suggestions will meet the approval of the Department,

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. D. CROTHERS,

United States Agent for Moqui Pueblo Indians of Arizona Territory.

Hon. F. A. WALKER,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 62.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENT,
Camp Date Creek, Arizona Territory, September 1, 1872.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in circular-letter from your office, dated June 15, 1872, I have the honor to submit the following report:

By direction of the superintendent of Indian affairs for this Territory I temporarily assumed the duties of Indian agent at this agency on the 6th day of July ultimo. Previous to that time the affairs of the agency had been managed by Captain R. F. O'Beirne, Twenty-first Infantry, from whom I expected to obtain a detailed history of the Indians since their settlement on this reservation, but in consequence of the transfer, shortly thereafter, of that officer, with his company, to the Department of the Columbia, I failed to get the coveted information. I have gathered, however, from official data, an outline of the early phases of the Indian question in this vicinity, which I deem necessary to a full comprehension of the present condition of affairs on this reservation.

It appears, from the official record, that on the 19th day of July, 1870, two Indians, of the Apache Mojave tribe, came into the military post at this place and represented that their tribe was disposed to abstain from acts of hostility and make peace with the whites, and such an arrangement was then entered into on the 31st day of the same month. O-hat-che-come-a, chief of the tribe, with 225 of his people, came into the post and entered into a formal treaty with the commanding officer. The terms of this treaty were briefly as follows: Hostilities between the tribe and the whites to cease; Indians who misbehaved or were guilty of crimes to be surrendered to the authorities at the post; the roads to Wickenburgh and Prescott to be kept clear of Indians, and the presence of hostile Indians in the vicinity to be reported to the military; the Indians to be permitted, without molestation, to seek game in the mountains, and the citizens to be notified of the peace established. From that time forward, until the 17th day of June, 1871, the Indians were wholly dependent on their own exertons for subsistence, and such official data as I have been able to glean favors the presumption that they were generally faithful to the obligations of the treaty. On the last-mentioned date issue of subsistence stores to these Indians, in moderate quantities, was authorized by the department commander, and on the 7th day of October, 1871, the commanding officer of the post was directed to issue to them rations of one pound of beef and one pound of corn, per capita, daily. Such issues were to be made every ten days, for the subsequent ten days. It does not appear that the Indians were required to remain in the vicinity of the post, nor was there any muster of them made except on issue-days.

From the 1st day of January of the current year, daily issues of rations to the Indians have been made, and a daily record thereof kept. This record exhibits that the largest number of rations issued at a single issue was as follows: In January, 238; in February, 338; in March, 371; in April, 424; in May, 468, and in June, 548. It also appears, from the marked diversity from day to day in the number of rations recorded as issued, that considerable numbers of the Indians were periodically absent from the issue, and not infrequently remained absent and unaccounted for during several days, and I have been credibly informed that when Indians who had thus absented themselves returned to the reservation, they were received back on equal footing with those who had remained. There does not appear to have been even a pretense at compliance with the requirements of General Orders No. 9, current series, from headquarters, Department of Arizona. That order declares that "no Apache Indian who shall absent himself from his reservation without written permission shall be received back upon or receive rations at such reservation except as prisoner of war." It appears that it was customary, when the chiefs or head-men desired to temporarily absent themselves from the reservation, to obtain permission before leaving, but that no such usage prevailed with others of the tribes. Therefore, an Indian might still be classed as a reservation In-

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dian, and yet, with scarcely a perceptible interruption, lead the nomadic and marauding life of the past.

Upon my arrival here I comprehended at once the necessity of a more rigid enforcement of the rule in this regard. I brought the Indians together, and instructed them that they would be required to present themselves to me for muster at least once a day, and that they were not to leave the reservation without written permission. A marked improvement has been the result. And since that time, when permission to be absent has been granted, the absentee has almost invariably returned to the reservation before the expiration of his time granted, and the daily attendance at muster and issue has been generally uniform, and absentees have been, in almost every instance, satisfactorily accounted for.

On the 24th day of June last, Captain Philip Dwyer, Fifth Cavalry, was directed by the department commander to scout with his company in the vicinity of the Harcuvar Mountains, and to drive in upon this reservation all Indians found therabout. On the 6th day of July he returned, bringing with him about eighty Indians, men, women, and children. Among these are some very troublesome characters, restless spirits, who are doing much to generate dissatisfaction among the tribes. They seem utterly regardless of all attempts at restraint, and the means of discipline at present at my command are so very limited that I have been unable, in a great measure, to counteract their insidious influence.

Early in the last month the garrison at this military post was reduced by the transfer of a company of the Twenty-first Infantry from this station to the Department of the Columbia. The relieving company of the Twenty-third Infantry not yet having arrived, all the resources of the present garrison (one company of cavalry) are fully employed in the ordinary military duties of furnishing escorts, guards for herds, interior guards, &c. The Indians seem to be aware of this, and are apparently disposed, to some extent, to take advantage of the situation. Judging from this fact and from other experiences showing a like disposition on their part, I am inclined to believe that fear of the troops is the controlling influence with them, and that to insure discipline among them it is now, and will be during a considerable period to come, necessary to maintain at or near the reservation a sufficient military force to overawe them.

On the 29th of July last a Mr. Genung, a citizen who is engaged in building a road from Wickenburgh to Prescott, made application to me for permission to employ Indians in his road-work. The permission was accorded, and since that time an average of about forty Indians have been constantly thus employed. I have issued passes for from five to ten days at a time to such Indians as wished to engage in this work. They have been paid and rationed by Mr. Genung. I have also from time to time given passes for brief periods to a limited number of Indians to go to Wickenburgh to barter the skins which they had cured, and to make purchases of such articles of apparel as they required. In all cases the absentees have uniformly returned to the reservation before the expiration of their passes.

During the past six weeks the Indians have suffered fearfully from disease. A malarial fever prevails among them to an alarming extent, and notwithstanding the most assiduous efforts have been made for their relief, yet as many as five fatal cases have been developed in one day. I have employed a competent physician, who has been unremitting in his attendance upon them, and I have devoted much time to personal ministrations to the sick.

I am not inclined to believe that this location is particularly unhealthy, but I attribute the prevalence of disease among these people to the manner of their living, and to the fact that during the present season the rain-fall has been unusually large for this latitude. I attribute much of the discontent which has of late been manifested to the sickness prevailing among them.

The total number of Indians now registered at this agency are classified as follows: Men, 250; women, 179; boys, 186; girls, 133; total, 748. Of these, 161 men, 127 women, 132 boys, and 89 girls, or a total of 509, belong to the tribal organization designated as "Apache Yuma;" the remainder are Apache Mojaves. The average daily attendance at issue from the 6th day of July last to date is 576.

This agency having been established for temporary purposes, and it still being the design to ultimately remove the Indians to one of the permanent reservations, no buildings or other improvements have been made here, and the agency is wholly dependent on the military for the use of such buildings as can be spared for its most urgent requirements.

I would respectfully urge the necessity of at once permanently locating these Indians. They need employment. They should be instructed in agricultural and mechanical pursuits. Farming-implements and other tools should be furnished them. They should be taught to build and live in fixed homes. Schools should be instituted among them. In a word, an effort should be made to raise them from a condition of shiftless, criminal vagabondage to industry and thrift. No successful effort to this end can be made until they have a permanent abiding-place. I would therefore respect-

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fully and earnestly recommend that, at the earliest practicable moment, steps be taken to remove them to a permanent reservation.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPHUS WILLIAMS, M. D.,
United States Special Indian Agent.

H. BENDELL, Esq.,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Prescott, Arizona Territory.

No. 63.

UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENCY, WHITE MOUNTAIN RESERVATION,
San Carlos Division, Arizona Territory, September 1, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the 19th of April, 1872, I arrived at Camp Grant, and, in pursuance of my instructions, relieved the military officer acting temporarily as agent, and took charge of this reservation, then known as the "Camp Grant Indian reservation." I found no property of any kind belonging to the agency except a roll of the Indians, then numbering about 950.

On the 22d of April General O. O. Howard and Superintendent H. Bendell arrived on the reservation, and had some preliminary talk with the Indians under my charge in reference to making a permanent and lasting peace between the Pimas, Papagoes, Apaches, Mexicans, and Americans. A conference was agreed to be held between the different parties on the 21st and 22d days of May on this reservation. Runners were sent out to different bands of Indians who were not living on the reservation, requesting them to come in and make peace.

On the 25th of April forty Indians from the White Mountain reservation came in and were enrolled, with the permission of General Howard, among the Indians of this reservation. This band from the White Mountains claimed that the Indians on the White Mountain reservation were continually fighting among themselves, and for that reason they were desirous of coming here, where they hoped they could live at peace.

On the 26th of April I accompanied General Howard and Superintendent Bendell to Tucson, Arizona Territory, and with the general's consent and that of Superintendent Bendell made some purchases of farming-implements, seeds, and other articles absolutely necessary for the use of the Indians and the agency.

On the 21st and the 22d of May, according to previous agreement, a peace conference was held at the crossing of the San Pedro, between the Pimas, Papagoes, Apaches, Mexicans, and Americans. As General Howard's report of the same has been published, containing a full account of the proceedings then had, it is unnecessary for me to do more than refer to it here.

May 25, Santo, one of the principal Apache chiefs, and Concepcion, (interpreter,) started for Washington, accompanying General Howard.

On the 29th of May I received an order from General Howard, dated 27th, abolishing the old Indian reservation of Camp Grant, Arizona Territory, and establishing the "San Carlos division of the White Mountain reservation." This order increased the size of the old Indian reservation of Camp Grant very materially.

On the 7th of June, seventy-one Tonto Apaches came in on the reservation and professed a desire to remain and live under the conditions of the peace made May 22. They were received, and their names enrolled.

On the 23d of June a party of 223 Apaches came in, the large majority of whom claimed never to have lived on a reservation before. They were also received and enrolled.

On the 3d of July, the bands of Es-ket-e-ce-la and Pelone, numbering about 250, arrived at this agency, transferred by permission of General Howard from the White Mountain reservation, to remain here during the absence of Es-ket-e-ce-la, who accompanied the general to Washington. These bands returned again to the White Mountain reservation on the return of Es-ket-e-ce-la from Washington in August.

On the 17th of July, the large majority of the Indians who came in on June 23 left the reservation again under the following circumstances: An attempt was made at the military post of Camp Grant to arrest an outlawed Indian by the name of Co-chin-ay; at the time the effort was made, two of the principal chiefs of the band which came in on June 23 were in the company of Co-chin-ay. The Indians running when the soldiers approached them, were fired upon—three shots—none of which took effect; these Indians are, however, gradually returning, and, I am in hopes, will all eventually come back to the reservation.

Since about the middle of July, there has been more or less restless feeling among the Indians on this reservation, although no serious difficulty has occurred or is anticipated.

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At different times during the summer small bands of Indians have come in and been received under the treaty of May 22, and the roll now calls for 1,766 Indians as belonging to this reservation. I am informed that this is the first time that these Indians have been retained on a reservation during the entire summer.

Since the last of May, we have all (myself, employés, and the Indians) been daily expecting an order to move the agency to some more healthy locality on the reservation, the matter having been freely discussed, and, I understood, decided upon. The present location is very sickly; myself and employés have suffered constantly with fever, and there has been a great deal of sickness and mortality among the Indians.

The uncertainty in regard to removal of the agency, and the general ill-health prevailing throughout the summer, have deterred the Indians from cultivating the soil to any extent, as will appear from the statistical report inclosed herewith. .

The expense of living in this part of Arizona is very great, the necessities of life commanding exceedingly high prices.

It is impossible to obtain desirable help at the salaries allowed by the Government, and I would respectfully suggest that some arrangement be made by which employés could be paid the ruling wages of the country.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. C. JACOBS,
United States Special Indian Agent.

H. BENDELL, Esq.,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Prescott, Arizona Territory.

WASHINGTON, OREGON, AND CALIFORNIA.

No. 64. R. H. Milroy, WASHINGTON SUPERINTENDENCY, Olympia, Washington Territory.
No. 65. T. J. McKenney, Washington superintendency, Olympia, Washington Territory.
No. 66. E. C. Chirouse, Tulalip agency, Washington Territory.
No. 67. E. M. Gibson, Neah Bay agency, Washington Territory.
No. 68. E. Eells, Skokomish agency, Washington Territory.
No. 69. G. A. Henry, Quinaielt agency, Washington Territory.
No. 70. J. H. Wilbur, Yakama agency, Washington Territory.
No. 71. W. P. Winans, Colville agency, Washington Territory.
No. 72. B. Barlow, Puyallup reservation, Washington Territory.
No. 73. J. W. Milroy, Chehalis reservation, Washington Territory.
No. 74. T. B. Odeneal, OREGON SUPERINTENDENCY, Salem, Oregon.
No. 75. N. A. Cornoyer, Umatilla agency, Oregon.
No. 76. J. Smith, Warm Springs agency, Oregon.
No. 77. J. B. Sinnott, Grand Ronde agency, Oregon.
No. 78. J. Palmer, Siletz agency, Oregon.
No. 79. S. Case, Alsea sub-agency, Oregon.
No. 80. L. S. Dyar, Klamath agency, Oregon.
No. 81. B. C. Whiting, California superintendency, San Francisco, California.
No. 82. H. Gibson, Round Valley agency, California.
No. 83. D. H. Lowry, Hoopa Valley agency, California.
No. 84. C. Maltby, Tule River agency, California.

No. 64.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Olympia, Washington Territory, October 1, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my first annual report of the condition of Indian affairs in Washington Territory:

I only took charge of this superintendency on the 8th of August, less than two months ago, and have not had time to visit and personally inspect the condition of each reservation in this Territory, and thus ascertain from personal observations and inquiries their true condition and wants, as I desire to do, before making this report. I found numerous official duties demanding my time and attention here, and have only been able to visit the Chehalis, Puyallup, Squaxon, Nisqually, Yakama, and Quinaielt reservations. I returned from the latter on the 21st ultimo, when the near end of the time named in the instructions of the Indian Department, in which annual

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reports are required, prevented me from prosecuting my visits further till this report was prepared and transmitted.

I shall in this report speak fully of the condition and want of the Indians on the reservations I have visited, and merely mention matters to which my attention has been called by letters, reports, or conversations with the agents or farmers in charge of the reservations not visited by me, and referring the honorable Commissioner to the annual reports of these agents and farmers in charge, herewith transmitted, for more minute information as to their condition and wants, promising that I will make an additional report of the condition of these reservations from personal inspection and inquiries as soon as I have visited them, which I shall proceed to do as soon as possible. The reservations not yet visited by me are the Skokomish, Tulalip, Swinomish, Port Madison, Muckleshoot, Lummi, Makah, and Colville.

The three great wants and imperative needs common to all the reservations in this territory, and which the plighted faith of the Government and the highest interests of civilization, humanity, progress, justice, and Christianity, demand to be granted and satisfied at the earliest possible moment, are—

First. The authoritative designation of the boundaries of each reservation, and the extension of the lines of the Government surveys over each, and the *modus operandi* fixed by act of Congress, by which heads of families and unmarried adults belonging to each reservation may obtain titles in severalty to portions of their respective reservations, and fixing the requisites of such titles as to forfeiture, alienation, &c., and authorizing the sale to the highest bidder of the surplus of each reservation for the benefit of schools, hospitals, or other purposes beneficial to all belonging to it.

Second. The extension of school facilities by the erection of industrial school-buildings, in connection with gardens, farms, and workshops, where a knowledge of gardening, farming, and of the most useful mechanic arts could be imparted with a common English education.

Third. Hospitals in which the blind, insane, deaf and dumb, and otherwise diseased, sick, and helpless, can be maintained, properly treated, and cared for.

SURVEYS.

This is a matter of paramount importance, and I trust will not, as heretofore, be passed by and deferred by Congress and the Indian Department. It is the highest interest, as well as the duty of the Government, to have all the Indian reservations in the States and Territories speedily absorbed by the States and Territories and counties in which they exist, and the Indians, to whom they severally belong, turned over to their respective States, Territories, and counties, as American citizens, prepared to perform their duties as such, and to take care of themselves individually. And the first vital and fundamental step toward this end, and toward the permanent civilization, Christianization, and progressive elevation of the Indian, is to give him a separate property in the soil and a fixed home, where he may confidently surround himself with the comforts of civilization; by increasing and gratifying his wants, which constitute the grand difference between the savage and the civilized man. The wants of the former, like those of the animals, being few and simple, while those of the latter, both physical and mental, are without end, and the ceaseless efforts to gratify them leads to industry, enterprise, discoveries, and progress.

The necessity for the absorption of reservations by the counties in which they exist is daily becoming more urgent. It mattered but little to the Government and its citizens in by-gone years, when the white man, with his civil and political institutions, did not extend west of the Mississippi River, to interfere with the boundless possessions of the Indians, and of the wild animals upon which they fed, whether these Indians adopted our civilization and qualified themselves to become citizens or not. But now all is changed. The settlements of the white man with his institutions have rolled on over the vast country west of the Mississippi, and reach the coast of the Pacific, from the British possessions on the north to the Mexican possessions on the south. The title of the Indians to this vast region has been extinguished by treaty or contract, and the numerous tribes and bands assigned to reservations. These reservations are not only within the organized limits of States and Territories, but within the limits of organized counties, and, being generally composed of the best lands, white settlers, in many instances, are crowding around them. The laws of the State or Territory in which the reservation is situated govern and are in force among the citizens around the reservation, but have no jurisdiction over and among the Indians or belonging to the reservations. The Indians are alone subject to the control of the superintendents, agents, and employés of the Indian Department, and these officers and employés have no power or jurisdiction off and outside the reservation except over the persons and property of Indians. Hence each reservation is a little *quasi* independent or foreign government within the county in which it is situated. The domestic animals of settlers adjoining the reservations often trespass on the pasture-lands, or break into the little inclosures of the Indians on the reservations, and the ponies of the Indians often

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trespass on the pasture-lands, or break into the inclosures of the surrounding white settlers. In these, and other ways, troubles and difficulties are constantly arising that cannot be reached either by the laws of the State or Territory in which they arise, or by the authority of the officers of the Indian Department. Complaints of difficulties between Indians and whites are coming up from agents, Indians, and settlers almost daily, and of course these difficulties will continue to become more frequent as the white settlers increase around the reservations. Hence the urgency of a speedy preparation of Indians for citizenship—the disbanding of their tribal relations, the extension of the jurisdiction of the local laws over their reservations, and the absorption of their occupants as citizens.

The first and fundamental step toward this end, as before remarked, is the survey of reservations and their distribution in severalty among those to whom they belong, with titles from the Government. And this is the strongest and most earnest desire of the Indians of all the reservations in this Territory, with the exceptions of those of the Quinaielt and Neah Bay reservations, which have not yet been settled around by whites, and the lands of these reservations being mostly poorly adapted to pasturage or agricultural purposes, and the Indians to whom they belong subsisting, as they do, almost wholly on fish, care but little about the division of their lands in severalty. But even the Indians of these reservations would be benefited by their immediate survey, and by inducements being held out by giving titles to and assistance in making improvements upon the lands of such as would take them and make permanent homes in severalty, as the inevitable tendency now, as in all past ages, of the possession of a country and property in common, with titles in severalty to none, is to produce indolence and indigence; especially is this the case with the ignorant and the uncultivated. And this, I think, (with perhaps the lesser evil of the distribution of annuities and presents in goods and money,) has been the bane of our Indian system, and the prime cause of the want of success in civilizing the Indians. The desire for the survey and division of their lands in severalty has been earnestly expressed and pleaded for by the Indians, and asked in the annual reports of my predecessors in this office for years. In a general council, a few weeks ago, with the Indians of the Medicine Creek treaty, (embracing the Puyallup, Nisqually, and Squaxon reservations,) at which the governor of the Territory was present with me, the chiefs in their speeches assured us that they spoke the strongest desire of their people when they asked for the survey and division of their lands in severalty with titles from the Government. They said that they and their people desired to build houses, make farms and improvements, and live like white men, but that no one knew where his land was, or had a paper showing that he owned any land at all; that neighboring white men frequently told them that the Government would soon take their reservations and sell them, which caused much uneasiness, and hence they had no heart to work and make permanent improvements. Can this be wondered at? Would the highest types of our boasted Anglo-Saxon race do any better under similar circumstances?

In a recent general council with the Indians of the Chehalis reservation the chiefs and head-men expressed an equally earnest desire for the survey and division of their lands. Their head chief said in his speech that if the Government would survey their reservation and give each of them deeds to portions of it, like white men, they would ask nothing more from it.

As the boundaries of many of the reservations and additions to the same, in this Territory, have not been authoritatively defined, and are the occasion of disputes and difficulties, I respectfully ask an act of Congress defining the boundaries of each reservation; directing the extension of the lines of the public surveys over them; fixing the terms and conditions upon which they may be transferred in severalty to the Indians, and the surplus, if any, sold to the whites; and specifying the conditions and limitations in the deeds of transfer from the Government to Indians.

I would suggest that the conditions and limitations in titles to Indians should require that the continued absence of the grantee and of all the members of his or her family, from the land granted, for the term of three months at one time, within twenty years, should forfeit the title to the same, and that any alienation of the title by the grantee for twenty-five years after receiving it should be null and void as to legal heirs to the third degree of consanguinity.

For the foregoing, and many other reasons that might be used, I respectfully ask for an appropriation of $156,000 to defray the expense of defining boundaries and the survey of reservations in this Territory in severalty.

INDUSTRIAL BOARDING-SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, ETC.

The importance of, and necessity for, industrial boarding-schools can only be estimated by those acquainted with Indian habits, character, ignorance, prejudices, and superstitions which commence contaminating their children from the time they are old enough to receive ideas. Hence the absolute necessity of separating Indian children from their parents as soon as they are old enough to be sent to school, and of having them

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reside with and become domesticated in the families of their teachers, where they can learn the habits, manners, and customs of civilized life, as well as obtain an education that will qualify them for the duties of such a life. If the Indian children are allowed to reside and grow up with their savage parents, while attending school, they will naturally absorb from these parents their ideas, habits, manners, customs, prejudices, and superstitions, which do not harmonize or assimilate with the education received. So that the education they may receive from their teachers tends to unfit them for savage life, and the ideas, habits, manners, customs, prejudices, and superstitions at the same time absorbed from their parents unfits them for civilized life, so that one neutralizes the other, and injures rather than benefits; therefore, as before remarked, the seemingly cruel necessity of separating these children from their parents, from the time they commence attending school, and of making these schools "industrial boarding-schools," where the children can acquire the occupations and habits, as well as the education, necessary to civilization.

The great difference between the children of civilized parents and those of savage and uncivilized as to education, is that the former acquire the habits, manners, customs, occupations, and general training necessary to civilized life and society from their parents or guardians at home, while the children of the latter, if they are to be prepared for civilized life, must acquire the necessary habits, manners, customs, occupations, and training, as well as their education, from their teachers alone, and can acquire nothing at home in the interests of civilization; hence the great importance of having agents, superintendents of schools, teachers, assistant teachers, physicians, farmers, and other employés on reservations, of the proper, natural, moral, and acquired qualifications to fit them as teachers, in their different lines, of all Indians upon their respective reservations, and well qualified to be teachers by example as well as by precept, direction, and instruction, as Indians, like all other human beings, are more or less imitative, and the creatures of surroundings.

The agent, besides the fundamental requisites of honesty and morality, should be a man of untiring industry and possessing the most thorough, energetic, and varied business knowledge and habits, and capable, intelligently and profitably, of superintending and directing every branch of instruction and business in his agency. Some of the agents, perhaps all, in this superintendency, possess the foregoing requisites and qualifications. If I shall discover that any of them are lacking extensively, I will consider it my duty to make suggestions to them and to the Department.

The male superintendent and teachers of industrial boarding-schools, in addition to honesty, morality, a thorough knowledge of the common branches of an English education, and the art of teaching, should possess and be able to impart a practical knowledge of gardening, farming, the care of domestic animals, and other ordinary outdoor employments of civilized life, and also be filled with that patient, unselfish missionary spirit that through untiring efforts plants ideas, imparts light, and wins the love and respect of wild, untutored Indian children and confidence of their savage parents by constant exhibition of that pity and sincere desire that seeks to benefit and elevate them.

Female teachers of Indian industrial schools should possess all the qualifications and requisites mentioned as necessary to successful male teachers, with the exception of the knowledge of farming, the care of domestic animals, and other ordinary outdoor employments, but instead of these should be able to impart to Indian girls a thorough, practical knowledge of cooking, washing, sewing, and all other ordinary household and kitchen duties.

Some years of contact with Indians, and forty years of observation of efforts to civilize them, has convinced me that nothing effective in that line can be done with adult Indians, especially those of middle or more advanced age, and, therefore, that the only hope of permanently civilizing and rescuing them from decay and speedy extinction is with the rising generation; and that hope can only be made effective in fruition by separating the rising generation of Indians from their parents and placing them in such schools and under such teachers as I have indicated. Therefore the importance of obtaining properly qualified teachers of Indian schools cannot be overestimated. The general want of success in these schools can be attributed almost wholly to inefficient teachers.

Physicians on reservations should possess a thorough knowledge of their profession, with a kind, benevolent disposition, and should each have under their charge one or more Indian boys to be instructed and trained by them in the knowledge of their profession, and each should give frequent courses of plain, elementary lectures to the Indians of their respective reservations on hygiene, physiology, and such other useful sciences as would interest and instruct them, and lose no opportunity of enlightening the dark minds around them.

The farmer on reservations, besides being a man of kind heart, correct moral habits, and having a thorough practical knowledge of farming, should be a man of more than ordinary intelligence, energy, industry, and firmness. His whole time on the reservation should be devoted to teaching farming practically to the Indians, and, outside of a small

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garden for family vegetables, should be allowed to carry on no agricultural business for himself. The preparation and cultivation of the public or school farm should be by the labor of the teacher and school-boys, and the proceeds of that farm go to the subsistence of the school-children, the Government employés, and the necessary domestic animals and employés, which should be as few as actual needs admit of. The clearing up and construction of every garden and field on the reservation, however small, outside of those set apart for the school, should be under the supervision of the farmer, and he should not only verbally direct how these matters are to be done, but should take hold with his own hands and show practically the best way to clear up land, fence, plow, plant, sow, cultivate, and harvest crops, and see that the Indians are economical, cleanly, and employ their time profitably. In short, he should constantly circulate over his reservation, instruct, assist, direct, and see that everything in his line is properly attended to, as a model farmer would over his own farm and among his own children. The farmer's wife (no unmarried man should be employed on a reservation) should have at least one Indian girl to teach and train in domestic duties, and should give all the time she can spare from those duties to visiting the huts and houses of Indians, and in instructing their women in cooking, washing, ironing, sewing, making, mending, and in keeping themselves, families, and houses clean, neat, and clear of vermin, and in all other duties of civilized housekeeping.

The carpenters on reservations should each have one or two Indian boys as apprentices to his trade, and, besides the ordinary shop-work of making and mending, should assist and instruct the Indians of his reservation in planning and in constructing their houses, barns, and other necessary buildings, and, where desired, in constructing neat paling or board-fences about their dwellings and gardens.

The blacksmith and other mechanics employed on reservations should each have the care and instruction of one or more Indian apprentices in their respective trades, and their wives should each have the care and training of one or more Indian girls in household duties, and should also, as far as possible, assist the farmer's wife in showing and instructing the Indian women of their respective reservations in household duties. So that every Government officer and employé, with their wives, on Indian reservations, should be in every way well qualified as instructors in their respective callings, and be actively engaged in such instructions, realizing that they are in daily contact with a people of a lower order of intelligence and civilization, and actuated by a strong desire to instruct and elevate them.

Such is my idea of schools and the qualifications and duties of Government officers and employés on Indian reservations; and I shall proceed to put this idea into effective operation, as far as possible, in this superintendency.

HOSPITALS.

So much has been said by my predecessors, in their annual reports, on the score of humanity, justice, and necessity, for hospitals upon most of the Indian reservations in this superintendency, and for speedy appropriations for constructing and furnishing them; and the many reasons and arguments they have advanced, from time to time, are so overwhelming and unanswerable, that it appears like presumption in me to attempt to add to or urge further reasons for such appropriations. But the many instances of blind and partially blind, insane, and otherwise diseased Indians that have come under my own observation, that could only be relieved or successfully treated in hospitals, and from the statements of a number of physicians employed in the Indian Department, of the great difficulty, and often impossibility, of successfully treating hundreds of cases of diseased Indians met with in their practice, for want of proper nursing and the proper administering and effect of medicines, that could only be obtained from the care of nurses in comfortable hospitals, I am, on the score of common humanity, impelled to urge attention to this matter.

The Indians are a conquered people, overcome by the intelligence and power of us, a people boasting of our high civilization and Christianity. They were ignorant, simple, and weak; we, intelligent, shrewd, and strong; they saw and felt our superiority and wisdom, and, with the simplicity of unsuspecting children, believed us honest and just; we took advantage of their ignorance and confidence, and, through pretended treaties and otherwise, took from them a vast country of boundless wealth for which they have received no adequate compensation. The poisonous vices of our partial civilization, like the impurities in water, settle to the bottom toward barbarism, and hence barbarians coming in contact with our civilization first meet with and absorb these poisonous vices. Those who survive this deadly contact and come up through this stratum of vices, may, by proper effort, be rescued and brought up to a comparative civilization. The Indians of this coast, since meeting with the white man, have been passing through this terrible contact, and have been thereby swept away by thousands. Whole tribes have become entirely extinct, other tribes that numbered thousands have been reduced to below a dozen each. Old settlers tell me that there is not now in this Territory half as many Indians as there were twenty years ago. Before the white man came, "igno-

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rance was bliss" with the Indians. Then this coast, especially the region of Puget Sound, was truly their paradise. Its numerous bays, inlets, and streams furnished them with fish, its ebb-tides with clams and oysters, its waters and adjoining lands with game for meat, and skins and furs for clothing and bow-strings; also all the bark and timber for fires, and for the construction of their huts, canoes, and bows, and an abundance of berries and roots for food, while its mild climate enabled them to live with comfort almost constantly in the open air. Their wants were few and simple, and could be satisfied almost without effort. They had indolent ease, simple amusements, animal health, rude peace, savage abundance, comparative happiness, and increased in great numbers. The whites, like Satan of old, came to this Indian paradise and allured and deceived these simple children of nature with the promises and gifts of a high civilization and Christianity. But instead of education and knowledge of the arts and sciences of civilization they received measles, small-pox, and gonorrhea, and instead of the love, peace, charity, virtue, and temperance of Christianity, they received hate, war, and murder, syphilis, bad whisky, and intemperance. Under these fatal diseases and vices of the white man the Indian race is rapidly passing away; the havoc occasioned by them, instead of being stayed by their simple remedies and foolish sorcery called *timanimus*, is accelerated. These loathsome and fatal diseases can only be reached and successfully treated by the strong concentrated remedies of our physicians, but, on account of the constant exposure of the diseased Indians, their intemperate and filthy habits, their ignorance about giving medicines, in nursing, preparing proper food and caring for their sick, these strong medicines kill in about ten cases where they cure in one. If this fatality among Indians is not arrested, the entire race on this coast will become extinct in about a generation more.

Considering the foregoing facts, and further facts that we, the white race, invited ourselves to this Indian paradise; that we, through our superior intelligence, cunning, and power, have appropriated all of their vast and valuable country and assigned them to a few comparatively small reservations; that we, instead of imparting to them our intelligence and civilization, have given them vices and diseases that have degraded and are rapidly destroying them; that we, the American people, are among the most powerful on earth, bear the van of progress, and represent the highest type of civilization and Christianity, is there not an overwhelming equitable, moral, and Christian obligation resting on us to make an effort to lift up the remnants of the poor, weak, ignorant, diseased, down-trodden, uncomplaining, perishing race from beneath the feet of our growing power, and save them from total extinction? If the Government does recognize the validity of this duty and obligation, the first step toward their fulfillment is the erection and maintenance of hospitals in which the loathsome and deadly diseases received from the white man may be successfully treated and eradicated. I therefore, for the purpose of erecting and furnishing such hospitals, ask for an appropriation of $2,500 for each of the agencies in this Territory, and also for the Colville and Chehalis reservations, with a provision for the care of the insane, blind, and helpless at those hospitals.

ANNUITIES AND PRESENTS.

I am convinced that the policy of giving to the Indians annuities and presents in various kinds of goods, often of no real utility or benefit to them, has been a fruitful source of evil, and has done much to demoralize, degrade, and retard their civilization. The truth of the old saying, "come easy, go easy," is demonstrated more or less strongly every time a tribe receives an annuity or present in goods. The goods thus received, almost as a general rule, are squandered in gambling and drinking, and in a few weeks after being received by the Indians may be found largely in the hands of unprincipled white men and half-breeds, who follow and fleece the Indians, who, through this mistaken policy of the Government, have acquired reckless, prodigal, gambling habits. This policy has been followed so long that it has almost destroyed that native independence and dignity originally possessed by the Indians, and rendered their tribes dependent mendicants, who seem to look for and expect presents and gifts from white men, especially Government officials, as a matter of course. I know that I speak the observations and convictions of every honest official of the Indian Department, who has had opportunity for observing these matters, that this policy of giving goods, trinkets, tobacco, money, &c., to Indians has had an evil and most pernicious effect upon them. Instead of giving such articles, let the money usually expended for these things be used in erecting and constructing saw-mills, grist-mills, school, council, and dwelling houses, workshops, barns, and stables, wherever each is needed or necessary, and for purchasing reaping, mowing, planting, thrashing, drill, sewing, knitting, and washing machines, wagons, plows, harrows, and other agricultural implements wherever needed. In proper cases let the money be expended in the development of valuable fisheries, such as in the erecting of necessary buildings, purchasing or constructing the vessels, boats, seines, weirs, &c., and making all arrangements for catching, packing, and marketing the fish. Also in clearing and fencing lands, and in purchasing domestic animals for the Indians. In short, give the Indians only the necessary build-

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ings, machinery, material, &c., of civilization, to enable them to procure the food, clothing, comforts, and luxuries of life only by their own *labor*, and thus stimulate them to industry and economy, instead of indolence and profligacy.

CHEHALIS RESERVATION.

The Indians for whom this reservation was set apart, being parties to no treaty, number at least 600, and consist of remnants of the Chehalis, Chinook, Shoal Water Bay, Clatsop, Humptolops, Cakokian, and Cowlitz tribes. The Chehalis is the largest of these tribal remnants, and reside mostly on the reservation, which contains about 5,000 acres, the largest portion of which is rich bottom-land, heavily timbered, and with a dense undergrowth, and when cleared and brought under cultivation is very productive agricultural land. About 250 acres have been cleared, fenced, and brought partially under cultivation.

When I took charge and visited this reservation, I found these inclosed lands poorly cultivated, for the want of proper energy, management, and business ability in the farmer then in charge, and because of his not having sufficient help, there having, for a length of time, been no white employé on the reservation besides himself.

I have tried, as the honorable Commissioner is aware, to make some changes in this respect. I feel very sure that the agricultural, lumber, and stock-raising capabilities of this reservation, together with the physical and mental capabilities of the Indians belonging to it, can be so developed, trained, and managed, as not only to furnish comfortable homes and amply maintain all these Indians in a few years, but, in time not distant, accumulate a surplus sufficient to support a splendid industrial school, pay all employés, and render the reservation self-sustaining and independent of any support from the Government; and have all the Indians belonging to it well prepared to be turned over to the State of Washington as her native-born citizens, qualified to discharge their duty as such, and to take care of themselves individually. I will guarantee that this end shall be accomplished within ten years, perhaps half of that time, if the course, policy, and training I shall indicate is carried out, and the Government grants means to fully do so.

To insure the fulfillment of this guarantee will require—

First. The survey of the reservation, and the granting of titles to the Indians by the Government, as before indicated, as fast as they select portions of it and have complied with the homestead laws.

Second. The maintenance of an efficient industrial boarding-school, with teachers, &c.

Third. The erection, furnishing, and support of a hospital, and the employment of a physician to take charge of it. I will here state that, seeing there was much disease and mortality among the Indians on and belonging to this reservation, and finding that the physician appointed to attend these Indians in connection with his duties at Olympia, having his office at Olympia, was too far away (twenty-one miles) to render them proper attention, I have discontinued said position and appointed a physician, at the same salary, to reside on the Chehalis reservation for the benefit of Indians on and belonging to the same. This physician, or his successor, can take charge of the hospital when erected.

Fourth. The erection of commodious machine-shops, and providing each with its appropriate set of tools, and the employment of an efficient carpenter, blacksmith, shoe, harness, and wagon maker, of the character before indicated, to take charge of each.

Fifth. The employment of a skilled and efficient farmer to take charge of the reservation, also of an assistant farmer.

Sixth. The procuring a good portable saw-mill, and the employment of an engineer and sawyer.

The nearest place where lumber can be procured for the use of this reservation is at Tumwater Mills, one mile from Olympia, and has to be hauled twenty miles, over very rough roads, half the year impassable. I now have trains hauling lumber from Tumwater for an addition to the school-building.

If the policy I have indicated is approved by the honorable Commissioner and Congress, the saw-mill on this reservation would be indispensable, for, besides the large amount of lumber that would be needed for the construction and use of shops, dwelling-houses, barns, fences, &c., for the Indians, there being a large amount of fine timber on and around said reservation, suitable for lumber, the saw-mill could be made to produce a large income from the sale of lumber outside.

Seventh. The procuring of a thrashing and reaping and mowing machine for the use of said reservation, also a sufficient supply of wagons, harness, plows, and other necessary agricultural implements.

Eighth. The purchase of at least one good stable-horse, for the improvement of the small scrub breed of Indian horses, to be fit for work animals.

Ninth. The erection of a commodious church-building, to be open to all Christian denominations, and to be used for lectures on moral and scientific purposes.

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Tenth. The construction of a good grist-mill with one run of burrs, to be propelled by steam or water, as may be deemed most convenient and economical.

Eleventh. Authority in the superintendent to appoint and invest one or more persons on said reservation with the powers and duties of justices of the peace in enforcing the civil and criminal laws of this Territory among the Indians, also with the powers and duties of a United States commissioner in enforcing the United States laws and regulations of the Indian Department among said Indians, and between said Indians and the whites, and also with the additional powers, duties, and jurisdiction of judges of the circuit courts of this Territory in enforcing the civil and criminal laws among the Indians, with the right of appeal by parties to the superintendent, who should be invested with the jurisdiction of the highest appellate court. Also, one or more constables, and one sheriff, to execute process of courts.

Twelfth. Three years from the return of the survey of said reservation all surplus lands then remaining unsettled and not homesteaded by Indians, and not required for school and other purposes, to be sold, after due notice, to the highest bidder, and at not less than $2.50 per acre. The proceeds of such sales to form a permanent fund to be securely invested, at the highest legal rate of interest, under direction of the superintendent, and the interest to be applied to the support of the school, hospital, and asylum.

With the foregoing appliances, facilities, and arrangements, the beneficent policy of the President can be carried out, and the remnants of the Indian tribes belonging to this reservation be changed to American citizens. Now, considering the relation of the Government toward these once powerful tribes, is it asking too much of her to make liberal appropriations for tiding them over the rough breakers from savage to civilized life? These tribes when first discovered by the white man were in peaceable possession of, and had the just right to, all the country around Gray's Harbor, and from about ten miles north of that bay, south sixty miles along the Pacific coast to the mouth of the Columbia River. The rich valley of the Chehalis and all the country south of that valley to the Columbia River; the valley of the Cowlitz and all the country west of it to the Pacific; embracing the present counties of Pacific, Wahkiakum, Cowlitz, west half of Lewis, south half of Chehalis, and the southwest fourth of Thurston; in all near two million acres of land, which our Government, without treaty, purchase, or contract, or right of any kind, save that which is governed by might, took from these weak, powerless barbarians and appropriated to her own use. After years of complaining, the protest against the injustice of this wholesale absorption of their country was so far heeded that in 1860 Superintendent Geary directed to be set apart to them a tract of about 5,000 acres, (out of a country all justly their own,) which constitutes the present Chehalis reservation. The Cowlitz, Chinook, Shoalwater Bay, and Humtolops, have never recognized this reservation as their home, and refused to come and reside on it; nor have they ever consented to receive a present of any kind from Government, fearing it might be construed into a payment for their lands.

A considerable amount of blankets, calico, and other goods had been purchased by my predecessor for distribution to the different tribes belonging to the Chehalis reservation, under an act of Congress making an appropriation for that purpose. These goods arrived about the time I took charge of this superintendency, and I sent word to the different bands and tribes having a right to receive these goods that I would be on that reservation on the 10th and 11th of September to distribute them. None of the Cowlitz, Chinooks, or Shoalwater Bay tribes came. Chinoose, chief of the Humtolops, and about seventy of his people arrived on the 11th, having sent a runner, who arrived the day before, to inform me that they were only coming to have a talk with me, and wished me to await their arrival. When they arrived I offered them provisions, but they refused to take any, saying that they had plenty of dried fish and clams. I then offered them blankets and other goods, but they declined taking anything, saying that they had come to talk about their lands; that they never had taken any goods from the United States, and that, though they were poor, they wanted nothing from the Government but a paper that would enable them to hold their land against white men who were threatening to drive them away from it. I told them to come to the reservation with their people, where there was plenty of room and good land for all. They replied that that was not their home; that they had always lived at the mouth of the Humtolop and Chinoose Rivers, where their fathers had lived and died from time immemorial, and they wished to live and die there; that they did not know how to live away from salt water, where they could always get plenty of fish and clams. They further said that Governor Stevens and several other superintendents and officers since his time had assured them that they could remain where they were and white men would not be allowed to disturb them, but that Governor Stevens had sent surveyors there, and afterward white men had come and told them that they had bought their country, and they must leave; that these white men had brought a large number of cattle and were driving off their ponies, and that they did not know what to do, and begged me, in the most earnest manner, to secure them a title to a small portion of land, including their home, and they would ask nothing more; that they had never

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sold or given their land to our Government; that they were few, weak, and poor, while our Government was mighty in power and wealth, and they hoped she would not take their homes from them. I told them I would state their case to the Government, which I now do, and I hope the Government will comply with their request, which can only be done by buying back the land, as I found upon inquiry at the land-office since my return that all the land around the bay on both sides of the mouth of the Humtolop (except the school-sections,) and up both sides of that river for miles, has been sold, mostly to non-resident speculators. Of course the scriptural injunction to make restition of the property wrongfully taken cannot be complied with by the Government toward the Indians for whom the Chehalis reservation was set apart, but moral reparation to some extent can be made by developing the agricultural and other capabilities of that reservation, and making it attractive and comfortable, induce these Indians to make it their homes, and in a few years civilize and citizenize them. This can be done if the policy I have indicated is honestly and energetically carried out. To do this will require—

For designating boundary and extending survey of it	(*)
Industrial boarding-school	$5,000
Hospital, furniture, and pay of physician	5,000
Machine-shops and tools for each	5,000
Salary for five mechanics	5,000
Salary for farmer and assistant	2,200
Portable saw-mill	3,000
Salary for engineer and sawyer	2,000
Church	1,500
Grist-mill	4,500
Stable-horse	300

For which amounts I respectfully ask an appropriation.

PUYALLUP RESERVATION.

I see that this reservation has been described so often and fully in reports of my predecessors that any further description by me would be useless. I will only say that it consists of about 23,000 acres, two-thirds of which, though most heavily timbered, is very rich agricultural land. The balance of this tract is upland and only valuable for the large amount of fine fir-timber on it. This reservation was set apart seventeen years ago, and if the money and labor provided for it by treaty ratified April 10, 1855, had been honestly and judiciously expended in developing its splendid agricultural capabilities, and in efforts to properly instruct and civilize the Indians belonging to it, they could not only have been rendered self-sustaining years ago, but been long since educated and merged into the body-politic as orderly, intelligent American citizens. This much-desired end, which is now sought to be obtained by the beneficent policy of the President, can be fully obtained within the next six or eight years if the policy and civilizing appliances, and helps I have recommended for the Chehalis reservation, be extended to this.

The Puyallup, Nisqually, and Squaxon reservations were set apart by the provisions of the Medicine Creek treaty, for the use and benefit of the different tribes and bands named in that treaty, and I would advise that the lines of the Government surveys be extended over each as soon as possible, and that such portions of the two latter (which are poor and mostly unfit for agricultural purposes) as are not at once selected by the Indians as homesteads, be sold as Government lands are, and the proceeds applied for the support of the industrial boarding-school, hospital, and asylum to be established on the Puyallup reservation for the benefit of all the tribes and bands that belong under the Medicine Creek treaty, and such Indians as do not select land at Squaxon and Nisqually be moved to the Puyallup reservation, where there is plenty of good lands for all. This treaty provides for the pay of a physician, school-teacher, farmer, carpenter, and blacksmith for twenty years, but for no agent. I found that the salaries paid these employés were inadequate to procure the services of persons best qualified for these positions. There is no agency-building, and I found the school, shops, and employé residences poorly constructed, small, one-story buildings, badly arranged, and miserably located, about one mile above the mouth of the Puyallup River, on land subject to frequent overflow from high-waters of the river and back-water of tides. I found no school-farm, nor an attempt at one, and no land fit for such a farm on the side of the river where the buildings are. I found that the school has been an almost total failure, as I was unable to find or hear of a single Indian, male or female, who had learned either to read or write from the whole seventeen years of teaching there. Indeed the fund appropriated for the support of a school there, only $750 per annum to clothe and

* Not yet ascertained.

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board them, is wholly inadequate, and the hovel in which the few occasionally there are taught, fed, and lodged, is unfit to be designated with the name of school-house. I found no proper effort at farming anywhere on the reservation. The Indians have many small patches of potatoes and other vegetables which grow luxuriantly with slight cultivation; also patches of timothy, oats, and wheat, all of which grow abundantly wherever opportunity is afforded. These patches and small fields are miserably fenced with rails, poles, logs, and brush; the fences are mostly grown up and hid by weeds and brush that are everywhere spreading and making headway for the entire possession. The Indians appear to have had no instruction in farming, or in the construction of their dwellings, and their efforts in both these lines are rude and truly Indian. The school, shops, and employé building are all on the south side of the river, while the main part of the reservation, with nearly all of the available agricultural land, is on the north side of the river, which can only be crossed in boats. I found on the reservation north of the river thousands of acres of splendid agricultural land and a fine location for a school-farm and for school, shop, and employé buildings, never subject to overflow, and easily cleared and made available for agricultural purposes.

I have selected a location for a school-farm and buildings, and have directed the farmer in charge, with the other employés, to proceed as speedily as possible with the clearing up of land for a school-farm, and, as soon as means are obtained, will proceed to put up buildings suitable for a commodious industrial boarding-school and the different mechanic-shops and residences for employés, and proceed to civilize the Indians belonging to these three reservations, and prepare them for citizenship.

To accomplish this end, I respectfully ask the same powers, appliances, and appropriations as asked for the Chehalis reservation, except for a saw-mill, which is not needed at Puyallup, as any number of saw-logs can be taken from the reservation by water to the mill at Tacoma, only three miles distant, and all lumber needed can be easily procured from there.

The moral obligation resting on our Government to put forth a strong and liberal effort to rescue from extinction, civilize, and prepare for citizenship the remnants of the nine different tribes and bands of Indians included in the Medicine Creek treaty, is nearly as strong as that resting on her toward the Indians assigned to the Chehalis reservation. For, though there was the semblance of a treaty with the former by which the Government obtained color of title to the vast body of land described, while in the latter case there was no treaty to give color to title, yet it will not be pretended that the price agreed to be paid was anything like adequate. That body of land, as described by the Medicine Creek treaty, embraces all of the very large county of Pierce, some three townships in the southwest corner of King; three-fourths of Thurston, within which this city is located; the southeast fourth of Mason, and the southeast quarter of Kitsap County, making over two million acres, together with nearly the south half of Puget Sound—all for the sum of $32,500, in payments ranging for twenty years, without interest.

Of the three reservations set apart for the Indians out of this body of land, only one contains good agricultural land. Twenty-nine thousand five hundred dollars of the original $32,500 has been paid to Government officials for them, but the Indians have nothing to show for it, and their chiefs and head-men, at the late general council held with them, complained to me that but a small portion of the money and goods promised them by the treaty had been received by their people, and requested me to write to Washington giving information about this matter, and try to have the Government pay as promised. They mentioned a number of fine promises that were made at the time which they understood were in the written treaty, but were not.

Among the unfulfilled promises in the treaty is one in article 6, which, among other things, stipulates that the President may "cause the whole, or any portion of the lands hereby reserved, to be surveyed into lots, and assign the same to such individuals or families as are willing to avail themselves of the privilege, and will locate on the same as a permanent home." The Indians have, for the past ten years, been asking in vain for this survey. Article 10 stipulates, among other things, for the establishment of "an agricultural and industrial school," but nothing in that line worth mentioning has yet been attempted. But three years of the unexpired term of payments under the treaty yet remain, and these payments have run down to $1,000 per annum, which sum is too small for any extensive improvement, but, with the other sums asked, will help out with implements, &c.

All things considered, the highest interests of humanity, duty, and interest unite in demanding that the Government should grant the means asked to civilize and citizenize the Indians of the Medicine Creek treaty.

YAKAMA AGENCY.

I was much pleased and surprised on visiting the Yakama reservation, in August last, to witness the splendid results of Agent Wilbur's labor with the people of his agency. He has fully demonstrated the truth of that generally doubted and *scouted*

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problem among western people, the capability of Indians for permanent civilization and Christianization. I saw there finely cultivated farms, well-built houses, barns, and other out-buildings, fences, ditches, &c.; many hay and grain stacks, numerous wagons, plows, thrashing, reaping, and mowing machines, and other agricultural implements, all the property and mostly the work of Indians who owned, besides, many cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs. They have also a large and well-attended school, and two churches, with full congregations of well-dressed, orderly, and devout worshipers: in short, all the appliances and indications of a well-established and healthy civilization. This great progress is due almost wholly to the efforts of Agent Wilbur, who has been with the Indians of that reservation in the capacity of missionary, teacher or agent almost continuously over twelve years, and through his thorough knowledge of Indian character and his unselfish, untiring energy, firmness, kindness, zeal, and devotion to their best interests has won entire confidence. Having no children of his own, he seems to have adopted the 3,000 Indians of his reservation, and personally knows and calls them all by name, and they respect and look up to him and to his excellent Christian wife as a father and mother. Being a man of excellent judgment and thorough practical business habits, his people come to him for advice in everything. He does not sit in his office or ride around over his reservation, merely ordering and directing what is to be done, but he takes hold with his own hands and shows how work of various kinds should be done. He goes with the Indians to the mountains, camps with them, and, with ax, saw, and gad, assists and shows how to cut and haul saw-logs; with his carpenter, and assists in building houses and barns for the Indians; with the farmer, and instructs the Indians in cultivating, sowing, planting, harvesting, and thrashing the crops. He leads and instructs in the churches and Sabbath-schools; he visits the sick and dying, and comforts the afflicted. He hears, decides, and settles disputes and difficulties, tries and convicts wrong-doers, admonishes the erring, and punishes the guilty. On his reservation he is the kind governor wise legislator, just judge, stern sheriff, busy worker, and good instructor in all physical, moral, and religious duties; everywhere and at all times an earnest, practical working man, profitably employing every hour, and civilizing and improving those around him, both by precept and example. Considering Mr. Wilbur's mature age, (being over sixty,) his long experience among Indians, his probity and integrity, his energy and business habits, his peculiar fitness for the position he holds, the Indian Department cannot more certainly and effectually insure the rapid progress, civilization, and prosperity of the Indians of the Yakama reservation than by granting everything he asks in his annual report, and letting him have his own way.

The great need of, and immense benefit that would be derived from, the steam saw-mill he asks permission to obtain is perceived at a glance.

There is an inexhaustible supply of the finest of pine timber for lumber in the mountains on the reservation. This lumber is greatly needed for the construction of buildings and fences. History and experience have demonstrated that every well-constructed building of lumber, brick, or stone, and every fence built in the style of good husbandry by white man or Indian on his own land, is an advance step in permanent civilization.

Such a saw-mill, besides supplying all the lumber needed for the reservation, would produce a fine income from the sale of lumber to settlements around, and, as Mr. Wilbur proposes to purchase and operate the saw-mill without asking a cent from the Government, I hope he will at once be permitted to obtain it.

It will be seen that Mr. Wilbur, in his annual report for this year, corroborates my views as hereinbefore expressed, as to the evil of the mistaken policy of distributing annuities and presents to Indians in goods and money, and asks that he be permitted to invest the remaining five annual payments of $4,000 each, as they fall due, under the terms of the Yakama treaty, in young cattle. I have not a doubt of the wisdom of this policy if carried out with the energy, honesty, good judgment, and management characteristic of Mr. Wilbur. The *data* mentioned in his accompanying annual report, and upon which he bases the great increase and profit of such an investment, is founded upon many years of observation and experience, and may be relied on with certainty. If he is permitted to thus invest the remaining annuities and to procure the steam saw-mill, and the reservation is surveyed and divided in severalty as requested, the Indians of that reservation when the payments and employés provided for by treaty cease, will not only be able to sustain and care for themselves, but be comparatively civilized and prosperous, and be on the high road to affluence. I therefore cordially "second the motion" to permit Mr. Wilbur to invest annuities in cattle as he may deem best.

I unite with Agent Wilbur in calling special attention of the Department to $7,238 due his agency either from the Government, or from the estate and official bond of the late superintendent of Indian affairs of this Territory, W. H. Waterman, deceased. The unpaid drafts of said deceased for the sum of $7,238.73 on the assistant treasurer at San Francisco are in this office. The Department is referred by Agent Wilbur for a full history and statement of this matter to his account-current, and statement therewith, for the month of July, 1867. Justice as well as the honor of the Government requires the prompt settlement of this matter.

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QUINAIELT AGENCY.

The treaty with the Indians to whom the Quinaielt reservation is assigned was concluded in July, 1855, and in January, 1856, and ratified in March, 1859. By that treaty our Government obtained color of title to a vast tract of country, including near a hundred miles of the Pacific coast of this Territory, from a few miles south of Cape Flattery to a few miles north of Gray's Harbor, and back from the coast some thirty or forty miles to the middle of the Coast range of mountains, embracing probably about two million acres, for the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, in payments for twenty years without interest. The tract of land thus ceded is generally very poor, broken, mountainous, and rocky, and, with the exception of some narrow strips of bottom-lands along some of the streams that enter the Pacific, and a few wet prairies, it is wholly unfit for agricultural or grazing purposes.

The reservation set apart out of this tract for the use of four tribes, viz, the Quilahutes, Hohs, Quits, and Quinaielts, about 600 in all, contains about 42,000 acres, and is located on the Pacific coast from about half a mile north of the mouth of the Quinaielt River to a point ten miles south of that river and about six miles back from the coast. The most valuable part of this reservation, and in fact the only part that has value, is that portion of the Quinaielt River that is in it, which is about four miles, including its mouth. This river, besides furnishing an inexhaustible supply of the finest salmon on the whole Pacific coast, has strips of about 200 acres of bottom-land which, though heavily timbered, could, with labor, industry, energy, and time, be brought under cultivation. There is a prairie of something over 100 acres on the reservation a few miles back from the coast, which, though too wet for cultivation, might be made valuable for grazing purposes. The timber on the reservation and along the coast from Gray's Harbor to the reservation over which I passed is generally spruce and hemlock, which, though often very large in circumference, is mostly low and knotty, and therefore not of much value for lumbering purposes.

The nearest white settlers on the coast south of the reservation, only two, are thirty miles distant, at or near the outlet of Gray's Harbor, and I am told that a few white families have settled on some prairie lands and engaged in grazing upon the Quiliute River, some thirty or forty miles north of the reservation. There is no settlement of either whites or Indians east of the reservation, and indeed, with the exception of the visits of a few white men and Indians to Quinaielt Lake, some thirty miles above the mouth of the river of that name, which is its outlet, the vast region east of the reservation to the country bordering on Puget Sound, nearly a hundred miles in length and thirty in width, is almost wholly unexplored; so that the reservation is wholly isolated from white settlements at present, and, from the quality of the country around it, is likely to remain so for many years to come.

This reservation has been set apart, and the intended to be civilizing appliances of an agency established on it, and brought to bear on the Indians belonging to it, over ten years, but upon my late visit to it I could discover but very faint traces of any advance in civilization among them, and think that the efforts that have been made in that direction have been an almost total failure, and that the Indians of that extreme western coast would probably have been equally as well, if not better off, physically, morally, and religiously, if they had never seen a white man.

There is no safe harbor or landing on the whole west coast of Washington Territory from Cape Flattery to the mouth of the Columbia River.

Vessels of light draught, in calm weather, can pass over the bar and through the narrow channel into the bay called Gray's Harbor, and when once in, have plenty of safe anchorage, but it is difficult getting in or out. Light-draught vessels can also, in very calm weather, land and receive cargoes at or near Point Grenville on the Quinaielt reservation, but there is no safe anchorage or protection there in rough weather. The only way by land to Gray's Harbor from the reservation is along the beach, and on account of the road over Point Grenville being washed away every winter by the rains, and passing at other places along the base and around the points of tide-washed precipices, it is impassable through the winter, and at many other times through the year; and at all times is a very heavy, laborious road for the passage of loaded wagons on account of having to pass over many patches of soft yielding sand, some of them a mile or more in width, so that the reservation is very difficult of access for goods and supplies. It is about a hundred miles to the nearest saw-mill where lumber could be obtained for floors, &c., in furnishing houses, but fortunately for these purposes a vessel-load of lumber was wrecked on the coast of the reservation a few years ago and blown ashore, and has furnished all the lumber needed.

But one of the four tribes that have been made parties to the Quinaielt treaty is on the reservation. The Quiliutes, Hohs, and Quits reside at different points and distances on the coast north of the reservation, and say they never agreed to sell their country, nor did they, to their knowledge, sign any treaty disposing of their right to it. That they were present at the time the treaty with them is alleged to have been made, but that the paper that they signed was explained to them to be an agreement to keep

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the peace with citizens of the United States, and to accord them the same rights to come into their country and trade for furs, &c., as had previously been accorded to the Hudson Bay Company, and that the presents and payments in goods that they then received, and have been since receiving, were believed by them to be in consideration of their observance of that agreement. They therefore refuse to leave their homes and localities in which they then and still reside, and move on the reservation which they (the Quiliutes, Hohs, and Quits) regard as the homes and the property of the Quinaielts.

All the tribes made parties to this treaty, together with the remnants of the Chehalis, Humptulups, Shoalwater Bay, and Chinook tribes residing along this coast south of the reservation to the mouth of the Columbia River, and the Makah tribe, residing at Cape Flattery, north, are emphatically fish-eaters, and draw their subsistence almost wholly from the water, and therefore have but little taste or desire for agricultural or land productions. From this it will be seen that this Quainaielt reservation presents a very difficult field, and the Indians belonging or assigned to it very unpromising subjects for civilization by the ordinary bark-mill process.

The want of progress in civilizing the Indians belonging to this reservation is attributable to three main causes: First. Inadequacy of means. Second. Misapplication of the means that were furnished. Third. Want of that energy, industry, enterprise, determination, good judgment, and general business ability which overcomes obstacles, turns everything to account, and makes the best of every circumstance and situation.

First, inadequacy of means.—The annuities under the treaty, only $2,500 the first year, (thirteen years ago,) have run down in amount to $1,000 for the present year, and will remain the same for the next two succeeding years, when the amount will drop to $700 for the remaining five years. Considering the great difficulty of obtaining supplies, the heavy timber and scarcity of agricultural lands, and anti-agricultural tastes of the Indians, &c., the sum that accrued each year was too small to effect much, even under the most judicious management.

Second, misapplication of the means that were furnished.—What I have already said upon the evil of squandering annuities in goods would seem sufficient on this point, but the very different circumstances of the Indians belonging to this reservation from those of most other reservations in this Territory requires further notice in this connection. The Indians, as before remarked, are fish-eaters, and the Quinaielt River affords, at certain seasons of the year, vast supplies of the finest salmon on the Pacific coast, or perhaps in the world. Then let there be a good fishery established there, and put these Indians to work in a line of business they like, and develop and civilize them on that line. For the wagon and harness maker I mentioned in my general remarks, substitute a cooper and a skilled fisherman and packer. For the thrashing-machine and most other agricultural implements mentioned, substitute the necessary buildings, boats, nets, weirs, and all the other appliances of a large fishery.

With the exceptions mentioned I would recommend the appropriations and appliances asked for the Chehalis reservation. A small portable saw-mill is much needed, for reasons stated. A grist-mill is not required now, but a few years hence will be, when the agricultural capabilities of the reservation are developed.

Third, want of energy, industry, &c., is apparent from various facts.—The agency, employés, and shop-buildings, (one-story and generally of logs,) though comfortable, are partly surrounded by large logs and stumps, in the few acres of heavy forest that has been cut down, and which fire and axes, if industriously employed for the last six or eight years, might have removed or destroyed, and added largely to the clearing for gardens and pasturage. The school, though it has been in operation for the last ten years, has not yet, that I could find or hear of, turned out a boy or girl that could read or write.

The farming operations, though they have been going on some six or eight years, have only partially cleared some ten or twelve acres, the original stumps being still on the ground to a considerable extent. Fire and axes could have destroyed them if these things had been pushed. This partially cleared field is up the river, some two or three miles from the agency buildings, and can only be reached with teams by water. I think axes, picks, and spades, with energy, might have constructed a wagon-road to that field. I was told that considerable improvement has been made by the carpenter and others, upon the agency and some of the employé buildings. I was also shown some two or three small Indian dwellings, built after the style of civilization, with floors, doors, windows, chimneys, fire-places, &c.; but most of the Indian dwellings or lodges I saw were constructed after the old Indian style of architecture, without floors, doors, fire-places, &c.; the sides being of upright slabs or bark, and the roofs of bark or clapboards. The hole in the side, for entrance, was closed by a board, mat, or skin, and a narrow opening in the comb of the roof answered the double purpose of admitting light and letting out the smoke, after it has passed around the eyes and lungs of the occupants, and through quantities of fish, and occasionally other meat hanging above their heads to dry. The many discouraging circumstances and difficul

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ties attending civilizing operations at this agency, together with the inadequacy of the pay of the sub-agent and employés, go far in excuse for failure in that line. The pay of the sub-agent, physician, and teacher is only $1,000 each, in greenbacks, which are at a discount of from 12 to 15 per cent., and pay of farmer, blacksmith, and carpenter, each $900 in same currency.

A good tract of land for agricultural purposes can be obtained a few miles above the mouth of the river. This should be done, and a school-farm cleared, and the necessary buildings for a commodious industrial boarding-school, as previously mentioned, erected and furnished, as soon as the necessary funds are appropriated and the material obtained.

I would recommend the survey of this reservation, that all Indians who could be induced to select and improve permanent homes, either for agricultural or grazing purposes, could be given a title to the same from the Government. To such as would select homes for agricultural purposes, encouragement should be given by furnishing agricultural implements, and in assistance in constructing dwellings and other houses. To such as desire to select homes for grazing purposes, encouragement should be given by assisting in constructing dwellings, and in the purchase of a few head of cattle and sheep. The Indians of that coast are totally destitute of domestic animals, except ponies and dogs. For the encouragement of those who wished to remain as fishermen, suitable land, convenient to the fishery, should be selected and laid off into lots, each sufficiently large for a garden, dwelling, and a few out-buildings, and inducements should be given by a title to the lot, and assistance given in erecting a dwelling on and fencing it. to each one who would thus make a permanent home.

Separate, permanent, civilized homes, with comfortable surroundings, either for a fisherman or a farmer, would be a long step toward civilization.

If liberal appropriations are made and the foregoing policy vigorously and honestly carried out, the Indians of this reservation can be civilized and made self-supporting and good citizens in the course of ten years.

As the land north and west of this reservation, for many miles, has no attractions for white settlers, and as the Quilliutes, Hohs, and Quits do not reside on the reservation, and refuse to come on to it as at present constituted, and as there is but a small amount of agricultural and pasture lands on the reservation, I recommend that it be enlarged as follows: Commencing at the northwest corner of the reservation at tide-water, on the ocean-beach, thence north with the tide-water of said beach to half a mile north of the mouth of the Queetshee River, thence easterly with the course of said river three miles, thence southeasterly to the northwest point of Quinaielt Lake, thence easterly and southerly around the east shore of said lake to the most southerly end of the same, thence southwesterly in a direct line to the northeast corner of the present reservation. The reservation thus enlarged would afford two more fisheries on the Pacific coast, and perhaps several others around Lake Quinaielt, and would afford occasional patches of agricultural and grazing lands, and upon it should be collected not only the three tribes named, but also all the other tribes and bands of fish-eating Indians on the Pacific coast, from the south side of the Neah Bay reservation to the mouth of the Columbia River; all of whom could find room and homes on this enlarged reservation, and when thus collected, if our Government will put forth an effort to civilize and Christianize them, commensurate with her greatness and dignity, it will be done, and these "cultus Injins" and their descendants changed to orderly, intelligent, American citizens.

COLVILLE RESERVATION AND INDIANS THEREUNTO ASSIGNED.

It is about seven hundred miles from this place to Fort Colville, which has for a number of years been the agency, or rather the residence of the farmer in charge, and other Government employés, for the Indians of the northeastern quarter of Washington Territory. I have not had time to visit that part of this superintendency yet, and personally inspect the new reservation and condition of the Indians of that region, and, for this report have to rely principally upon information obtained from the accompanying sensible report of the Hon. William P. Winans, who has been the farmer in charge for a number of years, and from a full conversation recently had with that gentleman, whom I found to be very intelligent, energetic, and enterprising, and well acquainted with that region of country and with its Indians, their condition and needs. I am also indebted to Brigadier-General Canby, commanding the military Department of the Columbia, for valuable information obtained in a recent conversation with him, and to extracts courteously furnished me by him from the report of Major E. H. Ludington, assistant inspector-general, of a tour of inspection to Fort Colville and vicinity, last summer, and from the report of Captain Sanford, of the First Cavalry, of a reconnaissance made by him among the Indians of that region last spring.

The Colville reservation, as at present constituted, was only established by an executive order of July 2, 1872, and is bounded on the south and east by the Columbia River, on the west by the Okinakene River, and on the north by British Columbia.

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Mr. John A. Simms, appointed as special agent for this reservation and the different tribes assigned to it, in July last, reported to me at this place for instructions on the 17th day of August last, and arrived at and took charge of this agency at Fort Colville on the 12th ultimo, and has not yet had time to examine and report the condition and needs of the reservation and Indians of his charge. According to the accompanying report of Mr. Winans the number of these Indians is 3,349, and consist of eight different tribes, viz, Meshons, Okanagan, San Poels, Colvilles, Lakes, Spokanes, Calespelis, Cœur d'Alènes. No treaty has ever been made with any of these tribes, who, prior to the coming of the white man, were undisputed owners of a vast region of country now embraced in Eastern Washington and Western Idaho; consequently the title of our Government to that region of country is that of the conqueror. In view of this fact, and of the great value of that region of country, soon to be developed by the North Pacific Railroad, our Government can well afford to be generous and liberal in her policy toward these Indians, who can justly complain that they have been wronged by the white man. I therefore earnestly ask appropriations to put in operation, upon the reservation assigned to these Indians, the like civilizing appliances as asked for those assigned to the Chehalis reservation, but in a more liberal degree, in view of the far-off and comparatively inaccessible locality of the Colville reservation.

In addition to the items of appropriation asked for the Chehalis reservation, there are to be added for the Colville items of $1,800 for the pay of agent and $1,500 for the pay of a clerk, and, subtracted from same, $3,000 for a portable steam saw-mill and $1,200 for the pay of an engineer. There being no buildings for a school, for the agent, or employés, of any kind on the new Colville reservation, and there being no saw-mill at which lumber could be obtained within a hundred miles of that reservation, and finding that the San Poel River, which runs through the central portion of the same, affords ample water-power for a good saw-mill, which can be constructed on that stream in the vicinity of plenty of timber suitable for good lumber, at a cost of not to exceed $2,000 when completed, and finding that the additional cost of the transportation of lumber sufficient for the construction of buildings that would be needed for an industrial boarding-school from the nearest saw-mill to a suitable central location for such school would be more than the entire cost of a saw-mill on the reservation, and that the saw-mill, when erected, could not only furnish lumber for the school-buildings but also all that will be necessary for agency, shop, and employé buildings, and all that will be needed by the Indians for buildings, and, in addition, be a source of revenue, I determined to have a saw-mill run by water-power at once built there, and purchased in Portland and shipped to Mr. Simms the necessary machinery and material, and directed him to select the most advantageous mill-site, employ a good millwright and laborers, construct and put in operation as speedily as possible, the expenses to be paid out of the appropriation for schools at the Chehalis and Colville reservations.

It will be seen that Mr. Winans recommends the enlargement of the present reservation so as to include both sides of the Columbia at Keith Falls, where all the Indians of that region obtain what fish they want. I think it right and very necessary that this great fishery, from whence the Indians have always drawn an unfailing supply of fish, should be included in the reservation and under control of the agent, and recommend that the line of the reservation be extended across the river above and below the fall to include the east bank above high-water mark. Mr. Winans also recommends "that those Indians who have permanently settled on and made valuable improvements on farms off the reservation be permitted to remain where they now are, and be assisted with farming-implements." I think this right and just, and most heartily second the same.

Captain Sanford, in the extract from his report, sent me by General Canby, as before stated, says, in speaking of Cœur d'Alène Indians off the reservation: "These Indians have a great number of horses and cattle, they have plowed up a great deal of ground, built fences and cabins, and are farming in earnest. It is by far the most creditable exhibition of industry I have ever seen among Indians. The main valley (in which these Indians reside) is some ten miles wide and twelve miles long. It is known as Paradise Valley. The land is excellent. The grazing is as good as could possibly be desired. Timber of every description can be obtained within a few miles at any point. Fine springs are found everywhere on the hill-sides, and I understand that stock keep in good condition all winter without other shelter or feed than what they obtain for themselves. The Indians are very strongly attached to the valley, and refuse to let any white man come into it to settle; they repeatedly spoke of the country as their own. They stated that General Wright promised them this country for their own some fourteen years since; that they are anxious to become farmers, and give up their wandering life."

Inspector-General Ludington, in the extract from his report furnished me by General Canby, says: "The Indians in the vicinity of the post remained peaceable, but are now (August 11, 1872) greatly dissatisfied in view of their proposed removal to a reservation west of the Columbia. They claim that they are willing to take their chances of living among the whites, as they now are doing; that they have no desire or intention to make trouble; that the new reservation is not suitable to their wants, and that

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after attempting, in good faith, to carry out the instruction of Indian agents, and really making some progress in tilling the soil, it is unjust on the part of the Government to take their lands and drive them to a barren country. None of them have made any threats, but the chiefs of the Spokanes and Cœur d'Alènes say that they had better be killed where they are than be starved on the reservation, and that they cannot go. The Colvilles are not so unwilling to go, as part of their tribe is already on the reservation. But there is good reason to believe that the attempt to force the Indians upon the new reservation will lead to resistance and bloodshed." He states the number of Indians on the reservation to be 908, who have 180 acres of land in cultivation, and that the number of Indians assigned to the reservation, but not on it, is 2,311, who have land in cultivation off the reservation to the amount of 1,018 acres.

Kamaiakum, who in the Yakama treaty of June 9, 1855, was recognized as the head chief of the twelve different tribes and bands of Indians named in that treaty, and by it assigned an annual salary of $500 for his services as such head chief, but who, finding after waiting patiently for three years, that the treaty was not ratified and none of its promises fulfilled by payment, concluded that he and his people had been deceived, lied to, and tricked in that treaty by the white men, who were rapidly coming on from the East and settling in and taking possession of their country. Kamaiakum and his people flew to arms, and, uniting with them most of the other Indian tribes east and west of the Cascade Mountains, made a desperate struggle in the Indian war of 1858 to save their country from the grasp of the white man. But they were defeated and overpowered and forced to submit. The President and Senate of the United States on the 8th of March, 1859, ratified the Yakama treaty of 1855, and Kamaiakum was soon afterward offered his salary of $500, as stipulated in said treaty, but he haughtily refused it, and refused to settle on the reservation set apart, or to accept a cent's worth of the annuities in goods, stipulated to be paid by the treaty, and resigning his office of head chief, retired with his family and settled at the old home of his fathers at the foot of Rock Lake, some seventy-five miles south of Fort Colville, on a branch of the Palonso River, and has resided there in peace for the last sixteen years; and he and his sons have made valuable improvements there, and have houses, cultivated fields, and cattle around them. But the white wave gradually rolled around them, and last summer three white men, brothers, named Henderson, seeing that the homes of Kamaiakum and his sons were desirable, and that they were outside of any reservation, and hence (as they supposed) had no rights that a white man was bound to respect, settled adjoining these Indians' homes and staked out their pre-emption claims, including them, and notified the old gray-headed warrior and his sons to "git." Kamaiakum loved his home and that of his fathers dearer than life. Experience had taught him that it would be useless to fight for it, but he determined not to give it up without an effort, and sent one of his sons, about the 1st of last September, to inform Mr. Winans of the injustice done him, and to ask if there was no remedy for it. Mr. Winans at once sent his assistant farmer, S. F. Sherwood, to inquire into the matter. Mr. Sherwood, upon his arrival at the home of Kamaiakum and making inquiries, found matters as before stated, and the old ex-chief and warrior begged to be informed by the superintendent how he could save his home. He said that since 1858 he had dissolved his tribal relations and been faithful to his promise of peace with white men, and that he was willing to comply with all the laws and regulations of the Government to enable him to hold his homestead.

Upon receiving through Mr. Winans, Mr. Sherwood's report of this matter, I wrote Agent Simms (who had in the mean time taken charge) that in accordance with the act of Congress approved March 21, 1866, granting homestead and pre-emption privileges to Indians, and in accordance with the policy of the Government to encourage Indians to dissolve their tribal relations, take fixed homes, and become citizens, and in accordance with the honor of our Government, and the highest interests of justice, humanity, and civilization, he should give the amplest protection to Kamaiakum and his sons, in holding possession of their homes, and that if he found the civil power of the Government within his reach insufficient, he should call on the military. I also instructed Mr. Simms to give the like protection to every other Indian in his jurisdiction who had a fixed home, and improvements on land claimed by the Government, and desired to dissolve his tribal relations, become citizens of the United States, and hold his home under the pre-emption and homestead laws, and to make it known to all the Indians in his jurisdiction or vicinity, not on the reservation, that the same protection would be granted to all who would take fixed homes, dissolve their tribal relations, and become citizens; and that as none of the public lands in that portion of this Territory are yet surveyed, and probably would not be for some time, and that as the oath required in taking a pre-emption or homestead claim, and in dissolving the tribal relations, could not be taken till after the land claimed was included within the lines of the public surveys, that in the mean time he should not only give ample protection to all Indians taking such claims in his vicinity, but give them all the assistance in his power, in the way of agricultural implements, &c.

The foregoing outline of instructions to Mr. Simms I believe to be fully in accord-

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ance with the policy of the President, and know that they accord with my own views of justice and right, and, unless otherwise ordered, will enforce them in this superintendency.

SKOKOMISH AGENCY AND RESERVATION.

I have not yet visited this agency, but shall do so soon, and then report more fully as to the situation and wants of the Indians thereunto belonging. Will now only call especially, attention to the accompanying annual report of Agent Eells of that reservation. He speaks of the destructive, injurious, and demoralizing effect of intoxicating liquors upon the Indians of his charge, and requests more stringent enactments for the suppression of this hellish traffic. Mr. Eells suggests the employment of a secret detective police as the most effective for the detection and punishment of violators of the laws in selling to Indians. Such a police could doubtless do something toward lessening this baneful traffic, but, however efficient, could not suppress it. If venomous serpents were permitted to exist everywhere undisturbed, vigilance in shutting doors against them would not secure protection against their deadly fangs. So if intoxicating liquor may legally be kept in any quantity, everywhere, no laws, however stringent, can prevent its use.

A higher civilization demands the extermination, not only of this terrible traffic, but of the manufacturing of the deadly beverage which has not only occasioned the destruction of two-thirds of the Indian race of America, by opening to them the road to every other vice with that of drunkenness, but is annually leading over 50,000 white men down to drunkards' graves, and furnishing our prisons and almshouses with three-fourths of their inmates. A national law prohibiting, under the severest penalties the manufacture, importation, possession, sale, or use of intoxicating liquors, would effectually suppress this great evil. Such a law would do more for the permanent benefit, both of the Indians and the white man, and for the advancement of civilization and progress generally, than any other that could be passed.

Mr. Eells calls attention to the want of funds to carry on his school, and also to the necessity for the survey of his reservation and the division of lands in severalty, to which I will add what I have already said on this point.

The addition of dry land to his reservation, which he asks, is of the first importance. It is useless to expect Indians, or any other human beings, to make fixed homes on lands subject to annual overflows. On this point I would call especial attention to what my immediate predecessor says in his last annual report for this year.

THE POINT ELLIOTT TREATY—ITS INDIANS AND RESERVATIONS.

There are five reservations under this treaty, including twenty-five different tribes and bands of Indians, numbering in all about 3,600. I have not yet had time to visit any of these reservations, and, therefore, refer the honorable Commissioner to the accompanying able annual report of the Rev. Father Chirouse, sub-agent for these Indians and reservations, as to their situation and needs. There is one matter mentioned by Agent Chirouse in his accompanying report, and to which I see that he and my predecessor have in vain called the attention of the Department in their annual reports for many years back, that is, the drainage of a marsh of about 1,200 acres on the Tulalip reservation. This reservation is the one on which the agency, shop, and school-buildings for the benefit of the Indians of this treaty are located, and contains about 25,000 acres of land, very little of which is suitable for agricultural purposes, except the marsh above mentioned, which, if drained, would afford a body of the richest and most productive agricultural lands, sufficient for the needs of the whole reservation. It is estimated that this marsh could be completely drained at a cost not to exceed $2,000, for which an appropriation is asked.

It is of the first importance, as before stated, in civilizing and preparing the Indians for citizenship, to give them fixed homes and the means of self-support; I therefore urge that this appropriation be made without delay.

Agent Chirouse also calls attention to the destructive and injurious effects of intoxicating liquors upon the Indians of his charge; the great need of a hospital; the necessity for giving titles to the Indians by the survey of their lands, and the need for the increase of the salaries of the different employés. I have, elsewhere, most earnestly called attention to these matters, and trust they will receive that consideration they deserve.

In view of the number of reservations and Indians united under this treaty, and its consequent importance, and heavy responsibilities resting on the person in charge, I earnestly request that he may be advanced to the dignity and pay of an agent. For the same reason I would urge that the pay of the physician employed under this treaty be advanced to at least $1,500, and all medicines and supplies needed for the sick be supplied to him by the Government, as in the Army and Navy, and that he be restricted to practice alone among Indians and white employés on reservations. The necessity for this change is most urgent for many reasons. I will mention a few. The phys-

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cian at present receives a salary of only $1,200, out of which he is required to furnish all the medicines and supplies needed in his practice, and to support himself and family, and he is permitted to practice among white settlers outside of reservations. As before stated, the diseases most prevalent among Indians of this coast require concentrated and costly medicines; but economy and the inadequate salary of the physician prompt him to supply himself with a limited amount of the cheapest medicines and surgical appliances for practice among them. And as he is paid by the surrounding whites for his practice among them, he is tempted to reserve his best medicines for this practice, and to give time to it that should be given to treating Indians who require every hour of his time.

NEAH BAY AGENCY—RESERVATION AND INDIANS.

This is another agency I have not yet had time to visit, but I am pleased to be able to refer the honorable Commissioner to the accompanying very intelligent and able annual report of Colonel E. M. Gibson, United States agent for the Indians of that reservation, who clearly states the condition and needs of the Indians of his charge.

I sincerely hope that his suggestions and reasons (in addition to my own) as to the necessity for the increase of the salary of his physician, necessity for a hospital and for a saw-mill, will be heeded.

The trouble and uneasiness occasioned by the want of an authoritative designation of the boundaries of the reservation are mentioned by Agent Gibson, and I see that this matter has often been urged upon the attention of the Department by Mr. Gibson and my predecessor in former annual reports. Its importance is such that I hope it will not again be passed by.

The Indians of Neah Bay are "fish-eaters," and the most skillful and intrepid fishermen and watermen of the Pacific coast. Therefore, efforts for their civilization would be more successful on the fish line than on the agricultural. I am informed that under proper management a fishery of great value could be built up there, sufficient not only to render the Indians self-sustaining in a few years, but to lead them to great wealth. I therefore recommend an appropriation sufficient for the construction and furnishing of a large fishery there. I will report more fully on this matter after my visit in a few weeks hence.

I must apologize for the length of this report. It being my first, and desiring to clearly indicate the course and policy I wish to carry out, it is for that reason more lengthy than it otherwise would have been. I will promise more brevity in future, and will only add that if the course and policy I have indicated are honestly and vigorously carried out, the Indians of this Territory will be speedily civilized, and they, with their reservations, absorbed into the body-politic of the State; otherwise they will continue as sores and scabs on the body-politic.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. MILROY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 65.

OLYMPIA, *Washington Territory, August* 15, 1872.

SIR: In accordance with the requirements of the Indian Bureau, I have the honor to forward my fifth annual report of the condition of Indian affairs for Washington Territory, which I promise shall be short, a lengthy report being unnecessary. As my resignation occurred and I was relieved at a time before the crops were harvested, I cannot give the information required on the subject, and must therefore refer to the forthcoming reports of my successor, and the different agents, for this and other important information.

At the time of writing this report all the different tribes of this Territory, numbering over 15,000 souls, are at peace with the whites, and not a single murder of a white person by Indians has occurred in the last eighteen months. In one instance a railroad man, one of a party of surveyors, was missing, and supposed to be murdered by Indians out of revenge for the murder of two of their comrades. I caused diligent search throughout all the section of country in which he was last seen, but could find no traces or get any tidings of the missing man, and am satisfied, if dead, he must have met his fate at the hands of white men. On the other hand, there have been not less than three Indians killed by white men, but so far no punishment awarded the guilty parties.

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Very many of this large number of Indians are engaged in farming, and cutting saw-logs on the different reservations, while others are employed at the different lumbering mills, logging camps, at the coal mines, and as farm-hands, getting the highest wages paid to whites, and all seem to have an abundance of the necessaries of life.

One principal object I have had in remaining in the service as long as I have, was to inaugurate in this Territory the new policy of the President toward the Indians, it being a favorite one of mine, and recommended in my annual report as early as 1867. There has been a determined effort to break this policy down, if possible, and both the agents and myself have been bitterly assailed by as unscrupulous a set of designing knaves as can be imagined. Notwithstanding all this opposition I am pleased to say, so far as this Territory is concerned, the policy has been a success. The agents and sub-agents, without a single exception, are good men, faithfully striving to do their duty, and thus overcoming this outside opposition. I hope and trust the Department may furnish every facility to my successor to carry on this good work, for which he seems so well qualified. And in this connection I would again most earnestly recommend that the Department make an appropriation without delay for the surveying of the Yakama, Puyallup, Lummi, Skokomish, and Chehalis reservations in severalty, and giving the Indians a title to the lands. These Indians being so far advanced in civilization, nothing short of this will satisfy them, and this act alone will do more to satisfy them and gain their confidence than all others. There is a restless, feverish anxiety among them, which is constantly making itself manifest, in regard to the title of their lands. They are constantly told by those intent on mischief that they have no title to their lands, and that in the course of a few years, when their treaties run out, their lands will be taken from them and given to the whites, and in this way many are discouraged from working and making improvements. Hon. F. R. Brunot, president of the Indian commission, while visiting the different reservations in this Territory, will bear me out in the statement that I make, that this subject, the title to their lands, was the burden of their conversation and their principal wish.

As to the other reservations, to wit, Tulalip, Muckleshoot, Swinimish, Squackson, Makah, Nisqually, and Quinaielt, I do not consider a division necessary for the present, inasmuch as the lands are not so well adapted to agriculture, but an appropriation should be made for defining their boundaries.

Already many difficulties have arisen in regard to boundaries. The limits of the Makah reservation have been the subject of frequent correspondence with the Department.

The reservation, as enlarged by a former agent, (H. A. Webster,) under direction of a former superintendent, (C. H. Hale,) and with the knowledge of the Interior Department, and on which the Government has spent much of the different appropriations for years, is now claimed by some of the very men who were employed by the Government in former times to make these improvements which they are now claiming themselves. Without this enlargement the reservation is worthless for farming purposes. For full particulars I would refer you to former correspondence and maps on file in the honorable Commissioner's Office.

In my different reports and estimates, I have always urged the necessity of an appropriation for each of the reservations, for building and furnishing a small hospital. I have set forth my reasons for this repeatedly, and will not repeat them. Justice cannot be done to the sick without a hospital. I would also urge the necessity of an increase of the physician's salary. It is found impossible to get first-class physicians to accept of positions for the limited salary paid; or if they do accept, it is only for the time being, until a better position offers.

I would again urge the sale of the Swinimish reservation, belonging under treaty of Point Elliott, and if, according to law, the proceeds were used for the benefit of that treaty and the Indians transferred to the Lummi reservation, with which people they are intermarried, and where they can have plenty of excellent land, no particular opposition would be made to this change. My reasons for this are, that the employé fund is so limited that it does not admit of an employé being stationed at this point. These Indians, now reduced to about seventy-five, are mostly worthless, trifling creatures, who make a living by crossing the straits and purchasing whisky in Victoria, smuggling it across the lines and selling it to their comrades, and, having no one to look after them, are rapidly going to destruction.

I would recommend the sale of the Squackson reservation, and the Indians transferred to the Puyallup reservation. This island is worthless, or nearly so, for agricultural purposes, and is in close proximity to Olympia, where the few Indians, now reduced to about seventy, become the willing victims to the low white trash, who get what little money they obtain by selling fish, oysters, and clams, and by prostituting their women, in exchange for whisky, or rather a poisonous mixture called whisky. The proceeds arising from the sale of this reservation, if consistent with law, I would recommend be used for the benefit of the treaty to which the island belongs, (Medicine Creek.)

Again I would call the attention of the Department to the fact that the Skokomish

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reservation is all on bottom-land, subject to overflow, and that the Indians have held, from time immemorial, a few acres on high ground, where their winter residences are built. This ground, of little value to any other person, should be added to their reservation. This subject has been repeatedly referred to, and at one time the honorable Commissioner saw fit to order a map made of the desired addition, (see letter dated January 21, 1868,) and which map was made and forwarded to the Department. (See communication from this office dated March 5, 1868.) I again renew the subject, and ask that the addition be made.

I would again respectfully call the attention of the Department to the necessity of enacting some stringent law against the crime of murder among Indians. This is quite common, as it has heretofore been the custom to make amends by giving a few blankets or horses to the relatives of the murdered party. It has been my aim to stop this practice, which has grown into quite a trade, by punishing the guilty parties by compelling them to wear a ball and chain at hard labor; but even this does not have the desired effect, and murders are common. Until a law is enacted making murder a capital offense, I am satisfied it will not cease.

I would also recommend the enactment of some more stringent law for the punishment of those selling liquor to Indians, and the law should interdict cider and beer, as these two articles are the cause of as much trouble as all other liquors, the stronger liquors not unfrequently being mixed with them.

I would again recommend the granting of something like magisterial powers to the superintendent and agents in settling difficulties among the Indians; agent to settle all difficulties occurring on their respective reservations, and when difficulties occur between Indians of different agencies, then the two agents settle the same, and when they cannot agree an appeal may be had to the superintendent, and in grave cases appeal to be made to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and Secretary of the Interior.

I am proud to say that I believe there is not another superintendency under our Government where the Indian schools have been such a success. At some of the reservations, on account of insufficient school fund, poor accommodation, and the great prejudice the Indians have to attending school, they have not come up to my expectation, but all things are gradually improving, and if the Government will only furnish the necessary funds to enable the agent to take the child entirely from its parents, there can be no doubt of final success; but permit the child daily to return to the home of filth, no good need be expected. The agricultural and industrial school is the kind to look to for success. The school fund, so far as this Territory is concerned, should be at least doubled.

In my several annual reports I recommended the setting apart of a reservation for the numerous bands of Indians, parties to no treaty, in the northeast part of the Territory, and on the 4th day of May last I was gratified to receive the information that the President of the United States, by executive order, had set apart a magnificent reservation as recommended by myself in letter dated January 23, 1872. This reservation included the country occupied by many of the bands in this portion of the Territory: much good land, and the Hudson Bay buildings, well adapted for agency buildings; and what rendered it more valuable still to the Indians was that it contained Kettle Falls, the place where they all get their winter's supply of salmon. It becoming known that this reservation was set apart for the Indians was the signal for numerous protests, and on July 25, 1872, I was informed that the executive order dated 9th March, 1872, was revoked, and another reservation on the opposite side of the river was set apart. The reasons given by the protestants for the change was, that the first reservation contained much of the valuable lands of the valley, and was occupied by numerous settlers, who would have to be bought off at a great expense, whereas the other had but two settlers. Admitting all they say to be true, and that it would cost the Government a good round sum to buy up the different claims, I contend they are deserving, and it would be doing nothing but justice to this numerous body of Indians, numbering 3,000 souls. On the other hand it is stated that but two settlers reside on the reservation west of the river; this itself is at least *prima facie* evidence that it is worthless for white people, and if worthless for white people it is worthless for Indians. I do not believe the Indians will ever consent to occupy the new reservation, and think that the Government will at some time repent having made the change.

In conclusion I would thank the honorable Commissioner for the uniform kindness and consideration with which I have been treated during the time I have held the office.

I found the Department with debts amounting to near $7,000; this great amount has been paid by me without trouble to the Washington office, although at times I have been severely pressed to make ends meet. I leave the superintendency to my successor without a single debt to pay but what properly belongs to the quarter in which I was relieved. Everything being in a healthy, prosperous condition, I feel great confidence in the future success of the present policy.

Again I would reiterate that none but married men with their families should be

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appointed to the different positions as employés on the reservations, and none others than religious, earnest men should be appointed as agents and sub-agents on the different reservations. None but those possessing a large amount of the missionary spirit will ever succeed among these people. With the highest considerations of respect,

I have the honor to be, very truly, your obedient servant,

T. J. McKENNY,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Hon. F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 66.

TULALIP INDIAN AGENCY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
August 30, 1872.

SIR: In accordance with instructions of the Indian Department, I have the honor to submit this as my second annual report.

During the past year I have visited the four local reservations attached to this agency and have arranged the many difficulties that were existing among the Indians and the white settlers.

Since I took charge of this agency quite a large number of Indians have gathered here from all parts of the sound in order to procure employment; they are now making a good living and saving considerable money; they seem happy, and contented to stay here, and abandon their former wandering mode of life.

There are twenty-five different tribes or bands of Indians under the treaty of Point Elliott, and, according to the census taken last year, their total number is estimated at about 3,600, many of whom never resided on a reservation, and I am of opinion never will unless forced to do so. There are some of these Indians as far from being civilized to-day as they were twenty years ago.

In my former report I gave the Department a full and correct account of the condition in which I found this agency on my coming into office. I now beg leave to draw your attention and also that of the Department to what has been done and what yet remains to be done in order to promote the spiritual and temporal welfare of the Indians.

Moral condition.—Now that the Indians are kept constantly employed on the reservation, and find ample means of support for themselves and families, their moral state seems to improve rapidly. On Sundays and days of obligation they flock in hundreds to attend to their religious duties; it is consoling and highly edifying to see the attention with which they listen and attend to the instructions they there receive.

The rules and regulations I have drawn out for their guidance seem crowned with the greatest success, so much so that the one hundred and fifty young men employed on the reservation, and who heretofore squandered their time in wandering about the white settlements, whisky-drinking, and rioting in all sorts of vice and debauchery, are now, with very few exceptions, a hard-working and very industrious class of people. In fact, I have scarcely any trouble with them. The sorcerer and tomawamas men are fast fading from their midst, and the rising generation treats them with derision. They have totally abandoned the shameful traffic of prostitution, and are now beginning to appreciate Christian virtues, and seem to vie with the good white Christians who are living among them.

The mission and schools are situate on the south end of the bay, in the center of the reservation, which extends three miles northeast and three miles southeast.

The Rev. Father Richard, with Messrs. E. B. McStay and Deveries, are most zealous in the management of the school and the labors of the mission. The Sisters of Charity are also rendering valuable aid in their department, and their labors are producing the most happy results.

The Rev. Father Richard pays a visit to the various tribes of Indians four times a year; on those occasions he gives them instructions in their religious duties, and we are satisfied, after a long experience, that religious instructions are the only successful means by which they can be brought to obey the laws of God or of their country.

The number of children attending school, at present, is 48, viz, 23 boys and 25 girls. I still continue to adopt the same system as set forth in my former school report, as I believe it to be the most efficacious. Four of the pupils of our school have been lately married, and are now settled on the reservation, models of industry and cleanliness.

According to the register kept at our mission, there have been, within the past year, more births than deaths among the good Christians, and the contrary is the case with the others.

Farming operations.—During the past year there have been ten acres of new land

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cleared, fenced, and cultivated; another piece, of about two acres, has been broken and inclosed by a picket fence; the former is intended for a common farm, and the latter for the most deserving and industrious Indians.

The Indians on the Lummi, Muckelshoot, and Fort Madison reservations have worked very hard and well this last year, and their labors have been crowned with the most happy results. Only a few of the Swinimish have succeeded inraising anything like good crops, which is very much to be wondered at.

An approximate statement of the number of acres under cultivation, and the amount of produce, are given in the statistical return of farming which accompanies this report. I may here repeat that the marsh mentioned in many of the former reports is the only piece of land on the reservation that can with any profit be converted into a good farm, and to begin the draining an appropriation of at least $2,000 would be necessary; until this is accomplished the farming prospects on Tulalip reserve will always remain at a very low ebb.

Building improvements.—A log-house, 60 by 30, has been erected on the reservation, one portion of which is set apart for a carpenter-shop, another part for a shoemaker's shop, and the remainder is used for a wagon and plow shed; there is also a large cellar underneath, in which all the vegetables raised can be stored. A serviceable laundry has been built for the use of the sisters, who have charge of washing and mending for the children of both departments of the schools.

The old saw-mill has been taken down, and a good, substantial one built, and is now in good running order. Two small warehouses have been built on the end of the wharf; there has been a house built for the residence of the sawyer, and five small cottages built for Indians. Three of the late school-boys have built their own houses, and their work is admired by all who have a knowledge of the trade. At the Lummi reservation they have put up two new buildings, one for the farmer in charge, and the other for a boy who has recently left school. I have now in the course of erection a barn, 60 by 30, for the purpose of saving hay and cattle-feed, which formerly was subject to considerable damage, there being no place to stow it after delivery on the wharf. I have had a cow-shed erected, 100 by 50, with a double manger through the center; I have also had a large scow built, for the purpose of transporting hay, cord-wood, &c. The wharf has undergone a thorough repairing, and is now in good order. All the above buildings and fences have been whitewashed, and give to the place a very clean and comfortable appearance.

Logging operations.—There are at present twelve logging-camps in operation on the reservation, three at Port Madison, one at Swiminish, and one at Lummi. In each camp there are about eleven Indians kept constantly at work, and at the head of each camp there is one white man, who acts as foreman, attends to the teams, and sees that everything goes to the satisfaction of all concerned. In order to give the Indians encouragement, I allow them to conduct their own work, choose their own teamsters, and make whatever change that may tend to advance the work, I merely seeing that justice is done them in the sale of their logs, and that the proceeds be equally divided among them. I am happy to say that, with very few exceptions, they lay out their earnings to the very best advantage, and also take proper care of their old and infirm relations.

Stock, and farming implements.—The Indians who have fixed their homes on the reservation have from one to five milch-cows. Within the last month there have been ten cows brought on the reservation and sold to the Indians.

The Lummi and Muckleshoat Indians have quite a large stock of cattle, their reservation being much better adapted for stock-raising. Since I took charge of this agency I have purchased for its use one wagon, one plow, and one seed-drill, which I find to be enough until I am able to get the farming prospects somewhat more advanced. The health of the Indians of this reservation is very much improved owing to their getting good and wholesome food, and their being kept away from those places where whisky and other poisonous drinks are furnished to them by those who live and make money by their destruction—in fact, intoxicating liquors have been the cause of more deaths among the Indians than anything I know of. I would here suggest that a hospital be erected on the reservation, where the sick could be taken care of and proper attendance be given, under the immediate superintendence of the physician in charge. The afflicted are often deterred from consulting him by their inability to reach his residence when they most need his services.

The Indians residing on local reservations very often require my presence among them to settle the many difficulties that from time to time exist, and caused by the white settlers encroaching on their lands. They say they cannot make any improvements under the existing state of affairs, as they are liable at any moment to be turned off by the white settlers, and without the least remuneration for the improvements made thereon. If their land would be secured to them, they would feel an interest in improving it, and it would also tend to remove a great many of the difficulties complained of.

So far as I am concerned, it would occupy my whole time in visiting them as often as

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would be necessary. As it is, every moment of my time is so taken up by the large number of Indians now employed on the Tulalip reservation, that I cannot, without great loss to the Indians and the Department, absent myself even one day. Independent of the school-teachers, I have six persons rendering services on this reservation, viz: Physician, blacksmith, carpenter, sawyer, farmer, and interpreter. I would here recommend that their salaries be increased one hundred dollars. The present charges for the common necessaries of life render this increase necessary, as it is almost impossible to live with a less income.

Trusting that my suggestions may meet the approval of the Department, and also with a favorable response,

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

E. C. CHIROUSE,
United States Sub-Indian Agent.

R. H. MILROY,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Olympia, W. T.

No. 67.

UNITED STATES INDIAN RESERVATION,
Neah Bay, Washington Territory, September 1, 1872.

SIR: During the past year the condition of this agency has been generally peaceful and prosperous, and the Indians have made steady, though I cannot say rapid, progress in learning the arts of civilization. It has been stated that this tribe is less acquainted with civilization than any other in Washington Territory, and in some respects I have reason to believe such is the case; yet I am proud to say that they are considered by the citizens of Port Townsend and other places on Puget Sound as the best-behaved Indians who visit those localities.

One reason for this is that comparatively few of them drink whisky. I had not been upon this reservation long before I saw that whisky was the greatest evil we had to contend with, and I determined to use every means in my power to prevent them from using it. For some time my efforts seemed unavailing; but by a determined course of the strictest vigilance and quick and certain punishment in every case of offense, the effect has been decidedly salutary. They are extremely superstitious, and believe in witchcraft, sorcery, and ghosts. They believe that their doctors or "medicine men" have supernatural powers, and that they have but to "will" their death and they must inevitably die. Their doctors frequently manipulate their patients in a most singular manner, and in many cases I think their practices have a tendency to shorten rather than prolong life. A scrofulous affection pervades the whole tribe, and the most approved remedies appear to make but little impression upon the disease. Doctor Bryant, the reservation physician, has been faithful and diligent in the discharge of duties which have been arduous and difficult. He is a gentleman eminently fitted for the service in point of ability as well as by his knowledge of the Indian character, and doubtless is making a sacrifice by remaining in the service. Twelve hundred dollars a year will not properly compensate for the services of a good physician and the medicines necessary for his use. I therefore recommend that an appropriation of $200 a year be made for the purchase of medicines. It would be better to take that amount out of the annuity fund than that it should not be had.

When the Indians become old and maimed, or sick beyond hope of recovery, they are generally neglected or abandoned by their friends, and left to die. It is highly necessary that a hospital should be established at Neah Bay, where such cases could be brought from the different villages and have care, food, and medicine, and be under the immediate supervision of the resident physician, and at least kept from dying of starvation or utter neglect. I will also state that I think it would be much better to use the annuity fund for this purpose than that this necessity should not be provided for. I am unable to see the justness or humanity of giving blankets to great, stalwart, hearty Indians, who spend much of their time in idleness, and withholding aid from others who are helpless and languishing upon filthy beds of disease. It would probably require an appropriation of $1,500, with what labor could be done by the employés, to provide a suitable building for a hospital, and furnish it with the necessary requirements for the comfort of the sick, such as bedding, stoves, &c., and an additional annual appropriation to pay for the services of a person who could perform the duties of cook and nurse.

In my last annual report I recommended an appropriation of $2,500 to build a sawmill. I still think an appropriation for that purpose very desirable, and, if proper care is taken to provide for the future welfare and comfort of these Indians, an adequate expenditure for this purpose would result in an ultimate saving to the Government.

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The Indians all need new and better houses. They now live in miserable shanties, made of long, rough, cedar boards, which, in most cases, were procured on Vancouver's Island, (as there is no cedar of any consequence in this vicinity,) and brought a distance of about fifteen or twenty miles, in canoes, across the Straits of Juan de Fuca, a very rough water. Such houses as they have are old and dilapidated, and hedged in with filth on every side. They are destitute of floors, windows, chimneys, or any conveniences suited to health or comfort, and, during the rainy season, are wet and unhealthy, and are liable to be blown down by the fierce winds of winter. The nearest saw-mill is about ninety miles distant, and the only means they have of conveying lumber is by canoes. Common lumber is worth, at the mill, about $15 per thousand feet, and but few of them have money to pay for it. While it is true that they are wonderfully provided for by nature with many kinds of fish from the sea, and roots and berries from the forest, yet for their principal articles of traffic with the whites, which are oil and furs, they do not receive money, but trade in exchange; so they really have but little money. Therefore I would renew my recommendation that an amount sufficient to purchase a small portable saw-mill be appropriated for the purpose, which would be three or four thousand dollars.

It is my desire, and I think it is the wish of the Government, to employ men with families; but if the employés all had families it would be impossible to accommodate them with house-room at present, as there are only three dwelling-houses upon the reservation—one small cottage at the farm, about four miles distant from, and two small houses at the agency. There is only one at the agency for three employés, and one room in that has to be used as a blacksmith-shop; the lack of house-room makes it difficult to get men with families to come here. During the past winter we built a good block-house in which to confine Indians for bad conduct; there is urgent need for two more houses, which would require an appropriation of at least $3,000.

The reservation-farm is situated immediately upon the Pacific Ocean, about four miles from the agency, and the land inclosed is almost worthless, being so sandy that not more than one-third of an ordinary crop can be produced, and it is becoming more unproductive every year. A small marsh-prairie extends from the ocean to within about one mile of the agency, over which the tide-water from the Pacific flows at high tide, making it worthless for any purpose except for pasture. At one place about a mile below the upper end of the prairie it is quite narrow, the distance being only about sixty rods across it, from the hill on one side to the hill on the other. By an expenditure of about $1,500, in constructing a dike across the prairie at this point, to check the flow of the tide, 500 acres of most excellent land could be reclaimed, upon which a good farm could be made with but little labor. It is a matter of wonder to me that this was not done when the farm was first located, as it would have been far better in many respects. The soil is of the best quality, and its close proximity to the agency, besides being more sheltered from the cold ocean winds, would make it much more valuable and desirable than the present farm. If the Indians are to be taught agricultural pursuits, I do not know of any improvement that would be more beneficial to them than this one. Building a new farm-house and making other necessary improvements would require an expenditure of about $1,500. The crop is the largest that has ever been planted upon the reservation. It was well put in, and has been cultivated in the best possible manner. During the good weather last winter we fenced in about eight acres of new ground at Neah Bay, with a good post-and-rail fence, which was divided into small patches and given to the Indians; most of which was planted in potatoes and cultivated by them. We have four nice gardens at Neah Bay, and have produced an abundant quantity of most all kinds of vegetables that grow in this climate.

During the winter and spring the school made creditable advancement, and the attendance of the scholars was very good until the Indians moved to their summer villages and commenced their fishing operations; then the children became discontented and wanted to go away with them to engage in fishing and their summer sports and festivities. We have twenty scholars, and that is as many as the appropriation for that purpose will properly support; they live in the school-building, and are fed and clothed at the expense of the Government; the boys usually work two or three hours a day in the school-garden. It requires a great deal of patience and energy on the part of the teacher to induce them to attend school or try to learn. These Indians all strenuously oppose the school, and argue that it unfits those who attend for the hardy pursuits by which they obtain their support; and it is extremely difficult to make them understand the importance of education. They have a very tender regard for their children, and never abuse them. Mrs. Hofercamp, the teacher, lives in the school-building, and gives her personal attention to every department of the school. I regard the school as the most important part of the Indian service, and education as the means by which the Indians must be civilized and Christianized; yet, however great the efforts of the teacher may be, it will require a long time and a great deal of care to accomplish those most desirable objects. Many people ridicule the idea of ever civilizing the Indians; some would prefer to have them remain in their present condi-

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tion, so they can use them for their own base purposes, while others regard them as a nuisance, and would be glad to get rid of them in almost any way. A person who is truly and earnestly interested in the welfare of this poor, down-trodden people, meets with but little encouragement or sympathy; even many of the Indians do not appreciate the efforts made in their own behalf. There are some fine-looking boys among them, who are naturally smart, and if they were taken into civilized society and educated among white people, would make intelligent and useful citizens. I greatly wish that some of them could be sent East and educated in our institutions of learning. It is my opinion that if the Government would protect the Indians and care for their rights as it has for the freedmen of the South, many of them would become good citizens. As it is now they have no rights that a white man feels bound to respect. When they visit the towns and settlements they come in contact with a low, vile class of persons, who sell them intoxicating liquor and give them disease. From such persons they have learned much of what they know of civilization, and it has been rather a curse than a blessing to them. White men, who seem to regard them as being but little better than dogs, live among them, apparently for the purpose of having illicit intercourse with the women, and the law seems to be ineffectual to prevent it. It appears to me to be the duty of the Government to protect the rights of Indians as well as any other class of people, and not, because of their ignorance, permit them to be so shamefully abused, as they undoubtedly have been in many instances.

In my last annual report I referred to the very unsatisfactory condition of this reservation, which arises from the fact that the extent or boundary thereof is unknown. In a subsequent communication to the superintendent of Indian affairs for this Territory, I stated fully and explicitly all the facts connected with the history of an addition which was made by a former agent, the boundary of which was never definitely indicated, and upon which all the improvements have been made with the exception of the school-house. I also endeavored to show the urgent necessity for early action on the part of the Government to have this addition legally annexed to the reservation before the land was taken by settlers. Therefore, I do not deem it necessary to more than refer to the matter in this report, and to say that the same necessity still exists for the settlement of this question by the Government, and to state that the portion of the addition, including all the improvements, could be annexed to the reserve without interfering with any squatter; also, to express the hope that this addition may be made in the proper manner and surveyed at an early day.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. M. GIBSON,
United States Indian Agent.

R. H. MILROY, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Olympia, Washington Territory.

No. 68.

SKOKOMISH AGENCY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
August 31, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report for the year ending August 31, 1872.

The Indians under my charge are mainly composed of two tribes, the Clallams and the Twanas.

The Clallams are the most numerous, numbering something over 600. Their original home was from one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles distant, and they have never made this their home, but only visit here at rare intervals. I have, at some considerable expense and effort, moved some of their leading chiefs and Indians by force on to the reservation, hoping by this means to draw the whole tribe, but the effort has not proved successful. They have never, so far as I can learn, accepted the terms of the treaty so far as to reside any considerable portion of the time upon the reservation. They mostly live near the different saw-mills, where many of the men get steady employment at good wages. Others fish extensively and do a thriving business in this line. They are peaceable, half civilized, and, excepting that they drink a great deal of liquor, are well to do. This vice is the bane of their lives, and is very general. They connive with hundreds of unprincipled whites to supply themselves with unlimited quantities of this destructive fluid. Nothing short of a vigilant secret detective police force can prevent, or to any considerable extent restrain, this unlawful traffic.

The Twanas number about 300, and make the reservation mainly their home. Their principal business is logging, which they prosecute quite successfully in the summer, but fish and wander about in the winter. Most of the reservation is low and wet, and while it is the very richest of soil, is subject to an annual overflow, rendering it unfit

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to reside upon in the winter. Consequently, at this season of the year, their village is on a high point of land three miles distant from the agency, and there is nothing they can do to advantage on the reservation. During the past year they have cut and sold 1,300,000 feet of logs at an average price of $5 per thousand. I have taken 25 cents per thousand to make a fund for beneficial purposes; also have furnished them a part of their team, for the use of which I have charged them, using these means for the benefit of the agency. They have cut about fifty tons of timothy hay, and raised some potatoes and other vegetables. With the aid of the carpenter they have built a dozen comfortable houses, some of which they have inclosed with picket fences, and made very pretty gardens. To those I have furnished fruit-trees and other fruit-bearing shrubs, which has stimulated them very much to make their homes attractive. I consider it very desirable that the land should be divided out to them in severalty, as I believe it would be followed by rapid progress.

The agency has been improved by the erection of some buildings and fences. Three wood houses have been erected; also, a large stable, 26 by 40; two sheds, 10 by 40 each, and one, 15 by 30. These were built two or three feet above the ground, with floors, as the whole of the agency is subject to overflow, and there is no high land on which to build barns, &c. There have been 160 rods of picket fence built, inclosing each of the dwellings at the agency, so that each family has a separate garden; also, poultry-yards, &c., conveniently arranged. Also, 100 rods of rail fence have been built, inclosing land for a large school-garden. There have been raised on the Government farm about 40 tons of hay and 50 bushels of barley. There is also a large garden of vegetables growing for the use of the school. There are 700 fruit-trees, of various kinds, and last fall between three and four hundred bushels of apples, pears, &c., were gathered.

The school, through the earnest efforts of the teacher and his efficient wife, has been put into a healthy condition. The aversion to sending their children to school has been mostly overcome. The inadequateness of the fund for this object cripples us very much. Only $200 a year is allowed for the pay of the assistant teacher, who has to make the clothes, as well as wash, mend, and cook for all the scholars. A liberal appropriation for the school is very much needed, and would add many fold to its efficiency and usefulness. During the latter part of the year there has been a steady attendance of fifteen scholars. These have made good progress, and differ but little from white children in the rapidity with which they acquire knowledge. More scholars could be obtained were there sufficient means to sustain them.

In conclusion, I would again urge the great desirableness of the land being surveyed and divided out to the Indians in severalty, as now they fear that the succeeding agent will undo what the former has done, and so deprive them of the results of their labor.

I would also strenuously urge, as has been done previously by the superintendent, the great importance of adding to the reservation a strip of high land, bordering on the salt water, two miles long and one mile wide, on the north side, as it is almost indispensable for building purposes, there being but a very small portion of land on the reservation which is suitable, being all too low. This strip is all vacant Government land, and consequently there would be no outlay of money. It is of no special value to settlers, there being scarcely any agricultural land upon it. The Indians already occupy it in winter, and it should by all means be secured to them.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN EELLS,
United States Indian Agent.

R. H. MILROY, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Olympia, Washington Territory.

No. 69.

QUINAIELT INDIAN AGENCY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
September 1, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report of the affairs of this agency during the last year.

The condition of the Indians at the present time, in many respects, is much improved. They are leaving off many of their savage habits and adopting those of civilization in dress and ways of living.

During the summer six comfortable houses have been built by the Indians, which they are now occupying and furnishing with stoves and other conveniences of civilization. I have given them all the encouragement in my power by assisting and giving them material for building purposes, such as nails, lumber, and windows, which they are unable to procure themselves.

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The agency farm was planted to turnips, potatoes, and other vegetables, and a larger amount of ground planted by the Indians than the year previous, but, owing to the extreme drought and early frost, the crops are a failure. This I regret, as it not only deprives us in a great measure of supporting the school and Indians, but it is calculated to discourage the efforts at farming in the future. I am convinced, after repeated trials, that the soil of this reservation is of such an inferior quality that farming cannot be successfully carried on, and that the Indians must depend chiefly upon the salmon and other fish which they have in great abundance most of the year.

I am unable to report much improvement in the school; the attendance is small, and the opposition difficult to overcome. The Indians look upon the efforts to educate their children with suspicion. Those children who attend have been well provided with comfortable clothing and plenty of wholesome food. I have also given presents in the shape of food and clothing to other children not in regular attendance at the school.

We have also a Sunday-school established, which is tolerably well attended, though but very few of the Indians take an interest in religious matters.

There is a class of unprincipled men living near the reserve who use every means in their power to make trouble between the Indians and employés through misrepresentations of every kind.

The sanitary condition of the Indians is much improved compared with former years, the physician being a man who is well qualified to treat the complaints incident to this climate. He is a faithful employé, who is doing much good in his department. For further information I respectfully refer you to his report. Medicine has been furnished to a large number of Indians not belonging to this reserve, but who live near and come here for medical aid.

This reservation is so situated that it is with difficulty that supplies can be brought in. When the winter rains set in the road over Point Granville becomes impassable. Last winter the road from the ocean beach, where it ascends Point Granville Mountain, was entirely washed away by the heavy storms and action of the sea. Repairs are useless during the winter, as the road will not stand, but must be left until the storms and high tides of winter are over. This is a constant source of expense which cannot be avoided; for these reasons it is necessary to have supplies for the winter and spring laid in by the last of October.

The annuity goods have been purchased, and I am making preparation for their distribution as soon as the Indians can be collected.

The agency buildings are being repaired, and I have purchased some lumber suitable for that purpose; also a house to be occupied by the doctor will be finished this fall, as the one now occupied by him is unfit.

The oxen belonging to the agency are in good condition, and a sufficient amount of hay has been secured for winter use.

The Indians have been peaceable and well disposed during the year; no trouble of a serious nature having occurred.

When the isolated condition of this agency and the many obstacles to be overcome, such as bad influences exerted by designing men, and the natural superstitions of the Indians are taken into consideration, I am of the opinion that full as much progress has been made toward civilization as can reasonably be expected.

The employés are kind to the Indians, and I am satisfied they will do all in their power to promote their general welfare.

I herewith transmit the annual reports of employés, statistical returns of education and farming.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. A. HENRY,
Sub-Indian Agent.

R. H. MILROY, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Washington Territory.

No. 70.

YAKAMA INDIAN AGENCY,
Fort Simcoe, Washington Territory, August 15, 1872.

SIR: The termination of another fiscal year brings me to the duty of another annual report.

In recalling the history of the year just closed, I find abundant room for congratulation in the memory of the health, peace, material prosperity, and the moral progress of the Indians under my jurisdiction.

The Indians that have been induced to accept the industries of civilization, and have

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improved plantations for agriculture in their own right and interest, are all doing well. They have comfortable tenements, in which are found many of the comforts and some of the luxuries of civilization. They have horses and cattle, which enables them to provide against want; they have growing crops of wheat, corn, and vegetables adequate to the use of their families, and in some instances they produce considerable for the market.

The Indians that are most thrifty are those who profess to have been converted and are members of the church. These are very constant in attending upon the regular means of grace as instituted by the Methodist Episcopal Church. Usually their churches are crowded with sincere and earnest worshipers, who are led in their devotions by the agent, or one of the native preachers. The experience of twelve years in this service has confirmed me more and more in the faith with which I entered upon the work, viz: That Christian truth brought to bear practically upon the character of a savage people is the only means by which such a people can be reclaimed; that the bestowments of material gifts, in the absence of that renovation of character that comes only through Bible truth, accompanied by the influence of the Divine Spirit, is an evil, and not a blessing. Such bestowments never satisfy them, and always tend to corrupt and demoralize them; they engender laziness, and form a kind of gambling stock, that is fruitful of no good. The first condition of improvement in the outside manner of life with any people is the improvement of the heart; here is the place to begin the work of reform among the Indians. If I fail to give moral character to an Indian, I can give him nothing that will do him real and permanent good. If I can succeed in giving him moral character, so that he is no more a liar, a thief, a drunkard, a profane person, a polygamist, or a gambler, but a man of integrity, industry, sobriety, and purity, then he no longer needs the gifts of the Government or the charities of anybody. He then becomes a man like other good men, and can take care of himself. This conclusion throws me back upon the work of moral reform, as my only hope of success.

Schools.—This work needs begin with the young children, gathering them into the industrial schools of the reservation, where they can be taught lessons of cleanliness, good behavior in the school, in the family, on the play-ground, and everywhere. Here they are taught to speak and read the English language. Here they obtain information and useful knowledge, which they bear to their fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters, and become so many teachers to their people. It is a matter inspiring stronger hope, and making broader the platform of usefulness among the Indians, that the Government has appropriated $1,000 to the school-fund over former years. This will enable us to enlarge our work in this department. Our school for the past year has averaged something over forty children, who have been boarded, clothed, and have made commendable improvement, both in books and work.

The farming interest among the Indians is steadily increasing.

The gambling propensity is diminishing. During the year I have taken rigid measures to break up this practice among them, and have been to quite an extent successful. They are giving up their plurality of wives, and adopting Christian marriage more universally through the nation.

The reservation mills are in good running order. Great inconvenience is suffered in having to haul the logs to the saw-mill so far—from three to six miles. A steam saw-mill at another point on the reservation, but little further from the station, costing not more than $4,000, would pay for itself in two seasons. I respectfully request that we be permitted to build such a mill, from the funds saved from the repair of mills, and from "beneficial objects" arising from grazing cattle upon the reservation.

It will be seen by reference to my cash-accounts that between two and three thousand dollars have been received for grazing stock the past year. In addition to the above amount, the Indians have received for herding cattle over $1,000. If allowed to build said mill, it would enable us to build houses, fence farms, and make other improvements, as can never be done with the old mill.

The Indians would be pleased and greatly profited by the above arrangement, without any additional appropriation from Government. The houses built, and farms opened and improved, provides comfort and subsistence for them, and takes them up from the condition of paupers, and makes them self-supporting, releasing the Government from her large and annual appropriation to sustain them. It does more. It gives an undoubted guarantee of future peace. When they have comfortable houses and fruitful fields, with cattle and horses, wagons, plows, and harness, with household goods, they have much to sacrifice if they go to war. These permanent fixtures do more to secure peace with a nation of Indians than regiments of soldiers.

It will be seen by the report of the miller and sawyer that during the year near 100,000 feet of lumber have been sawed for the Indians. These logs were cut and hauled by them, without any expense to the Department. The lumber made was worth $2,000. This lumber has been used in improving their farms, building houses, barns, and a portion has been by them sold to the white settlers around the reservation. My policy is, and has been, to use as little white labor as possible, and supply its place

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with Indian labor. I have a twofold object in this: first, it gives employment and pay to those who are most needy; and secondly, it holds the young men of the nation, who have set out to be something above wild savages, to habits of industry and useful labor, which is indispensable to the moral well-being of all men of all races.

I remember the fact that the treaty with the Yakama Indians will in a few years expire, when it will be expected of them that they will be capable of taking care of themselves. I hold the same thought in mind in the direction given to the mechanical labor. We are educating young men in our shops to make harness, build houses, work in the mills and on the farms, so as to make them capable in every department of business of taking care of themselves. We have already young men that are capable of building houses, making boots and shoes, making harness, doing good work in the blacksmith-shop, and are good helpers about the mills.

If the remaining installments of money that will be due this nation under the treaty could be invested in cattle, a herd could in a short time accumulate upon the reservation that would yield an annual revenue, greater by far than all that is paid them by the Government. The grasses are spontaneous and very abundant, producing the finest beef on the coast. Cattle generally live and remain fat through the winter by grazing; so the cost of raising a cow or a steer three years old in the range is not as much as to feed the domestic fowls about our doors. These need to be fed, while the cattle feed themselves. The investment of the remaining appropriation due them in cattle, with judicious management on the part of the officers in charge, could not fail to make the whole nation financially independent in a few years.

I have consulted the head-men of the nation, and they are agreed that the annuities as now given by the Government do them very little good, while an investment in cattle would do them and their children good in all time to come.

Suppose $3,000 was invested in young cows, at $30 per head, this would buy 100 head; these, with their increase, in two years would be worth $6,000, in four years they would be worth $12,000, and in six years $24,000. In the light of this calculation it is easy to see that all the annuity-money that will be due them for the remaining time of the treaty could be made to accumulate into vast proportions, making them capable of taking care of themselves; while under the present system of payment the poverty of the Indian is not relieved to any perceptible extent, and no provision is made against future want. In view of the fine facilities for stock-raising that the Indians have, and in view of the profitable employment this investment would give them, I consider it of great importance that this change be made in the use of their money appropriated for beneficial objects, and that it be done immediately. I earnestly recommend that their land be surveyed.

In conclusion, I call the attention of the Department to the money that was due this agency from the late Superintendent W. H. Waterman, (deceased,) who owed this agency December 31, 1866, $7,250, and professed to pay said amount in drafts, which were protested when presented to the assistant treasurer at San Francisco, California. A particular account of said transaction was given the Department by me in my "account-current," and statement therewith, for the month of July, 1867. This $7,250 embraced the salary of the agent for the quarter ending December 31, 1866. No part of the above money has been received.

For further particulars of information relating to the interest and wealth of this nation, I respectfully refer you to the accompanying blanks, which have been filled, and are herewith sent forward.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES H. WILBUR,
United States Indian Agent, Washington Territory.

T. J. McKENNY, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Olympia, Washington Territory.

No. 71.

FORT COLVILLE, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
September 1, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the Indians under my charge in Northeastern Washington Territory have made, during the past year considerable progress in farming and in the arts of civilized life.

Since having the supervision of these people it has been my constant endeavor to promote harmony and industry amongst them, to assist them in cultivating old and opening up new farms, and to make them generally independent and self-sustaining. They were informed that it was the wish of the President that they should make permanent homes for themselves, and derive their subsistence from cultivating the land

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instead of roaming through the country and getting a precarious living by digging roots, picking berries, &c. Some of those who have within the past two years fenced in and cultivated lands are now much disquieted, for fear they will be obliged to leave them and go upon the reserve. They say, truthfully, that they were told that the land they would fence, cultivate, and live upon should be theirs, and that they should remain in quiet possession thereof. In some cases, where considerable improvements have been made, it certainly would be unjust to force the Indians away from their farms and take them upon the reservation.

The Colvilles, Spokanes, and Calispels have exchanged over 2,000 bushels of wheat for flour at the mills in this valley during the past season.

In the councils I have held, all the Indians, except the San Poels, have expressed a willingness to be on a reservation, but they wish to be consulted in respect to its boundaries and the places that would be assigned them thereon—each tribe desiring that the reserve should include its own especial territory.

Taking into consideration what these people were, the very meager assistance they have received from the Department, and the excitement and suspense occasioned by the proposed abandonment of Fort Colville, and the rumors that have reached them from time to time of the establishment of a reserve in this quarter, implying no settled policy of the Government in their regard, it is very creditable to them that they have done as well as they have. This unsettled policy has not only been damaging to the Indians, but has retarded the settlement of the country by the whites.

If those Indians who now have farms among the settlers shall be permitted to remain where they now are, and be assisted by the Department with agricultural implements, &c., I think they would improve much faster than they would to be removed to a reservation. The Indian farmers who live among the whites cultivate their land much better, have better fences, and raise better crops than those engaged in the same business surrounded by Indians.

I have to recommend, first, a fixed policy in respect to these Indians, so that they may know what to rely upon; secondly, that those who have farms and cultivate them be permitted to remain where they now are, and be assisted with farming implements; thirdly, that the roving Indians, who make all the trouble, be gathered on the reserve; fourthly, that the lines of the reservation be so changed as to include both sides of the Columbia River at Kettle Falls, in order to take in all of that important fishery; fifthly, that the purchases and distributions be largely of agricultural implements, as one plow will do more toward civilizing these Indians and making them self-sustaining than five hundred blankets.

Reservation.—The reservation set apart by Executive order of April 9 was unsuitable, for the following reasons: first, it was too small for so many Indians; the country being mostly mountainous, it did not contain sufficient grazing area for their horses and cattle; secondly, the arable land being nearly all occupied by whites who had been settled on it for ten years or more, it would necessitate their removal before the Indians could occupy it.

The advantages of the reservation made by Executive order of July 2, over the former one, are as follows: First, that it is much larger; that there is an ample area of grazing-land; that its tillable land is not occupied by whites, there being but two or three settlers on the whole reservation, and the value of their improvements inconsiderable, whereas on the reserve of April 9 there are improvements to the value of two or three hundred thousand dollars; secondly, the San Poels live within its boundaries; they are the most intractable and independent of all the Indians in this Territory, and would fight before leaving their country; thirdly, it has natural boundaries, is more isolated, is not on the line of travel or likely to be crossed by railroads, and includes the territory of those tribes which would be the most difficult to move.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. P. WINANS,
Farmer in Charge.

R. H. MILROY, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Olympia, Washington Territory.

No. 72.

PUYALLUP INDIAN RESERVATION,
Washington Territory, September 15, 1872.

SIR: In conformity with the regulations of the Indian Department, I have the honor herewith to transmit this my second annual report.

The Indians on this reservation during the past year have made commendable progress in industry and civilization. The following are the number of acres cultivated by the Indians and the estimated products: 40 acres wheat, estimated 760 bushels;

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50 acres oats, estimated 1,200 bushels; 60 acres potatoes, estimated 8,500 bushels; 4 acres turnips, estimated 1,700 bushels; 4 acres peas, estimated 100 bushels; 10 acres barley, estimated 280 bushels; 65 acres timothy meadow, estimated 150 tons; 10 acres garden-vegetables, besides cutting over 300 tons marsh-hay. The stock belonging to the Indians is looking well, and I think they have a sufficient amount of forage laid in to keep them well through the coming winter. During the past year there have been three logging-camps manned entirely by Indians, and from close observation I am compelled to the belief that the policy of allowing them to log is not a good one, for the following reasons: By allowing certain Indians to log for their own use and benefit is giving them an advantage over all the others, as they thereby appropriate to their own use and benefit that which of right belongs to all the Indians, old and young, to share and share alike, and the fund raised from the sale of timber should be for the use of all. Secondly, they are not successful loggers; that is, they do not more than make a living by their operations, whereas, if properly conducted, the business should produce a considerable revenue.

The present location of the school-building is entirely unsuitable, for the reason it is away from any land which could be used for school farm and garden, in which the children should be taught to work. And I would earnestly recommend that the building be moved to the north side of the river, where there is high land, with plenty of most excellent farming country. The children have made some little progress in their studies, but not so much as could be desired, and as is sincerely hoped they will in the future under the charge of the present teacher, Rev. George W. Sloan, who comes highly recommended. The fund for educational puposes being very limited, $750 currency, per year, equivalent to $660 coin, from which the children are clothed and fed, together with all necessary repairs upon school-house is taken, it will not be a matter of surprise that the attendance is limited, being so of necessity. The school cannot prove very successful unless the appropriation for its maintenance is increased. During the past year the force employed has been engaged in clearing land of exceeding heavy timber, bringing it under cultivation, and fencing same; also teaching the Indians to labor as whites do. The greatest difficulty encountered in the attempt to induce them to establish homes for themselves, surrounding their houses with trees and cultivating gardens, lies in the fact of their not being able to fully trust that they shall not some day be removed and the reservation sold to the whites, as such a course, they are daily told by many, is that intended by the Government. Their constant and universal request is that the Government shall divide the reservation in severalty and give them a title to the same, such a one as is given to the whites; that then they will feel secure and have an object for which to labor. When the Hon. Felix R. Brunot was here last year, he promised them to use his influence to secure an appropriation for the survey of the different reservations, since which time they have asked about every week if it was to be done soon.

That the sick should be properly provided for without hospital accommodation is impossible, as the medicine furnished by the physician is not unfrequently improperly taken, and often not taken at all. If possible, a building suitable for the accommodation of the old and sick should be erected and placed under the immediate supervision of the physician, when, no doubt, many sick would recover who will undoubtedly die during the coming wet season, for want of just such accommodations.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BYRON BARLOW,
Farmer in Charge Puyallup Reservation.

R. H. MILROY, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Olympia, Washington Territory.

No. 73.

CHEHALIS INDIAN RESERVATION,
September 27, 1872.

SIR: Having but lately assumed charge of the Chehalis Indian reservation as farmer, I am as yet unable to enter into any exhaustive report as to the many necessities of the Indians, who properly belong on this reserve, and am therefore necessarily confined to the features of the case that are patent even to a stranger.

The one great and paramount step toward the improvement and civilization of the Indians is about to be taken, viz, that of opening an industrial and agricultural school where the young men and boys and girls shall be taught the rudiments of the English language, and receive an insight into the important science of agriculture.

We are at present engaged in hauling lumber for the boarding-house for the scholars, it having been found essential to remove the children as much as possible from the

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control of their parents, in order to effect any permanent improvement in their condition. When completed, the school will be opened, and will undoubtedly be well attended, as the Indians have expressed themselves as not only willing but anxious that their children should receive the benefit to be derived from school privileges.

This reservation comprises in all about 5,000 acres; about 250 acres have been partially cleared and are under cultivation. From the fact that the land is very heavily timbered, and with a dense undergrowth, it is evident that, in order to bring it into condition, no slight amount of perseverance and hard labor is required, and the force at present employed is totally inadequate to make much impression, there being but myself and one other, and he but very recently employed as teacher.

With the proper number of employés, this reservation, no doubt, could be made self-supporting, and in a few years the Indians so thoroughly instructed as to no longer need the sustaining hand of the Government.

The Indians for whom this reserve was set apart number about 600, and comprise the Chehalis, Chinooks, Shoalwater Bay, Clatsops, Hamptolops, and Cakokiams; the Chihalis tribe being about the only ones residing on the reserve, the others being scattered along the rivers and bays in this vicinity. No treaty with these Indians has ever been ratified by Congress, neither has the reservation been formally recognized, and from this fact arises one of the greatest obstacles in the way of their civilization, as, so long as they are without a permanent habitation and a home, they are not amenable to the influence of the spirit of Christianization and civilization. They are constantly told by the whites that this reservation will soon be taken from them and they sent adrift; and the fact of their so frequently having asked to have their land surveyed and subdivided, each and every head of a family receiving a title to a portion, and being denied, gives color to the current reports, making it almost an impossibility to induce them to settle down and obtain a home. I would, therefore, urge that the *status* of this reserve be fixed beyond question, and that it be divided in severalty, giving each head of a family a perfect title, feeling assured, as I do, that it alone will do more toward civilizing them than any other one thing possible for the Government to do.

A hospital is much needed where the many sick can be under the direct charge of the physician, who can then see to it that the remedies he prescribes are properly applied, and where the patients can receive the care and attention which they require in order to effect a cure. As it is now, it is not to be wondered at that so many die, being badly diseased, and exposed to the weather by day and night, and very frequently neglecting and at times utterly refusing to take the medicine prescribed.

I would also suggest that, instead of giving annuities in the form of blankets, muslins, &c., as is and has been the custom of the Government, it would be much better to expend the same amount of funds in the purchase of farming implements, and in aiding them in clearing the land, by furnishing them with food while so employed. Many of them I know would be better satisfied, as they have so expressed themselves, and the present mode certainly does not benefit the Indians at all, as many, I may say the majority of them, barter these very goods to a low class of whites, who are ever on the watch for just such opportunities, for liquor and for articles of less value.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES W. MILROY,
Farmer in Charge.

R. H. MILROY, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Olympia, Washington Territory.

No. 74.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Salem, Oregon, September 19, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my first annual report of the condition of Indian affairs in this superintendency.

Within the short space of time which has elapsed since I took charge, it is not to be expected that much progress could be made in the work of advancing the Indians in the arts and pursuits of civilized life. Believing that what has been done is now of less importance than that which may be done, I shall confine myself mainly to a brief statement of such matters as pertain to future operations.

The amount of liabilities outstanding when I took charge of the office on the 1st of April last was very large. I have disbursed but little money except in payment of "certified vouchers" of my predecessor. The annuity funds of some tribes will be thus exhausted, and the consequence will be a cutting off of their regular annual supplies. No explanation will be sufficient to satisfy them that this is not a delinquency

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on the part of the Government, and an omission to comply with treaty stipulations. Purchasing supplies on credit, in advance of appropriations, embarrasses the service, brings about dissatisfaction among the Indians, and greatly retards the advancement of the humane policy of the Government toward this needy and dependent race. Every effort has been made to economize and make the appropriations as nearly equal to the emergency as possible.

Considering the immense sums of money expended by the Government during the score of years last past, it is somewhat strange that the Indians are not further advanced. None of them possess the most ordinary common-school education. Where one can read, there are probably two hundred who do not know the letters of the alphabet. The school-funds have in many instances been paid to persons reported as teachers, whose time has been devoted to clerking, farming, or some other employment foreign to the duties of a school-teacher. It seems that the principle that "appropriations are made to put money in circulation," has been acted upon. The Government may have lost nothing by this diversion, but the children were thereby deprived of the instruction which it was intended they should receive when the appropriations were made.

HOSPITALS.

In order that the sick of all ages, but more especially the old people, may receive the benefits designed to be derived from the attentions and prescriptions of a physician, a hospital is needed at each of the agencies. Indians do not seem to have proper respect for the old and helpless, and they cannot be depended upon to nurse and give medicines to the sick. When such articles of food as are usually kept for the purpose are issued to the sick, the well and able-bodied take and appropriate them to their own use. The agent cannot be always present to prevent the practice of this injustice. Two thousand dollars for each agency would be required to erect and furnish the necessary building, and pay a person to attend to it one year. I know of no other way by which so small an amount of money could be made to do so much good.

GRAND RONDE AGENCY.

The affairs of this agency have been well managed, considering the great deficiency in funds necessary to conduct operations and pay outstanding liabilities. The final report of late Superintendent Meacham shows, as you will observe by reference thereto, that the school-funds in his hands on the 1st of April last, belonging to this agency, amounted to $10,000, no part of which has as yet been placed in the possession or at the disposal of this office or the agent. With this amount of money and the current appropriations, a first-class manual-labor school, with all the appurtenances and appliances necessary to make it a success, could be established and kept in operation for several years, provided a house of sufficient capacity, conveniently and comfortably arranged and furnished, could be erected. Fifteen hundred dollars will, I believe, cover the expense of building such a house, and I would respectfully recommend that this amount be appropriated for the purpose. I was present yesterday when the agent commenced alloting lands to these Indians. For this event they have looked forward with much interest. They are highly elated, and evince a commendable desire to have homes they may call their own, and to adopt the social and industrial customs and pursuits of white people. Their prospective destiny is looked forward to with pride, and they seem fully determined to persevere with renewed energy until they become worthy, useful citizens. In order to give them a proper start in the right direction, as they now enter upon this new era, and place them upon a self-sustaining basis, it is very important that they be at once supplied with the means necessary to enable them to build, move, and repair houses, barns, and fences, and get such farming implements as they now need. For this purpose, I would respectfully recommend that an appropriation of $8,000 be made. To aid them *now* in building and finishing houses suitable for the habitation of civilized people, will prove a stimulus of inestimable value, and hasten the time when they can dispense with all Government aid and become self-supporting. This amount should be in addition to their annuities, and for the special purposes aforesaid. At least one-half, and perhaps two-thirds, of the lots of land which will be assigned in accordance with the survey have no buildings upon them. Most of the houses, which have been built in clusters, will have to be moved, and in order to do so, many of them will have to be torn down and rebuilt. Quite a large number will have to build new houses, and all of them will have to do more or less fencing. This will, of course, cost them much labor and some money. The labor they can perform, and they say they are willing to do it, but the money they have not, and without it their labor is nearly useless. Believing it to be the most economical thing the Government can do for them, and knowing that it will best subserve the interests of the Indians, I take the liberty of urging the importance of making the appropriation aforesaid.

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UMATILLA AGENCY.

The affairs of this agency are in a prosperous condition, financially, there being no liabilities which there are not funds to meet. In regard to all matters connected with these Indians, I deem it unnecessary to add anything to the full report of Agent Cornoyer. I second his recommendations in regard to the removal of the mill, and the erection of a hospital and employé buildings. I think his estimate of the amount of money necessary to make these improvements is not too high.

KLAMATH AGENCY.

Agent Dyar's report contains about all that could be said without needless repetition. Your order to put the Modoc Indians on this reservation will be executed next month. Two hundred of the Snake Indians, heretofore at Yainax, but now in the vicinity of Camp Warner, wish to go back to the Malheur country, and if the selection of the new reservation in that locality shall be approved, I think they should be removed there, as it is their old home, and they will be better satisfied. This will give more room for the Modocs, make them better satisfied when they are taken to the reservation, and render it less difficult to keep them there.

SILETZ AGENCY.

There are no special appropriations for these Indians, except a few hundred dollars for the Rogue River tribe, only a fraction of which is at this agency, the remainder being at Grand Ronde. There are nine other tribes, numbering in the aggregate over eight hundred, wholly dependent upon the general incidental fund to supply their many needs. The demands upon this fund are so numerous, and being frequently greater one year than they are another, the amount which can be given them is necessarily very uncertain. There is a large amount of indebtedness against this agency, and the funds of the third and fourth quarters are about exhausted. Besides these liabilities, there will be other unsettled demands against the incidental fund amounting to thousands of dollars. Nearly all of this fund, not transferred to agents, has gone to pay debts contracted prior to the date of my taking charge of the office. I speak of these matters to show the necessity of an addition of at least $20,000 to the usual appropriations for general incidental expenses in this superintendency. I have waited until the last moment, in the hope that I should receive a full report from Agent Palmer of the condition and affairs of this agency. He informs me that his report will be ready to forward within a few days. Money sufficient to build a saw and grist mill, and school-house, and to establish a manual-labor school, and repair agency buildings, is indispensable to the comfort and improvement of the Indians. There is an abundance of the best of timber, which is useless without a saw-mill. The wheat they raise cannot be converted into flour without a grist-mill, as there is no mill nearer than thirty miles of the agency, and that can only be reached by pack-animals. The agency is so hemmed in by mountains and remote from settlements, that the only way to supply them with the needed amount of lumber, and have them realize the benefit of their grain-crops, is to make these improvements on the reservation.

ALSEA SUB-AGENCY.

As these Indians really merit much more than they have ever received, I think it a duty the Government owes to them to provide for the erection of a building and the establishment of a manual-labor school. I will here say that I am fully satisfied that it is useless to spend money for any other kind of school at any of the agencies. Many of the children are kept away from school because they have no clothes suitable to wear, and not enough food to be able to take their dinner with them. They should be neatly and cleanly clad, and their appetites satisfied with wholesome food, kept away from their people at least five days out of seven, and then we may expect to make some headway toward cultivating their minds, with some hope, in time, of making useful citizens of them.

INDIANS NOT ON RESERVATIONS.

The Clatrops, Nestucahs, Tillamooks, and Nehalims, with whom no treaty was ever made, and who have received but little assistance or attention from the Government, number in the aggregate about two hundred. They are now in Tillamook County, some thirty miles from Grand Ronde agency. By the report of Agent Sinnott, it appears that they desire to have lands allotted to them, and to be allowed to send their children to school at that agency. I think these benefits and privileges should be extended to them.

In Wallowa Valley, in the eastern part of the State, there are about two hundred Nez Percés, who claim that they were not parties to the treaty made with their people

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several years ago; that the valley belonged to this tribe at the time of making this treaty; that they have lived there ever since; that this has always been their country, and they oppose its settlement by the whites. Having been directed to inquire into the facts in reference to these Indians, and ascertain their needs, I will make this matter the subject of a special report.

The Indians mentioned by Agent Cornoyer in his report as being now on the Columbia River, numbering, in his opinion, two thousand, are a source of considerable annoyance to the agents at Warm Springs and Umatilla. They have a new and peculiar religion, by the doctrines of which they are taught that a new God is coming to their rescue; that all the Indians who have died heretofore, and who shall die hereafter, are to be resurrected; that as they then will be very numerous and powerful, they will be able to conquer the whites, recover their lands, and live as free and unrestrained as their fathers lived in olden times. Their model of a man is an Indian; they aspire to be Indians and nothing else. About four hundred of them belong at Umatilla agency, one hundred at Warm Springs, and the remainder in the Territories of Idaho and Washington. I understand that repeated ineffectual efforts have been made to induce them to return to their reservations. It has not been practicable for me to confer personally with them. It is thought, by those who know them best, that they cannot be made to go upon their reservations without at least being intimidated by the presence of a military force.

The estimates of the number of Snake Indians not now on any reservation, range from six hundred to twelve hundred. A new reservation was recently selected for them on the headwaters of Malheur River, but the selection has not been approved as yet, and the Indians are still roaming over the vast scope of country which they claim as their own. Their wants have heretofore been fully presented to you, and it is not necessary that I should now repeat anything contained in my recent reports of their condition.

WARM SPRINGS.

The annual report of Agent Smith has not reached this office, and not having visited this agency, I can give no information in regard to these Indians not contained in his monthly reports. It is sufficient, perhaps, to say that these reports represent affairs on this reservation as being in a prosperous condition.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. B. ODENEAL,
Superintendent Indian Affairs in Oregon.

Hon. F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 75.

UMATILLA INDIAN AGENCY,
Oregon, September 3, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my second annual report as agent for the Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla Indians.

There has been considerable improvement made by these Indians during the past year. Since the holding of the council in August, 1871, they appear to be better satisfied, and have confidence that the Government will protect them in their rights. This has induced more of them to go to work and cultivate the soil. Finding this to be the case, I recommended to the superintendent that more wagons and harness be procured for them, which was done, and they were issued to them last spring, and have been of great assistance to them. Several of them have built themselves houses and barns and enlarged their farms. I estimate that they have made and put up about 20,000 new rails during the past winter and spring. Unfortunately, this year the crops will be very light, in consequence of the long-protracted drought, having had no rain since February, a period of over six months, and also from the devastation made by the crickets and grasshoppers. Notwithstanding these great drawbacks, I estimate that they have raised more than last year.

Shortly after taking charge of the agency, finding that white men were pasturing stock on the reservation, I immediately notified all the white settlers living in the vicinity of the reserve, that this was in violation of the laws of the United States, and that any person found trespassing after this notice would be prosecuted. Nearly all removed their stock at once. One or two parties still continuing to herd their stock on the Indian lands in spite of the notice given them, I entered complaint in the United States court, and obtained judgment against them. This has had the desired effect, and we have had but little trouble since from this source.

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Surrounded as this reservation is by white settlers, it is almost impossible to prevent the Indians from procuring spirituous liquors. During the past year I have caused the arrest of four men for selling whisky to Indians, all of whom have been tried and convicted in the United States courts, and the parties are now undergoing the penalty. This has had a salutary effect, and it is now a rare occurrence to see a drunken Indian on the reservation.

Early in the month of August a small party of the Bannock band of Snake Indians, who were sent down by the chief of that band, paid a visit to these Indians, for the purpose of inviting them to come and see them, and make arrangements to trade with them. The Snake Indians have, until the past few years, been considered as hereditary enemies by the Indians here, and believing that much good would result from the restoration of peace and harmony between the tribes, I gave my consent for them to go. It being impossible for me to leave at the time, I sent my interpreter in charge of our Indians, with instructions to keep me advised in case any difficulty should arise. These Snake Indians procure large amounts of buffalo-robes, which they are anxious to trade with our Indians for horses, and our Indians took with them a considerable number of their ponies for the purpose of making a trade. Our Indians have all returned much pleased with their visit, and although they did not trade to a great extent, I am satisfied that it has been productive of great good; and I have received letters from white citizens residing in the Snake country, who say that the good advice given by our Indians to the Snakes to remain at peace with the whites will no doubt have great weight with those people.

In December, 1871, I had the honor to report to your predecessor, Hon. A. B. Meacham, the great difficulties under which we labor in consequence of the large number of renegade Indians who are gathered together on the Columbia River. I should estimate that there are now, and have been for some time past, upward of two thousand of these renegades, who belong to different tribes and bands, but who are now controlled by an Indian named "Smo-hal-ler, or Big-talk, or Four Mountains." He has emissaries constantly traveling from one reservation to another, trying to induce the Indians who are residing on them to abandon their homes and join his band. These Indians are under no control whatever by the whites. Superintendents and agents have made efforts at various times to induce them to remove to the different reservations in Eastern Oregon and Washington, and Northern Idaho, but without effect. And while they are allowed to remain and defy the power of the Government, it is impossible for the several agents on the different reservations to exercise a proper control over their Indians. Complaints are constantly made by the whites of depredations committed by Indians, and which they attribute to the reservation Indians, but which in nearly all cases are committed by these renegades on the Columbia River This spring a few of our Indians, belonging to Lalse's band of the Umatillas, left the reservation to join the Indians on the Columbia, and it has only been by the greatest efforts that Homli, the chief of the Walla-Wallas, has been restrained from leaving the reservation. I am informed, unofficially, that the Government has laid off a reservation on which it is in contemplation to place all the Indians of this section of country who have no settled homes. I hope such is the case, and that they may be removed at an early day. Until this is done many of the Indians on the different reservations, seeing that nothing is done by the Government, constantly evince a desire to roam about, and cannot be induced to settle down on their farms and adopt the habits of civilization, which, I am satisfied, they would do were these Indians removed.

There has been much sickness among these Indians during a portion of the past year, and many deaths have occurred. Great difficulty has always been experienced at this agency in obtaining the services of a physician who would reside permanently on the reservation. Early this spring I fortunately obtained the services of Dr. W. C. McKay, who has agreed to remain, and since he has been here he has been unremitting in his attention to the sick; but it is impossible to give them the requisite care and attention until we have a hospital erected.

In my last annual report I called attention to the dilapidated condition of the agency buildings on this reservation. At the time this reservation was established, in 1860, a few cabins were erected, out of cottonwood poles, to serve a temporary purpose, until a saw-mill was built, and proper buildings could be erected. From some cause or other, no mills were erected for several years; finally an appropriation of $10,000 was made by Congress for this purpose. Out of this appropriation a flouring-mill and saw-mill were put up. The flouring-mill answers the purpose for which it was intended, but the saw-mill is situated so far from timber as to be almost useless; logs have to be hauled about ten miles, over a mountain-road, and cannot be procured without a heavy expense. I would therefore recommend that the saw-mill be removed to a point up the river, nearer the timber, as recommended in my last report. In that report I made a rough estimate that the cost would be about $500; since then, I have examined the river carefully, accompanied by a competent millwright, and I find that the cost will be a little more, say not to exceed $1,000, and I would respectfully ask for an appropriation of that amount, and that authority be given to me to remove the saw-mill.

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As soon as that is done, I am satisfied that I can make all the lumber we need at a reasonable cost.

The fourth article of the treaty of June 9, 1855, provides as follows:

ARTICLE 4. "In addition to the consideration above specified, the United States agree to erect, at suitable points on the reservation, one saw-mill and one flouring-mill, a building suitable for a hospital, two school-houses, one blacksmith-shop, one building for wagon and plow maker, and one carpenter and joiner's shop; one dwelling for each two millers, one farmer, one superintendent of farming operations, two school-teachers, one blacksmith, one wagon and plow maker, one carpenter and joiner, to each of which the necessary out-buildings."

This is a solemn provision of the treaty, and, with the exception of the building of the mills, has never been fulfilled by the Government. We have, it is true, a blacksmith's shop, and a school-house, which is also used for divine service on Sunday. These latter were put up by a former agent, Lieutenant Boyle, out of the Indians' funds, but I do not think that it is right, or that it was the intention of the Government, to take the money belonging to the Indians to do the work which the Government, by their own stipulations under the treaty, agreed to do. In the report of Hon. Felix R. Brunot, chairman of the board of Indian commissioners, who visited this agency last year, accompanied by his secretary, Thomas K. Cree, esq., I find that on page 98, report of 1871, he recommends "that the saw-mill be reconstructed in a suitable place, and the promised buildings erected for the agent and employés in a suitable place near the flouring-mill; that a manual-labor school be established, and, as soon as possible, a second one, in accordance with the treaty; that a hospital be erected and a physican employed upon the reservation." With the saw-mill removed as recommended, and a sufficient supply of lumber procured, this can be done at a moderate cost to the Government. I would respectfully submit the following estimate, viz:

For removal of saw-mill	$1,000
For necessary buildings for agent and employés, and building hospital	8,000
For manual-labor school, and furnishing same	3,000
	12,000

The estimates above submitted are very low, and I sincerely hope that an appropriation may be made at the next session of Congress. With this small amount we could soon have buildings erected that would accommodate the agent and employés, and also erect a hospital for the sick, and a manual-labor school where the Indian children could be boarded. The boys, in addition to the usual branches of an English education, could be taught to work, and the girls could be instructed in housewifery and needlework.

The only school which we now have in operation is a day-school, with a daily attendance of 27 scholars. The children have made considerable advancement, many of them being able to read in the Fourth Reader; and also have made great progress in arithmetic; and the girls have also been taught to sew and knit; they can nearly all make their own clothes, and some of them can cut them out as well as make them up. Still, if we have a manual-labor school, we could have many more scholars. As it is, many of the Indians live at too great a distance from the school to be able to send their children without great inconvenience; but if the children could be boarded and lodged, I am satisfied that we could soon have at least double the number of scholars now in attendance, who could be trained in habits of industry, and where they would be away from the contaminating influences by which they are constantly surrounded in the homes of their parents.

The building now used as a day-school is used for divine services on Sunday; although it will accommodate about one hundred and fifty persons, it is now entirely too small, and I am now preparing to enlarge it, and expect to have it done before the winter sets in. We will then have a building which will accommodate over two hundred. This was absolutely necessary to be done, as the number attending the church is gradually increasing.

Before closing this report, I feel it my duty to refer to what I believe to be an unintentional error in the last annual report of the late superintendent, Hon. A. B. Meacham, in reference to schools on this reservation. He says: "At least one-half the Indians on the reservation are very much opposed to the Catholic religion, and will not consent to have their children educated in that church." There is no doubt that a large number of the Indians are still wedded to their old superstitions, and are opposed to any religion whatever. There are a few families, certainly not more than six, who, many years ago, received some religious instruction from the Presbyterian missionaries, but all of these send their children regularly to school, and they themselves punctually attend divine service on Sunday. With these few exceptions, all those who profess to have any religion at all are Catholics, having received religious instruction from the priests of that church; and many of them are not only profess-

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ing Christians, but, by their daily life and actions, show that they are not only Christians in name but in practice; and I am happy to say that their numbers are increasing, and it is to be devoutly hoped that all may yet be brought to hear the words of truth.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. A. CORNOYER,
United States Indian Agent.

T. B. ODENEAL, ESQ.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Salem, Oregon.

No. 76.

WARM SPRINGS AGENCY, OREGON,
September 1, 1872.

SIR: In accordance with instructions, I have the honor to submit the following as my fifth annual report of the condition of the Indians under my charge.

The number of Indians belonging to this agency is about as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Wascoes	154	134	288
Warm Springs	131	158	289
Tininos	16	33	49
	301	325	626

I was unable to make a new census during the year. The last census was taken with great care, and believing the deaths to have been equal to the births during the time, I have therefore adopted it as being much nearer correct than I could hope to approximate in any other way. Of the number above mentioned about sixty are absent without leave, and refuse to return. They belong to a religious sect known as Smohollahs, and refuse to obey the laws of the white men. They left this agency while under the charge of my predecessor, and I have been unable to induce their return. With the above exception, the Indians are contented, and their advancement during the year toward civilization has been great. With few exceptions, they have abandoned all their former manners and customs. Seventy-seven have made a profession of Christianity, manifesting a great interest in the cause of their Redeemer.

Our Sabbath-school will, in interest, equal any in the country. Our house is filled to its utmost capacity every Sabbath, by old and young, male and female, all manifesting great interest in all the teaching. We have two Bible-classes, numbering twelve each, advancing very rapidly, now able to read verse about, while the teacher explains the meaning. The hearers are all classified, with a suitable teacher for each class.

I cannot speak in too high terms of the day-school. The advancement for the year has been much greater than during all the time since the agency was established.

The school-list contains 72 names. The average attendance for six months ending June 1 was 51. Since that time to September 1, the average has been 26. In a few days the former number will again be attained. There are children reading well, writing good, legible hand, well versed in geography and arithmetic, who, one year ago, were unable to speak understandingly one word of the English language, thus fully showing that Indian children, with even not such good facilities for learning, equal, if not exceed, white children in progress. Their social condition has been much improved during the year. Their dress and deportment at church will compare favorably with white people. Many of them take a leading part in our religious exercises. They are rapidly learning to sing from books, and they are generally good singers.

I regret to say that the building intended for a female school was blown down last spring, when near completion; the material being destroyed, the progress was retarded. I am doing, and have done, all the work in the building myself, and am building it neatly, and therefore I have been comparatively slow in my finishing it. In about two weeks I expect to have it ready for school. The size is 18 by 42 feet in the clear, with all the conveniences of a two-story building. When finished, it will be worth $1,500, all at my own private expense. I expect to do more by the aid of the proposed school than has yet been done for these Indians. In this building I propose to teach domestic economy, of which they know almost nothing, yet so essential to make their homes desirable. They should know how to prepare vegetables for the table. They do not know how to cook vegetables, and hence seek wild game, often leaving their crops to waste. They would soon abandon the chase and settle down to the quiet lives of farmers, and would soon prove self-supporting, industrious, and happy; also, they

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buy their wearing apparel ready-made, paying three or four times as much as it is worth. This I would hope to remedy by teaching the women to make clothing. I propose to have all women who wish to learn, taught the various branches. The oversight of this work I propose to put into the hands of our school-teacher's wife, a lady eminently calculated for such a work, and a practical teacher. If the Government can consistently give me aid in this great work, I am sure that no better use could be found for the money. One thousand dollars or less, per annum, would bear all necessary expenses, including pay of teacher, incidentals, &c. Should no aid be granted me, I shall carry the school on to the best of my ability, at my own expense.

I established a temperance society here last winter, with seventy names attached to the pledge, and I take pleasure in saying that few have violated their pledge, showing that they are fully as capable of keeping a moral obligation as are their white brothers.

Their system of polygamy, buying and selling wives, &c., has been entirely abandoned. And when a couple now wish to marry, they come to church, and I marry them lawfully; and thus the abandonment of wives to distress, and sometimes even to starvation, as of old, has been prevented.

Gambling and drunkenness died gradually among them with the rise and advance of religion, those professing Christianity abstaining from principle, and frowning down the practice in others. One might live here for years and not hear a boisterous or angry word; they are peaceful, law-abiding people, and always obey to the letter a decision from the court of head-men.

They have been unusually successful in agricultural pursuits during the year. Yet the yield per acre has been small. They had about 600 acres sown in wheat; the yield was about 6,000 bushels. I estimate the yield of oats to be 1,000 bushels; they have heretofore paid little attention to oat-raising, and seed-oats were furnished in a very limited quantity last spring. The potato crop is very large. I estimate that 60 acres were planted in potatoes, yielding 30 bushels per acre, or 1,800 bushels. The corn crop is also large, at least 50 acres, yielding 20 bushels per acre, or 1,000 bushels. The crop of assorted vegetables very large, and is hard to estimate, but will reach 1,500 bushels. They will have a large surplus, for which there is a ready market.

In anticipation of a failure of crops, I gave them leave to go into the mountains to dig roots, which are an excellent substitute for bread, and they obtained a large quantity. I furnished them with the usual amount of salt, and gave them permission to go to the Dalles fisheries; they were very successful in their salmon-catch. I estimate that 10 tons of salt and 2 tons of dried salmon were put up. This will give them a good supply of provision aside from their crops, and will enable them to dispose of their cereals for cash.

For the last three years their crops have been a failure. I was compelled, this spring, to purchase seed-wheat, oats, and potatoes. Not having funds on hand, and the necessity being so urgent, I was compelled to purchase on time. The potatoes I bought of Indians belonging and living at this agency.

The disposition to leave the agency to search for food is much less than in former years, showing a great change for the better.

I would again most earnestly recommend a boarding or manual-labor school, for this reason: the Indians are too far apart for their children to attend school at the agency, many living twelve miles distant. We have no provision for more than one teacher. There are over one hundred children at this agency who ought to be at school, and would be if they had the opportunity. I propose to make a small addition to our houses, and then we will have ample room for the accommodation of every child on the reservation.

We are now much better supplied with agricultural implements than ever before. We need more wagons, and are putting up very substantial wagons, as fast as our limited means will allow.

I am pleased to report that some of the Indians are learning to be quite good mechanics. One, who works at the harness trade, is able to do a good job; is also a good boot and shoe maker. He has made over twenty sets of harness, besides repairing a great many saddles, &c. We have another just out of his apprenticeship to the same trade. We have two more who repair guns very well—one doing the wood, the other the iron work. They only work for the amusement, as there is no fund at my disposal for board and lodging of apprentices. They are naturally very ingenious, and, with a little encouragement, would make good mechanics. I hope some provision will be made in regard to this matter.

I wish to call your attention to the fact that our saw-mill is distant some eight miles from the timber, requiring heavy teams to draw the logs to the mill. I again urge the importance of moving the mill some twelve miles from its present location to where there is a dense forest of timber. There is a great demand for building-material, and the great cost at present seriously retards our getting enough lumber to fill the demand. The place selected for the new mill is about half way from here to the Sonnamarsha country, which was surveyed last summer, and is destined to be the most important part of this reservation. I presume there are fully 1,600 acres of good

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productive land in that country. Several families have already gone there to make homes, while many more will soon go, and lumber will be wanted there for building purposes.

I wish to call your attention to the fact that the Indians have been refused the right to take fish from the Dalles fishery without remunerating the present claimants. I have had to pay Mr. Evans, who claims these fisheries, $60 per annum to allow the Indians to fish there at all. The Indians, in their treaty, reserved the right to take fish at these fisheries. Afterward they were induced by the then Superintendent Huntington to sign a supplemental treaty, when they agreed to not leave the reservation without permission, but never agreed to give up their right to the fishery. From long use of fish, they have become so accustomed to them as an article of food that they seem indispensable to them. It is a shame that this right has been taken away from them, and I hope to see it again restored to them forever.

Last fall, under instructions from Superintendent Meacham, I had the fishery surveyed, sending him a plat thereof; since, I have heard no more on the subject. I trust this matter will receive your prompt attention.

The Sonnamarsha country, before spoken of, was surveyed last summer. I have as yet received no plats of the survey, and disputes are arising as to the location of claims. I would be pleased to receive the plats, and locate the lots before the winter's fencing begins.

I would respectfully call your attention to the reports of the employés, herewith transmitted.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN SMITH,
United States Indian Agent.

T. B. ODENEAL, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Salem, Oregon.

No. 77.

OFFICE OF GRAND RONDE INDIAN AGENCY, OREGON,
September 3, 1872.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Department, I have the honor to submit this my first annual report as agent of the Grand Ronde Indian reservation.

Assuming charge of this agency on the 1st of last April, and not having the benefit of any information from my predecessor, and there being no records of the previous operations of the agency left for my guidance, I had to act according to the best of my judgment in following the instructions received from the Department, "to labor to promote the present policy of the Government for the advancement of the Indians in the habits and industries of civilized life."

The following state of affairs existed at the commencement of my labors: The Indians, just recovering from a very severe winter, in which they had lost largely of cattle and horses, and most of them being compelled to use their grain for food which was designed for spring seed, they were entirely dependent upon Government aid. They had the promise of such assistance, also, that a new school-house and bridge should be built early in the spring. As no funds were turned over to me, it was impossible to comply with their demands. Upon your assurance of receiving sufficient money to pay for grain, I immediately purchased such quantities as enabled me to issue sufficient for sowing to the Indians, and upon the Department farm. The project of building a bridge and school-house I was forced to abandon for want of means. As both are greatly needed, I trust that sufficient funds will be assigned to me for the purpose.

My administration has been very much embarrassed by the persistence of the Indians in demanding the fulfillment of promises made to them, as they say, by my predecessor, and a misunderstanding as to the ownership and control of the saw and grist mill. They claim (whether justly or not, I had no means of ascertaining) that the mill was built by their volunteer labor and their annuity-money, with the understanding that, when completed, the Government would pay the expense of running it, and they should have the lumber to dispose of as they thought best, claiming the right to sell it to the whites outside of the reservation. As it was entirely impracticable for them to do that, as it would necessarily involve disputes and great annoyance, I have, up to this time, allowed them one-half of the lumber made when they wished to use it for building purposes, retaining the remaining half for the use of the Department until such time as it can be used in improvements, or otherwise disposed of for their common benefit.

Instructions have recently been received by me for the allotment of their land in sev-

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eralty, and I shall commence on or about the 16th instant. They are very much pleased that this is to be done, many having almost abandoned the hope of getting land, there having been so many promises and failures. Now that they feel sure, they manifest great satisfaction. It will be a powerful incentive to their advancement, as they feel conscious of owning a home, and that they will derive all the advantages from the labor they expend upon it. The majority upon the allotment of their lands will immediately commence making such improvements as they are able, building houses, barns, and fences, according to their ability. To properly start them upon what I consider a new era in their progress toward civilization, they will need the protecting care of the Government, and soon after, doubtless, will be able to sustain themselves in agricultural pursuits.

In May last I fitted up an old building for the use of a school, intending it only for temporary use. The success of the school has exceeded my anticipations. The room in use is entirely too small and not suited for the present demands of the school. I herewith submit report of the school-teacher, James Donnelly, for the time the school has been in operation.

The spiritual direction of the Indians of this reservation is under the direction of Rev. Father Croquet, who has labored among them for twelve years. The quiet and effective efforts of this worthy man have contributed in no small degree to the present advanced state of these Indians.

For details of population, wealth, education, agriculture, &c., I respectfully invite your attention to the statistics of "education and agriculture," herewith inclosed, which, having been carefully compiled, are substantially correct.

There are five tribes of Indians living on the extremity of this reserve, to wit: Salmon Rivers, Clatsop, Neztucca, Tillamooks, and Nehalims, who subsist entirely by hunting and fishing. There has never been any treaty made by them, and it is rarely they leave their grounds. They are now anxious to participate in the advantages enjoyed by other Indians, and, through their chiefs, have petitioned for land; also, that their children may receive the advantages of our school. The children between the ages of eight and sixteen number 69. As the distance to their homes is twenty-five or thirty miles, they would have to be provided with clothing and board. I respectfully ask for an appropriation of money for the accomplishment of that object.

The sanitary condition of the Indians is generally good. A hospital for the sick would be of great advantage, so that they could receive the personal attention of the doctor in their treatment, which, under existing circumstances, is difficult, as they are scattered over a large extent of country. This, I am informed, has been recommended by all former agents. An appropriation of $600 for the purpose of building and maintaining a hospital would be of great service.

As during your recent visit to this agency you became personally cognizant of the necessity of a new school-house, bridge, and hospital and the wants of the Indians, I solicit your co-operation in securing the requisite appropriations.

I found the saw-mill in an unfinished condition and out of repair; the fences were also in a dilapidated condition, all of which I have repaired and put in good order, in addition to making considerable new board-fence. This, of course, required much labor and expense. The agency buildings are all old and hardly inhabitable, and money to build new and repair old ones should be appropriated.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. SINNOTT,
United States Indian Agent.

T. B. ODENEAL, Esq.,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Oregon.

No. 78.

SILETZ INDIAN AGENCY,
September 28, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my second annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency.

If we have not accomplished all that we hoped for, we have at least made considerable progress in every department. With slight exceptions, the year has been one of general good health.

Our cultivated fields have yielded more than ordinarily, and our harvests, which are now nearly all gathered, place us in a much better condition for the coming winter than last year.

The improvements upon the reservation within the last year have been made at great expense, for the reason that we have no mill to manufacture lumber.

The failure to make allotment of land in severalty to Indians, as was anticipated,

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has been a source of uneasiness to the Indians, and has tended greatly to weaken their confidence in the good intentions of the Government, for when the surveys were commenced early in 1871, they were buoyant with the hope of being able to commence improvements of a permanent character upon their own land, but as instructions were received to make no allotments until further instructed, they have been compelled to follow the old system, of farming in patches, as directed by the agent or farmers; and, as a general rule, they have been successful in producing good crops of wheat, oats, and potatoes, and a general assortment of garden vegetables. Quite a number have worked outside the reservation during the season, and thus paid for work-horses, and, in a few cases, for wagons and harness.

The limited supply of provisions produced upon the reservation the past year rendered it necessary to subsist a large proportion of the Indians at the expense of the Government; and, in order to realize some return for this large outlay, I employed all who were able to perform service as laborers, sometimes upon roads within the reservation, or on those leading from the reservation to prominent places near by, useful to the agency, and also in making rails, clearing brush-land, &c., allowing them, generally, wages at one dollar per day, and charging them for such articles of food and clothing as are given them, at actual cost and transportation; those unable to perform service were supplied, of course, without consideration.

The usual practice has heretofore been to distribute such articles as were furnished by the Government gratuitously, giving alike to the loafing, indolent, and restless with the industrious and peaceably inclined. But I have adopted a different rule, requiring all who were able to perform service to engage in some useful employment, crediting them for their labor, and charging them for articles furnished. Thus, nearly all have contributed something, from which a return may be realized in due time, and at the same time encouraging self-reliance and industrious habits.

Meddlesome persons, from envious feelings, spite, or a desire to gain favor from parties interested, or from sheer wantonness, have, however, sought to prejudice the minds of the Indians against us on that account, asserting that we had no right to charge them for such articles, and that it was a desire to speculate upon that which properly belonged to them. As a general rule, the Indians themselves have exposed such schemes, and denounced those who have made the attempt to create dissensions.

A great deal of excitement was created upon the reservation, and in the adjoining settlements, early in July, on account of the shooting of one of the principal chiefs, by a white man, the cause of which was directly traced to the practice of selling and giving intoxicating drink to Indians. The party who did the shooting is now under bonds to appear at the November term of court, to answer for the killing. Complaints were made against parties for selling liquor to Indians at that time, and four convictions were obtained in the United States court, the effect of which, it is hoped, will deter others from like offense.

There is also considerable excitement among a portion of the Indians, arising from the fact of a petition being circulated, with the view of requesting the Government to abandon this reservation, removing the Indians to some unknown country, thus opening the Siletz or Coast reservation to white settlement. This effort, on the part of a few scheming, restless persons, is a source of constant uneasiness and fear on the part of the Indians, and will doubtless continue to be such, until the allotment of lands is made, as originally contemplated at the time of negotiating treaties with them, for, notwithstanding the treaty was not ratified, many of them recollect distinctly that they were promised lands of their own, and the fear of being driven away from this reservation to some remote and unknown region is a serious obstacle in the way of securing their confidence. Partial surveys have already been made, and it is hoped the plan may be fully matured and acted upon at an early day.

There is a serious difficulty in successfully carrying out any plan or policy depending upon the outlay of funds for the benefit of these Indians, for the reason that there are no specific appropriations for any objects, and we are compelled to rely upon the "incidental fund," which is alike applicable to transportation of annuity goods for all the tribes in the State, and all other incidental expenses of the service.

I must therefore urge the necessity of specific appropriations for the erection of a saw-mill, a flouring-mill, the establishment of a manual-labor school, and a hospital; the erection of buildings for three day-schools, a church, or council-house; and an appropriation to build and repair agency buildings for present use. I am of opinion that one of Blandy's portable saw-mills, with double saw, is best adapted to our use; the power could be so arranged as to propel a thirty-inch patent bur, with bolt-attachment, which would answer all the purposes for several years, and could be, perhaps, shipped to this place and put in running order in less time and at less expense than any other style of mill with the same capacity. The arguments urged in my report for 1871 asking appropriations for this agency may again be used for 1872 and 1873, for the same necessity exists, and that for a flouring-mill more immediately, for the reason that we have tested the practicability of producing wheat upon the reservation to

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meet all the demands, and that the use of flour has become an indispensable article for food among a people undergoing the process of civilization.

I would suggest the propriety of holding a council with all the tribes and bands upon this reservation, and perhaps include those upon the Alsea agency, and negotiate a treaty or compact, confederating all these tribes, specifying the amounts, time, and modes of payment in such detail as to simplify and bring to the comprehension of all parties interested. As it now stands, there is a great responsibility resting upon the agent in charge, without any corresponding remedy in his hands to fulfill its requirements.

A large portion of the purchases made for the last fiscal year were on time, as no funds were in my hands to meet the requirements of the service, and the amount of indebtedness of this agency at the commencement of this fiscal year, to wit, July 1, 1872, was more than the entire amount turned over to me on the 2d day of September by Superintendent Odeneal, thus leaving the agency without means to meet the current quarter's expenses, or even to liquidate all the outstanding liabilities.

From this time forward the expenses will be materially lessened, as a large proportion of the Indians have the means of subsisting themselves; still, the amount of indebtedness against this agency is not less than $7,250. A considerable portion of this amount, however, is on account of the purchase of work-horses and farming-implements. At the opening of the working season last spring, the teams were found to be inadequate to meet the requirements, and I had either to purchase additional horses, seed, and plows, or fail to put in a crop; whereas, by making these purchases, we have secured a harvest, believed to be sufficient not only to subsist the Indians until another harvest, but afford forage for the department stock, and supply seed for another year. But to transport our wheat fifty miles over these mountain-roads to have it manufactured into flour, and then back again to the reservation, is not economy to the Government, as our teams should be engaged in plowing under our foul ground for another crop; for we have tested the advantages of fall plowing, and twice plowing in the spring before sowing. In this way alone can we hope to subdue the dense and rapid growth of sorrel, lupin, and other weeds peculiar to this soil and climate.

I must again urge the importance of an appropriation of five or six thousand dollars to purchase a band of cattle and a flock of sheep, to be retained a few years in the charge of the agency, and then distributed among the Indian families. As I stated in my last annual report, with the exception of George Harney, a young Rogue River chief, not a hoof of cattle is owned by Indians upon the reservation; yet the grazing facilities are ample for over 10,000 head, and the habits of these Indians are better suited to a pastoral people than exclusive cultivators of the soil.

The larger proportion of the Indians upon this reservation have always been accustomed to reside along the sea-coast, relying chiefly upon the different varieties of fish for their food; hence their unwillingness to wholly abandon the district thrown out of the reservation by opening the Yaquina Bay to white settlers, as the waters of the bay and the small streams emptying into it abound with their favorite varieties of fish; but the extent to which the whisky traffic has reached within the past year in that locality, renders it unsafe as a place of general resort for them.

I have recently purchased a fish-net, to be used at or near the mouth of the Siletz River, where there is usually a full run of salmon, of an excellent quality, and have encouraged the taking and drying in large quantities, of smelts, furnishing barrels and salt to put them up for winter use.

As soon as our crops are harvested, a large number of the Indians will repair to that locality, to put up fish in various ways.

Our day-school has not been attended with the results hoped for. The number of families at present outside the reservation, the absence of suitable school-houses, the limited amount of supplies upon which to subsist, and their repugnance to restraint, all tend to operate against its success; still, considerable proficiency is manifest among those who have attended.

The Sabbath-school has been kept up with considerable interest, and while we cannot claim any very marked results in the religious training, there is a visible change for the better in the general deportment of the Indians, and they are throwing off many of their long-cherished superstitious ideas, and a manifest willingness to approve of many things heretofore rejected by them is apparent.

The new policy of the Government, in seeking to encourage Christian civilization, by placing the agencies under the charge of persons recommended by the different religious denominations, if carried out in good faith, can but be approved by all good men. But even in this errors will sometimes occur, for men sometimes overlook their obligations to God and their reputations as ministers of the gospel while scheming for place and profit, and very many pious, good Christians are wholly unsuited for agents or employés upon an Indian reservation.

The Christianizing these Indians is a work of time; for if, with all our superior advantages of education and Christian teachings, we fail to recognize its blessings, how

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can we expect these ignorant, superstitious savages to accept at once that which so many intelligent people reject?

Very many of their dealings with whites, and even with agents of the Government, have been at variance with the teachings of Christianity, and calculated to destroy their confidence in the good intentions of the Government. The great effort with us has been to convince them that we were laboring for their good; that the object of the Government in locating them upon reservations was to protect and preserve them as a people; that while the Government labored to advance them in knowledge and add to their comfort and happiness, very much depended upon their own exertions and industry to accomplish that object.

The petty jealousies and bickerings of the fourteen different tribes and bands upon this agency, whose habits in some respects are dissimilar, have been almost a constant source of contention among them; yet these misunderstandings are less frequent than last year, and it is but seldom now that one assumes to redress his own wrongs.

But those who expect and believe that these people, with all their superstitions, prejudices, deep degradation, and immoral habits and practices, some of which have existed for generations, and others acquired from contact with reckless white men, can be reclaimed and brought to the knowledge and practice of all the Christian virtues in a short time, have but little knowledge of the obstacles to overcome.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOEL PALMER,
United States Indian Agent.

T. B. ODENEAL, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Salem, Oregon.

No. 79.

ALSEA INDIAN SUBAGENCY, OREGON,
August 10, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my second annual report of the affairs of this agency.

This agency is situated on the southern portion of the coast Indian reservation, beginning at the north bank of the Alsea River, (at its mouth,) running south along the coast forty-five miles to the southern boundary; thence easterly to the summit of the Coast Range of mountains, distance about twenty miles; thence northerly to the north bank of Alsea River, and following the river to its mouth, at place of beginning. Upon this portion of the reservation are located the four tribes of Indians under my charge, viz. Alseas, Coos, Umpqua, and Siouslaws.

The Alsea tribe, numbering 107, are occupying lands along the Alsea River, on the south side; distance from the agency about ten miles. These people occupy their old original country, the land of their fathers. They have fine rich bottoms along the river, and subsist by farming, fishing, and hunting; their principal crops being potatoes, turnips, and carrots, of which they raise enough for their own use. They are in a healthy and prosperous condition, easily governed and obedient, and have made a fair advancement toward civilization during the past year, considering the advantages they enjoy.

The Coos and Umpqua tribes, numbering respectively 110 and 40, are located on the agency farm, are civilized, and are good and industrious people; all the younger ones having learned the use of all kinds of farming implements. These two tribes are somewhat dissatisfied by the manner in which the Government has treated them. They are constantly complaining of the wrongs done them in taking their country from them without due compensation. They claim that the Government has not acted in good faith toward them, and that they were persuaded to give up their lands, and were never paid what they were promised. If such be true, I hope, in justice to these people, steps will be taken to compensate them, and make good the promises made.

The Siouslaw Indians, numbering 50, are located on the Siouslaw River, about thirty miles south of the agency, and occupy the southern corner of the coast reservation. These people are rather intelligent, and well disposed. They have received but little assistance from the Government, from the fact that they are so far from the agency. They occupy the country formerly owned by their fathers; therefore are contented and remain at home. They farm but little, aside from raising what vegetables they use and a few oats for their horses; subsist chiefly by day's work and hunting, finding employment among the whites along the Umpqua River.

The foregoing will acquaint you with the extent of reservation occupied by the four tribes under my charge; also the general condition of these people.

I now call your attention to the general business and improvement of the agency during the past year, &c.

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I have built for some of the most needy families ten comfortable board-houses, ranging in size from 8 by 10 to 16 by 20, as required to suit the convenience of the families.

I have also built for the Government a blacksmith and carpenter shop, 14 by 28 feet, and a large shed for the better protection of stock in winter; also a large building for the purpose of housing wagons and other farming implements.

The main farm has been separated by fences into seven different fields, making it more convenient for seeding both in fall and spring. These fences are built of posts and rails of the most durable kind, and in the most substantial manner; and in extent measure about three miles. Portions of the old fences rebuilt; and now everything is in a good healthy condition. I have for the Government and Indians about 35 acres of oats, 20 acres of potatoes, 14 acres of wheat, beside fair quantities of turnips and carrots. The above are not yet harvested. The hay crop is housed, and amounts to about 30 tons, mostly timothy. Beside this, the respective tribes have put up sufficient for their stock.

Last spring the Coos and Umpquas opened a road ten miles in length to a prairie up the Yau-hauts, (a small stream emptying into the ocean at the south end of the agency farm,) and planted and sowed small quantities of potatoes, oats, wheat, &c., and are much pleased with their prospects, and will seed extensively the coming spring.

I supervise all the work myself, and employ none but Indians to do the work on this agency, and pay them the money heretofore paid to a white man, employed as superintendent of farming. By so doing, it not only teaches these people to labor, but distributes among them a thousand dollars per year, which is a great help to them in supporting their families.

These people during the past year have improved in morals and advanced in civilization, and I am proud to state have been very obedient and good Indians, considering the advantages they enjoy.

You are aware we have no funds wherewith to support a school; no appropriation to pay either physician, blacksmith, or carpenter; therefore these people labor under many disadvantages that Indians on other reservations enjoy. I have taught them the importance of observing the Sabbath, and succeeded in prohibiting all games of amusement on that day. I have forbid the taking in marriage of more than one wife, and in every instance have accomplished my object. There are very few men now on this agency who have more than one wife, and they are very old.

There are many of the young men of this agency who are fully capable of taking care of themselves, if allowed all the privileges and freedom that we enjoy; they would be much better off, and no expense to the Government.

In my opinion, such of these people as are civilized should be released from the restraints and regulations of the Indian Department, and allowed their freedom.

I would most earnestly impress upon your mind the importance of establishing upon this agency a manual-labor school, as this is the only kind that could possibly result in any good, from the fact that most of the scholars would be furnished by the Alsea tribe, who are located some ten miles away from the agency farm.

I have from time to time called your attention (in my monthly reports) to the actual suffering condition of some twenty or more very old people, who are entirely dependent on the agent for subsistence. A portion of them are nearly blind, and should be cared for by the Government. I would therefore suggest that I be instructed to purchase for them from time to time such subsistence as will make them comfortable. This, in my judgment, is a duty the Government owes these old people, and I trust and hope it will not neglect to mete out to them sufficient to supply their bodily wants from day to day.

I would also call your attention again to the actual necessity of a dwelling-house at this agency, as the one now occupied for that purpose will be unfit to dwell in the coming winter.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL CASE,
Commissary in charge Alsea Indian Sub-agency.

T. B. ODENEAL, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Salem, Oregon.

No. 80.

OFFICE OF KLAMATH INDIAN AGENCY, OREGON,
August 31, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for this agency, which, in consequence of the short time that I have been in charge, cannot be so complete as I could wish.

On taking charge the 1st of May last, I found that no attempt to establish a school

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of any kind had been made, no school-buildings erected, and no funds on hand with which to commence one; but, on the contrary, the whole employé fund nearly $1,500 in debt. The Indians are so scattered, and live so far away from the station, that nothing but a boarding-school can at present meet with any degree of success except at Yainax Station. There the Sprague River band of Klamaths, and the Wall-pah-pe and Yahooskin bands of Snakes, which are located on that portion of the reservation, gather into winter-quarters at the station, and a day-school for about four months in the year might be made very successful. This I hope to accomplish next winter. I also hope to be able to commence a manual-labor boarding-school at this station as early as next spring, but owing to the uncertainty of the grain crops, in consequence of the liability to frosts, a larger appropriation is very much needed to make it what it ought to be.

These Indians have never received any religious instruction, but seem very tractable, and, I think, afford an excellent field for successful missionary labor.

None of the Indians have teams or farming-implements sufficient to enable them to carry on agriculture to any great extent. Some twelve or fifteen have small patches of land of a few acres each, fenced, on which they have, with the help of the Government teams and employés, usually raised a little grain and some vegetables. Last spring I had eight or ten acres of turnips and carrots planted for them, but the insects destroyed them all, so that they have raised nothing this year. The whole crop, some sixty acres of wheat, rye, and oats, sown on the Government farm at Yainax Station, was almost entirely destroyed by frost on the 29th of July. Frosts during the month of May greatly injured the oats on the Government farm at this station, which, with the summer drought, has made that crop here very light. Some forty acres were sown. The rye, of which about seventy acres were sown, will be light, perhaps a little more than half a crop. These failures are very discouraging to the Indians as well as to the agent, and demonstrate the necessity of paying more attention to the raising of cattle as a means of subsistence for the Indians. The altitude of the reservation is 4,600 feet above sea-level, and in close proximity to high mountains, and consequently is subject to frosts during every month in the year, rendering agriculture extremely uncertain as well as unprofitable, while the meadow and grazing lands are capable of supporting from 10,000 to 15,000 head of cattle. Could a few thousand dollars be expended in cows now, and properly attended to by the agent, I have no doubt that in a very short time these Indians would become entirely self-supporting and eventually quite wealthy. My predecessor, Mr. J. N. High, adopted the plan of investing one-half the wages of the Indians employed, obtained in this way during the year, and are taking an increasing interest in them. For estimated amount of grain, hay, &c., raised, see statistical report.

From some cause, I fear misapplication, I found that the appropriation of over $11,000, made for the erection of mills some two or three years ago, had all been expended, and the saw-mill completed, but only the frame of the flouring-mill up and partly inclosed. The machinery, however, is all on the ground, and I hope, with the funds for "repair of mills," and some help from the various employés, to complete it in the course of time. I have had the employés thus engaged during the summer, when other work was not pressing. The saw-mill is well constructed, but from the nature of the soil upon which it and the flume and ditch are built, (which is of volcanic origin, much resembling ashes,) the expense for repairs will always be very great. It has already, since May 1, cost over $300 for repairs in labor, &c.

During the year four good frame-houses have been built for the Indians, and two more well under way, one new frame-house for use of employés, and repairing done to quite an extent on Government houses.

It has been the custom heretofore to employ mostly single men at this agency, but, believing that this is not the best policy as a general thing, I am securing persons with families as fast as I can prepare suitable houses for them to live in, or find it for the good of the service. I have already made some changes.

Believing that the employment of Indians on the Government farms, and in shops, mills, &c., is one of the best methods of teaching them habits of industry and economy, as well as furnishing them means of subsistence, I have adopted the plan of employing them whenever and wherever they can work to advantage, and I find some of them very faithful help.

A portion of the Modoc band of Indians, under Captain Jack, who were parties to the treaty, and belong on this reservation, and were formerly here, went back to their old homes on Lost River, some fifty miles south from this place, about two years ago, and refuse to come back, although repeated councils have been held with them for the purpose of inducing them peaceably to return. They evidently hope, by thus defying the authority of the Government, to finally succeed in getting a new reservation set off for them, embracing their old stamping-grounds. The formation of such a reservation seems to me both unnecessary and impracticable; unnecessary, because there is plenty of better land for them on the Klamath reservation, and impracticable, because quite a large number of whites have, in good faith, settled in that section of country. These settlers have felt some fear of open hostilities from this band, but as

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yet have suffered no harm from them further than the killing of a few cattle, and some thefts. They are patiently enduring these things, hoping that the Government will remove them next winter, when it can be done with very little difficulty. Should they be allowed to remain there another year, I fear serious consequences.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. S. DYAR,
United States Sub Indian Agent.

T. B. ODENEAL, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Oregon.

No. 81.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS FOR CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, October 17, 1872.

SIR: At the date of my last annual report, as nearly as could be ascertained, there were in charge of David H. Lowry, Indian agent at Hoopa Valley Indian reservation, 790 Indians, men, women, and children. Besides these the agent had a general supervisory control over 2,365 Klamath Indians living adjacent to the Hoopa Valley reserve and along the banks of the river of that name.

The Klamath Indians formerly belonged to the old Klamath reservation, which was broken up and abandoned some years ago, in consequence of the total destruction of the headquarters by flood. Since that time the Klamath Indians who chose to remain on the river have chiefly supported themselves by fishing, hunting, and cultivating small patches of ground to grain and vegetables. They are provided with medicines and medical treatment at the Hoopa reservation whenever they require it. There are always more or less of them on the sick-list at the hospital. Dr. Force, the reservation physician, gives the same assiduous attention to the sick from the Klamath River that he does to those Indians belonging to the reservation proper. They often have relations, nurses, and attendants with them, who, as well as the sick, receive from the agent blankets, clothing, beef, flour, tea, coffee, sugar, and such other rations as are usually given out to reservation Indians.

Many of the Klamath chiefs and captains known to be friendly to the whites, and especially those of great influence, receive presents in the shape of flour, blankets, clothing, &c., every year.

I would respectfully invite your attention to my recommendation in my annual report of last year, (page 325,) that the Hoopa Valley Indian reservation be so extended as to take in the Klamath Indians.

At Round Valley agency, one year ago, there were in charge of Hugh Gibson, Indian agent, but 793 Indians, of all ages and sexes. Since that time there have been [illegible] collected from Little Lake Valley, Potter Valley, and other places, nearly making a total of 1,833. This addition in numbers greatly facilitated the farm and other work at Round Valley, and an immense amount of work has been done on that reservation this season in fencing, clearing of new land, building, &c.

I have been obliged to buy fifty head of large beef-cattle for subsistence of the Indians at that place, during the harvesting and other farm-work, and shall probably have to buy some more beef, and perhaps flour, for winter supply.

The agent is taking every possible pains to make pork and bacon for Indian subsistence during the winter, so as to save the reservation cattle, most of them being cows, heifers, and small stock-cattle, and such as could not be profitably killed. It is only in cold weather that pork and bacon is issued to Indians.

It will require the most rigid economy to get through with the Indian service in California, this year, on the limited amount of the appropriation left at my disposal.

Since the order of the United States Attorney-General, to suspend all legal proceedings against certain trespassers on the Round Valley Indian reservation, some of them have become bold and insolent. Gates and fences have been frequently thrown open. Indian lodges, established at the gates for the convenience of travelers wishing to cross the reservation, and for the protection of growing crops, have been wantonly broken up by ruffians. The Indians have been driven off, and outside stock wickedly turned into the reservation inclosures, there to riot in growing wheat, oats, and corn, some of which was nearly ripe enough to cut. There are many respectable settlers in the valley who abhor this conduct, and would gladly see the culprits brought to a just punishment. It is not, however, considered a safe undertaking, in the neighborhood of Indian reservations in California, for a good, law-abiding man to attempt to punish a bad man and a law-breaker by habit for any indignity to Indians or those having them in charge. It requires the strong arm of the Government, or else conciliatory legislation of Congress, to correct these evils, and make Round Valley a successful and self-sustaining Indian reservation.

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A new store-house, two new school-houses, a large barn, an infirmary, several Indian houses, several new gates, and about five miles of new fence, have been built within the past year. A large tract of new land has also been cleared off and prepared for sowing wheat.

Schools have been maintained with great success at Round Valley, and with fair encouragement at Hoopa. A teacher has also been employed a portion of the time at Tule River. During the fall of last and the spring of the present year, full and ample supplies of subsistence, clothing, blankets, &c., for the Indians, agricultural and other implements of husbandry, milling, &c., for the reservations, were purchased and forwarded to the agents, and every effort warranted by the appropriation has been made by me to sustain the Indian Department in its laudable endeavors to civilize and christianize the Indians. These poor dependents have been well clothed, amply subsisted, and measurably improved in habits of industry and cleanliness, as well as in the primary branches of education.

The missionary board of the Methodist Episcopal Church have manifested considerable zeal in supplying the different reservations with spiritual instruction. Sunday-schools have been maintained. When destitute of other preaching, the agents have, with considerable regularity, maintained religious services on the Sabbath.

At Round Valley these assemblages have been made up of Indians and a large percentage of whites, many of whom are regular attendants and participants in the Sunday-school. Mrs. Gibson, wife of the late agent, was the school-teacher, and her amiable daughters volunteered as assistant teachers. They are entitled to great credit for their untiring energy, patience, and assiduity exhibited, not only in the day-school, but also in the Sunday-school. The Indian children, and not a few adults, at Round Valley, will long remember with kindness and gratitude the disinterested efforts of of the Gibson family in their behalf.

A new school-house is nearly completed, at the Duel Place, so called, about two miles from the agency. I would respectfully ask for authority to employ a teacher at that place, in addition to the teacher now and heretofore employed at the agency headquarters. Two teachers at Round Valley, three at Hoopa, and one at Tule River are indispensably necessary to secure perfect success in the educational department of the Indian service in this State.

The baleful effects of the whisky traffic and natural licentiousness are to be seen upon all the Indian reservations of the State. The local tribunals are impotent, and the authorities flatly deny any justice, when it is asked for on behalf of an Indian.

A soldier recently murdered an Indian in his bed, on the Hoopa reservation. It is said to have been done without the slightest provocation. No redress can be had in Klamath County. Grand juries have repeatedly refused to take any notice of complaints, where it is alleged that a white man killed or committed any other wrong upon an Indian.

It is no longer a mooted question whether bad white men, willful trespassers, liquor-dealers, murderers, thieves, and outlaws shall be kept off and away from the reservations, but rather shall the reservations be permitted or kept up at all.

It is not considered a crime to steal horses and cattle in Round Valley, so long as they are taken from the Indian reservation.

I have repeatedly called attention of the Department to the uncertain tenure by which the Government holds a portion of the lands claimed to be within the limits of the Indian reservation at Round Valley, but actually in possession of private parties claiming it as swamp-lands.

By order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I caused two suits to be commenced for trespass on lands inside of the reservation fence. I expected to be able to test the validity of swamp-land claims to some of the best wheat-land now cultivated on the reservation. Lobby influence at Washington was too much for the Indian Department. A telegraph-order from the United States Attorney-General's Office to L. D. Latimer, United States district attorney, directed that officer to suspend all further proceedings against trespassers on the Round Valley Reserve.

I still maintain the opinion candidly expressed in my report of 1869, and repeated in my last annual report, that conciliatory congressional legislation should be had without delay to remodel the boundaries of the reservation, so as to establish township-line between 22 and 23 as the southern line, and run east, west, and north, to the top of the mountains. Mr. Gibson, the late agent, recommended, as the eastern and western limits, the north and middle forks of Eel River.—(See report of 1871, p. 337.)

Originally the whole of Round Valley, 25,000 acres, was set apart for Indian purposes. Afterward an order was made extending the boundaries to the summit of the mountains.

The Indian department has in actual possession and under fence only about 4,000 acres, and a portion of that is falsely claimed as swamp-land. The balance of the valley is in possession of settlers, all clamorous for breaking up the reservation and driving the Indians away.

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It is useless to attempt to disguise the fact that, so long as these settlers have a voice in the selection of our Representatives to Congress, and Indians have none, they must and will be heard at Washington. I would say, listen to them, and if they propose a fair compromise of a vexed question, accede to it; but if they are fully determined to drive the red man from the face of the earth, without a hearing, and without bread or money, stop them in their mad career, and say, "Thus far shalt thou go, and no farther." There can be no doubt that it is the duty of Congress to act in this matter with promptness and fidelity; and to delay action would be criminal.

At Hoopa Valley we have erected to completion a first-class saw-mill. It is now in successful operation. We hope to realize the benefit of it the ensuing year, by the construction of new buildings and fences. School-houses, stables, store-houses, dwelling-houses, Indian houses, and a hospital are much needed.

The agricultural industries at Hoopa Valley were a partial failure last season, on account of the long-continued rains and heavy snow-storms which unfortunately occurred at the very time when crops should have been, if at all, put in in that locality.

I have been compelled to furnish subsistence for the Indians at Hoopa in larger quantities than usual.

The annual report of the late agent, David H. Lowry, together with statistics of education and farming, have been heretofore transmitted, and are referred to for detailed statements concerning these and other matters.

Mr. Lowry resigned his position on the 11th day of August last, and turned over Government property on the 27th to Henry Orman, jr., special employé, who has since been and is now in charge. Mr. Lowry's resignation was handed in at the close of an investigation of certain charges preferred against him by Colonel A. D. Nelson, United States Army, a post-commander at Camp Gaston. These charges were referred to me by the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the proofs taken on the 8th and 9th days of August, and the resignation tendered on the 11th, as before stated. The papers and testimony connected therewith were transmitted to the Department on the 13th day of August last.

My time was too limited to admit of a thorough inspection of the reservation and Government property at Hoopa. From all that I could learn and see, however, I was greatly disappointed at the meager results of the year's work. The large supplies that were furnished were almost entirely exhausted, and the Indians depended upon beef and other subsistence furnished from month to month. With the exception of the new saw-mill and other new buildings that had been erected, and chiefly with extra labor, there was but very little to show for the liberal expenditures at Hoopa.

Tule River Indian farm has been of great expense to the department for the past year, considering the limited number of Indians there supported. Mr. Maltby, the agent, reports 374 as being on the list and receiving rations at the reservation. He also reports that he has furnished beef and some other subsistence to 410 King's River Indians, who are destitute and anxious to go upon the reserve, if they can be provided with blankets, clothing, and subsistence. These Indians are now living in the mountains sixty-five miles from the Tule River agency, and have occasionally given the white settlers on King's River some trouble by their begging and thieving propensities and evil practices. I have received petitions, numerously signed, asking their removal.

There are also about 4,000 Owen's River Indians and Manacha Indians east of the Sierras and within my jurisdiction, whom the settlers would gladly see removed to a reservation and cared for by the Government. I did not feel authorized to incur expense for the removal of any of these Indians until we can establish a permanent reservation for them.

I would respectfully invite your attention to my special report of September 26, as bearing upon this subject, and ask your instructions relative to a new reservation at an early day.

The crops are very short at Tule River this year, for the reason that a much less number of acres was cultivated under the immediate management of the agent than in former years.

The Indians cultivated considerable on their own account, but they are naturally thriftless, if left without a guide and instructor, in matters of husbandry. They raise but little more than melons, pumpkins, and a little corn for roasting-ears.

If breadstuffs, or other substantial articles of food, are raised to fill the granaries and store-houses for winter subsistence, it must be controlled and managed by competent white men. The Indians will do the work, but are not capable of directing it properly, or of taking care of the fruits of labor after it is rendered.

Should the Department direct the establishment of a new reservation on South Tule River, as recommended in my special report, and an additional appropriation be made to carry out that object, four or five thousand Indians can be readily collected at that place, in addition to those at Tule River, and with very little expense, and without using any compulsory measures. Indians will go cheerfully to a reservation permanently established for their use and benefit, and where the land is not defiantly claimed

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by white settlers; but they are timid about going to a reservation, however regular on paper, from whence they are threatened with expulsion by a violent horde of settlers, who have shown by their past conduct a total disregard of any personal or civil rights claimed by or on behalf of Indians.

Let the Government deal out even-handed justice to the oppressed and the oppressors. Let the Indians be assured of protection when they deserve it, and of punishment when merited. Let wrong-doers, even though they belong to a superior race, be taught that hereafter a strict obedience to the laws, and a due regard for human rights, will be required and expected of them, and the whole Indian question in this country will be settled without serious difficulty. Reservations will become a success and self-sustaining.

Respectfully submitted.

B. C. WHITING,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, California.

Hon. F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 82.

ROUND VALLEY RESERVATION, CALIFORNIA,
September 2, 1872.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit the following as my second annual report.

Number of Indians.—At the time of my last report there were 793 Indians who considered this reservation their home. There was no material change in this number until in May last, when a majority of the citizens of Little Lake Valley, in this county, having decided that the presence of Indians was a detriment to their community, forcibly brought here 309 Indians, part from Little Lake and part from the coast. About the same time a large number of the citizens of Potter Valley, also in this county, petitioned for the removal of the Indians in their neighborhood. Superintendent Whiting, after ascertaining that the Indians were willing to come, gave his approval. Two employés were detailed to attend to the removal, and, though no force or extraordinary persuasion was used, 685 Indians from Potter, Coyote, Walker, and Redwood Valleys gathered together, and came to the reservation. A few straggling parties coming in swelled the number of arrivals to something over 1,000. Some of these remained but a short time, but I consider that the number now connected with the reservation will approximate very closely to 1,700. I have been unable to make a close count, as I was desirous of doing, but the above estimate cannot be far astray. It is a matter of surprise that there are so many, as reports have been almost constantly circulated among them by designing white vagabonds and squatters, to the effect that it was the intention of the superintendent and agent to gather the Indians upon the reservation and then kill them. Preparations for a military display at Camp Wright, on July 4, were made the occasion for a similar rumor, which was partially successful. A small portion of the Pitt River tribe, including its venerable chief, left suddenly for their old habitat, and were gone some days before their absence was noticed. Only this morning an Indian asked as to the truth or falsity of a story already several days old among the Indians, the substance of which was, that all the Indians who came in last spring or summer were to be driven away soon, and forced to shift for themselves. Some of the Indians understand that such stories are only intended to induce them to leave their lands open to white squatters, but many require frequent assurance that they will not be harmed if they remain.

Disposition, &c.—Although the Indians now on the reservation are, in many instances, of tribes formerly at war with each other, they get along without any serious difficulty, and seem to be forgetting many of their former antipathies. They generally appear contented, and would probably be more so were they provided with employment sufficient to keep them occupied. Not much more than this can be hoped for, for the majority of the old Indians; but among the young a great deal more may be accomplished by means of education.

Educational.—The teacher's report, herewith inclosed, will speak for the progress made in this department. Last spring a school-house was erected which was considered sufficiently large for some time to come, but in consequence of the large influx of Indians, many of whom manifest a strong desire to learn, work has been commenced on a new school-building of the same dimensions as the former—24 by 44 feet. It will be erected about one mile from the agency, for the convenience of the Concow and Little Lake Indians.

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Service has been conducted every Sabbath that the weather and my health would permit, and a Sabbath-school was instituted in June last. Both have, as a rule, been well attended, and the results are very gratifying. Some who could not otherwise have the opportunity are learning to read in the school. The Sabbath is spent more quietly, and I trust that our labors will be by no means lost.

Sanitary.—The health of the Indians continues much the same from year to year. A physician cannot accomplish much under the present circumstances. Great difficulty attends any attempt to treat the sick at the rancheros, on account of the exposed manner in which they live, the want of intelligent care, and the continual interference of native "doctors," who, in their ignorance and superstition, often adopt the very measures best calculated to hasten the patient's death. Within the last six months several lives have been saved by taking entire charge of the patients for a short time, and compelling the friends to stand aloof. A hospital and steward are absolute necessities, without which no physician can be successful here. And where the outlay may be comparatively small, lengthened delay seems criminal. A hospital, which would undoubtedly save many lives every year, could be built for $350, and then the salary of a steward would be the only expense in addition to that to which the department is already put in caring so imperfectly for the sick. Indians would soon become competent nurses and stewards, and in two or three years the physician would be the only salaried employé required about the hospital. This need of the reservation cannot be too soon supplied.

Farming has suffered very severely this year on account of the almost unprecedented season. From the middle of December until the 1st of March, nearly all our seed-time, rain fell almost continually, effectually preventing field-labor. Soon after a dry north wind set in, which baked the surface of the soil and parched such grain as had been planted and escaped drowning. The grain sown on high land before the heavy rains set in made about a half crop, but other sowings of small grain were partial or entire failures, unavoidable but most disastrous ones, as the yield is far below the necessities of the Indians on the reservation. The sooner that provision is made for this emergency the better, as grain is now lower in any of the neighboring valleys than there is any prospect of its being again for some time.

The corn, although planted late, promises a fair yield. Vegetables, in consequence of the dry spring, are much inferior to those of last year. Much of the farming-land here has been cropped so long without rest that it is almost worn out, and incapable of producing as it has done. All the tools we have have been in constant use whenever practicable in clearing new land. Another season, as far as possible, new land should be put in, to the exclusion of the old land which most requires rest.

Early in the spring the Indians commenced preparations for planting extensively, and, had they persevered, would doubtless have raised large quantities of corn and vegetables. But a report was circulated among all the Indians in this part of the State, the substance of which was that the world would end in the ensuing August, and that they need do nothing but dance, and so prepare themselves for a transfer to the "happy hunting-grounds." They evinced their faith in the report by refusing to make any provision for their support after the set time, neglecting their gardens, both on and off the reservation, and only worked either to supply present necessities or as they were required to do so. No reasoning availed anything with them then, and the result is, that they have no produce of their own. Many of them see the folly of their course, and will not be apt to again throw away their prospects for a crop on the strength of an idle rumor.

Improvements.—The barn and sheds in course of erection a year ago have since been completed. In the fall the mill received extensive repairs necessary to fit it for work during the winter. There have been erected a dwelling-house, 16 by 24 feet, exclusive of kitchen, porch, &c., a school-house, 24 by 44 feet, and a two-story building, 15 by 20 feet, exclusive of porches, for dispensary and physician's quarters. Several comfortable houses have been built by the Indians under the direction and with the assistance of the employés, and preparations are being made for the erection of a considerable number more. One and one-half miles of new fence have been built, five miles of old fence relaid, and four substantial gates built. Thirty acres of brush and timber land have been grubbed out, twenty acres in time for this year's crop.

Needed improvements.—The necessity for a hospital and a second school-house I have referred to, with the preparations being made for the latter. Two of the houses occupied by employés and the agent's quarters are hardly tenantable, and should be replaced by substantial structures as soon as possible. Some of the granaries are dilapidated beyond repair. The mill-dam was so damaged by the heavy freshets of last winter, that considerable work will be required to fit it for another season. Much of the fencing about the reservation is insecure, and should be reset during the next year.

Land matters have been a source of constant annoyance and difficulty. Could the reservation occupy the land contained within its legal boundaries, the case would be different, but with the land now actually under the control of the department here,

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I can only repeat my opinion of last year, that "this reservation is now doing as well as it ever will, unless given more room, with limits distinctly defined." The situation is much the same now as then, but greatly aggravated by the increase in the number to be provided for; yet prominent among the reasons urged by settlers in opposition to any extension, is the assertion that the reservation now has more land than it has use for! Groundless as such a story is, its constant repetition gains for it many believers.

Late last winter the settlers first became generally aware that there was in existence a Presidential order setting aside for an Indian reservation the lands within the boundary-lines recommended by Brevet Major-General J. B. McIntosh, United States Army, formerly superintendent of Indian affairs for California. About the same time suits for trespass were instituted in the United States district court against some of the settlers, and all took the alarm. Meetings were held, funds raised, and an agent sent to Washington in their behalf. During his absence fair means and foul were indiscriminately used as having a bearing on the result. No opportunity to inflame or threaten the Indians seemed lost. Representations sparing of truth were made to men of influence, claiming that the effect of making the valley a reservation would be to defraud the rightful occupants of the soil, to give the Indians what they did not need, and to eventually put the land into the hands of speculators and jobbers.

However, so far as I can learn, the only point gained was that the Secretary of the Interior was induced to order a stay of proceedings in the trespass suits until further notice. The saying that "delays are dangerous," is true in this case. Matters are more complicated now than a year ago, and will be still worse if not settled in another year.

A year ago I recommended the division of the valley between the Department and the settlers, under the impression that such an arrangement would be satisfactory to the latter, and that the Indians then here could be supported on the land thus reserved. But the influx of Indians, the need for provision for their support, and the spirit of animosity and opposition displayed by many of the settlers toward anything like contentment and improvement among the Indians, lead me to pronounce decidedly for taking the entire valley and some land adjoining, in accordance with General McIntosh's survey. That a reservation is needed here there can be no doubt. There are now about 1,700 Indians belonging here, and I think I may without the least exaggeration say that there are 2,000 Indians scattered through this and Sonoma and Lake Counties who should be provided for here. That more land is required than is now occupied, and that this is the only available valley hereabouts, are facts fully evident. More farming-land is absolutely necessary, the cattle are suffering for a range, and widely scattered in search of food, and the situation grows worse instead of better. The case demands immediate attention, and I ask that, in justice and humanity to this poor down-trodden people, it may be given.

Liquor-selling.—Until within the last three or four months, the disposal of liquor to Indians was practiced, if at all, so carefully as to allay suspicion or elude detection. During that time, however, intoxicated Indians have become comparatively frequent. When questioned, they would give such evasive or contradictory answers as to make inquiries fruitless. But I have lately obtained positive proof against one vagabond, and have taken steps for his prosecution in the United States district court. The practice is discountenanced by the more respectable of the settlers, and the knowledge that a watch is being kept on their movements has already a beneficial effect upon the reprobates who are not above such a business.

Miscellaneous.—To enable the Indians to raise their subsistence next year, more work-animals and farming-implements should be provided before seed-time.

During a portion of my term of office I have been allowed a clerk, but he was ordered discharged in June last, and his services have been continued since at my expense. Almost any one acquainted with affairs at this agency will testify that a clerk is a necessity, and that to attempt the clerical work required by the department, the agent must neglect matters requiring his personal supervision. A clerk here has one man's work, and it is for the Department to decide whether it will have both agent and clerk, or only the clerk, for one man cannot properly perform the duties of both.

Please find inclosed statistics of education and agriculture.

Ten weeks ago I forwarded my resignation on account of ill-health, and am looking daily to hear something of my successor. When the Government property shall have been transferred, I will with great relief lay down the burden so reluctantly assumed. Hoping that my transactions may have the approval of the Department,

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HUGH GIBSON,
Indian Agent.

B. C. WHITING, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, San Francisco, California.

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No. 83.

HOOPA VALLEY INDIAN AGENCY, CALIFORNIA,
August 10, 1872.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of the Department to which I am attached, I have the honor to submit this, my second annual report of the condition of the Indians on the Hoopa Valley reservation.

In my last annual report I gave a careful and faithful description of the state of things at this agency. During my administration here I have used every endeavor to place matters in a better condition than I found them.

The location of this reservation makes it very difficult to manage properly. It is situated on the banks of the Trinity River, with the several farms lying on either side for a distance of nearly seven miles, and, as all the farm-work has to be superintended by white men, I find that it requires all the time of the limited number of employés that are allowed each reservation, as well as my own, to see that the work is properly carried on.

During the past year I have succeeded in making some considerable permanent improvements. I have had built a fine new saw-mill, two new dwelling-houses, two horse-stables, and have commenced building a new school-house, which will be completed by the 1st of October, besides making many necessary repairs. I am in hopes to be able to report, during the coming year, the reservation, or that part of it which is used for agricultural purposes, entirely inclosed with new fences.

Owing to the long and continuous rains last fall and winter, and the very late cold spring, the crops here did not do as well as I had reason to expect. The number of acres under cultivation this year are as follows: 160 acres of wheat; 27 acres of barley; 8 acres of oats; 12 acres of potatoes; 12 acres of pease; 95 acres of hay, and about 5 acres of garden vegetables; making in all 319 acres. For the products of the above, you are respectfully referred to "Statistical Return of Farming, &c.," a copy of which accompanies this report.

The school, under the management of Mrs. Lowry, has improved very materially during the past year, the average attendance at this time being thirty-five scholars. Through the untiring exertion of the teacher, the little feuds that I had occasion to speak of in my last annual report as existing among the different Indian villages have, in a great measure, died out, and many of the heads of families, who were unwilling a year ago to have their children go to school are now very anxious to have them go. I herewith inclose a copy of the teacher's report of the school since she took charge.

The Sunday-school is still in successful operation, under the superintendency of Mr. A. M. Bullock. The average attendance at this school is about 75, and it is not confined to the children alone, as at least one-half the scholars are heads of families. It affords me much pleasure in being able to report that a great deal of good is being done in this school. During the past year quite a number of Indians have embraced religion, and are endeavoring to lead Christian lives.

All of the Indians at this agency, during the past year, have been well provided for, both in clothing and subsistence. Their sanitary condition has undergone but little or no change since I took charge of them. They continue to be peaceable, and are well disposed toward the whites, yet, among themselves, the best of feeling does not prevail. I am frequently called upon to settle disputes, the cause of which occurred many years ago. In settling these troubles, I generally appoint a time to hear them, and invite both parties to be present at the council. I frequently find it very difficult to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion, from the fact that each party will stick to their friends, regardless of the truth.

I have universally treated all the Indians under my charge with kindness, believing that kind words and actions go much further toward civilizing and Christianizing them than the bludgeon and horse-whip. During the eighteen months that I have been in charge of this agency I have had occasion to punish, by imprisonment, only three Indians—one for stealing, one for lying, and the other for kidnapping a young Indian girl, and running her off the reservation. I am fully convinced, after an eighteen months' experience, that the more humanely and kindly Indians are treated, the sooner they will become a civilized and Christianized people. I have evidence of this fact daily from the Indians themselves, who tell me that they are better and better satisfied than they ever were before.

In my last annual report I had the honor to call the attention of the Department to the necessity of doing something for the Klamath Indians, and, as nothing has been done as yet, I would again respectfully urge upon the Department the necessity of making some provision for these Indians. Many of them are in a suffering condition, and need assistance, but, with my limited supplies, I am unable to render them the assistance they require. I would also repeat my request in relation to the survey of this reservation. Settlers are continually encroaching upon the lands of the Indians,

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and, unless something is done to prevent their doing so, it will be but a short time before the Indians will be without homes.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. H. LOWRY,
United States Indian Agent, Hoopa Valley Reservation.

B. C. WHITING, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, San Francisco, California.

No. 84.

TULE RIVER INDIAN AGENCY, CALIFORNIA,
September 7, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my second annual report of the condition of the Indian service at this agency.

The Indians who now reside and have their homes at this agency are the Tules, Tejons, and a few of the Kenwahs, numbering 374: men, 127; women, 140; children, 107. They are peaceable, well-disposed, and industrious. They dress in citizens' dress, male and female, live in adobe or wooden dwellings, and many of them are now qualified and capable of becoming citizens, of dissolving their tribal relations, locating homesteads, and, by their industry and the knowledge they have acquired, make a comfortable and respectable living. No trouble or difficulty of any kind has occurred between the Indians and citizens, on or near the agency, during the year. The habits of the Indians in obtaining spirituous liquors and using it to excess has, during the present year, much changed; but few cases of intoxication in comparison now occur; a large majority have signed the temperance pledge, and but few violations of the same have been made. Preaching and religious services have been held and conducted by Rev. J. Edwards, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Visalia, monthly, at the agency, and Sabbath-school is held every Sabbath. The Indians attend regularly. Attention and interest is a marked feature in their deportment at these services.

The Indians not properly belonging to the agency over which the agent, to some extent, has supervision, are the Keawahs and Wichumnies, numbering about 230. The King's River Indians, on Lower King's River, 175, and the Upper King's River Indians, residing on Mill Creek, Squaw Valley, and Sycamore Creek, 410, all living within an area of seventy miles. A few others are living in different localities in this and the adjoining county of Kern, making an aggregate probably of 1,000 in number. All those mentioned should be removed as soon as possible to a reservation, in order to receive and enjoy the benefits to be derived from the President's Indian policy, a humane and Christian civilization.

A day-school for the Indian children has been taught at the agency six months during the year. The want of a school-house necessitated its discontinuance; the building occupied, a granery, was wanted for storage of grain. The children made commendable and encouraging progress in learning, and it is the purpose of the agent to build a school-house as soon as possible. The agency was visited on the 26th of March last by the most severe shock of earthquake ever experienced by the oldest inhabitants. The dwelling of the agent, "adobe," was rent in several places from the top to the bottom. Shocks have occurred at intervals frequently since that date, the last on the 4th instant—the most severe that has occurred for several months.

The crops this year raised at the agency, harvested and estimated, are—wheat, 2,355 bushels; barley, 1,350 bushels; corn, 120 bushels; potatoes, 146 bushels: beets, 60 bushels; hay, 35 tons; straw, 75 tons; peaches, 5 tons; grapes, 2,000 pounds; figs, 1,800 pounds; besides, the Indians have raised for themselves, by their own labor, 433 bushels wheat, 160 bushels corn, 25 bushels sweet-potatoes, and 101 bushels barley, besides large quantities of mellons, squashes, beans, tomatoes, and onions. An abundance of grain and vegetables has been raised to supply the Indians with subsistence, with supplies, if necessary, for the next year.

The general health of the Indians during the past year has been better than the preceding years, which is due to the unremitting attentions and skill of the present resident physician, E. B. Bateman, who has given much time and effort to institute sanitary regulations to be observed for the benefit of all.

The policy of continuing this agency on rented lands should as soon as possible be abandoned. If the farm cannot be purchased at a fair valuation, the Indians should be removed and located on Government lands, located and set apart from the public domain. Fair locations for this purpose can be found within a reasonable distance of this agency; land in abundance for the raising of grain, with excellent pasturage for the raising of cattle; wood and water for all purposes; with climate not to be excelled; water-power for flouring-mill, and near the pinery, where lumber can be

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obtained at a small expense for building purposes. But little expense would be incurred in the removal of the Indians. The amount of rent now paid by the department for this farm yearly, ($1,920,) is very much too high; one dollar per acre, or $1,280, would be a liberal and fair rent.

Our Government supplies for this agency, purchased last year, are entirely exhausted, which necessitates that the goods intended for this agency be forwarded as soon as circumstances will permit.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES MALTBY,
United States Indian Agent.

B. C. WHITING, Esq.,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, San Francisco, California.

STATISTICS, &c.

No. 85.—Table showing the number of Indians on reservations, their wealth in individual property, the number of schools, and the scholars and teachers connected therewith, &c.

No. 86.—Table showing the number of acres in Indian reservations, the number under cultivation, the number of houses, frame and other, the kinds and value of the crops raised during the year, and the kinds and value of stock owned by the Indians.

No. 87.—Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to the several Indian tribes under treaty stipulations, &c.

No. 88.—Statement showing the changes during the year, and the present condition of the amounts held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior for the several Indian tribes.

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No. 85.—*Table showing the number of Indians on reservations, their wealth in individual property, the number of schools, and the scholars and teachers connected therewith, &c.*

Agencies and tribes.	Population.			Wealth in individual property.	Schools.		Number of scholars.		Number of teachers.		Under charge of what denomination.	Amount contributed by any religious society.	Amount contributed by individual Indians.	Names of missionaries and the denominations to which they belong.
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Number.	Location.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
New York agency. (a)														
Allegany reservation:														
Senecas, including Cornplanters' reservation, Pa.	462	479	941	$57,490	8	Seven schools on Allegany reservation and one on Cornplanters' reservation.	145	120	2	6	The schools on Cornplanters' reservation are supported by the State of Pennsylvania, all others by the State of New York, except one on the Onondaga reserve which is supported by Episcopalians under Bishop Huntingdon.		$235	Rev. Wm. Hall, Rev. Asher Wright, and Rev. George Ford, Presbyterians; Rev. D. Buck, Methodist; Rev. T. D. Horton, Baptist, labor on the Allegany and Cattaraugus reservations.
Onondagas	45	54	99											
Cattaraugus reservation:														
Senecas	764	706	1,470	$124,225	10	Cattaraugus reservation.	250	225	2	6			325	
Cayugas	70	73	143											
Onondagas	21	25	46											
Oneida reservation; (b)														
Oneidas	91	107	198	12,541	2	Oneida reservation	14	25		2			70	No regular missionary, Thomas Cornelius and Thomas Schanadon preach.
Onondaga reservation:														
Onondagas	129	156	285	$22,815		Onondaga reservation.	71	55		2	One on Allegany reserve supported by State of New York, under charge of Friends.		40	Rev. I. Howd, Methodist; Rev. John A. Bowman hold regular services on this reservation.
	28	26	54											

a Independent. *b* The Methodist missionary on the Oneida reservation supported by Friends in Philadelphia.

NOTE.—The Indians of the New York agency are generally breaking away from their pagan customs and adopting Christianity. Temperance societies are organized among them and they are improving in habits of thrift.

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No. 85.—*Table showing the number of Indians on reservations, &c.*—Continued.

Agencies and tribes.	Population.			Wealth in individual property.	Schools.		Number of scholars.		Number of teachers.		Under charge of what denomination.	Amount contributed by any religious society.	Amount contributed by individual Indians.	Names of missionaries and the denominations to which they belong.
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Number.	Location.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
New York agency—Continued.														
Tonawanda reservation:														
Senecas	291	341	632	$45,503	2	Tonawanda reservation.	47	32		2				Rev. John Jamison, Methodist; and Rev. John Griffin, Baptist.
Onondagas	3	1	4											
Cayugas	9	13	22											
Oneidas	8	6	14											
Tuscarora reservation:														
Tuscaroras	211	237	448	65,750	2	Tuscarora reservation.	35	60		2				Rev. Asher Wright and Rev. Geo. Ford preach occasionally.
Senecas		1	1											
Onondagas	19	11	30											
Saint Regis reservation:														
Saint Regis	341	342	683	46,038	2	Saint Regis reservation.	24	26		2				Rev. Thomas La Fatte, Indian missionary of the Methodist church. Most of the Saint Regis Indians are Catholics and attend in Canada.
Total	2,492	2,578	5,070	374,362	26		586	543	4	22			$670	
Green Bay agency. (a)														
Menomonees	660	702	1,362	95,000	2	Keshena	40	20	2	1	Congregationalist.			Rev. Jeremiah Slingerland, Presbyterian.
Stockbridges and Munsees	110	140	250	18,250	1	Red Springs	20	26	1					Rev. E. A. Goodnough, Episcopal.
Oneidas	634	625	1,259	175,000	2	Oneida reserve	126	91	2	2				Rev. Thomas Orbison, Methodist, and a Catholic priest occasionally.
Total	1,404	1,467	2,871	[illegible]	5		186	137	5	3				

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Michigan agency. (a)														
Ottawas and Chippewas	2,847	3,192	6,039	509,373	1	Eagle Town	14	15		1	Catholic		50	Rev. M. Herstret.
					1	Cross Village	61	62	2					Rev. J. W. Wickamp.
Total	2,847	3,192	6,039	509,373	2		75	77	2	1			50	
Chippewas of Lake Superior	564	631	1,195	1,200	1	L'Anse, east side	18	11	1		Methodist			Rev. C. W. Austin.
					1	Barroga	9	18	1		Catholic			Rev. W. Terhost.
Total	564	631	1,195	1,200	2		27	29	2					
Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatomies.	120	133	*b*253			No school								
Pottawatomies of Huron	23	27	50											
Total	143	160	303											
Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River.	785	845	1,630	40,000	1	Nebesiny	22	18		1	Methodist			Rev. John Irons.
					1	Shaw-shaw-na-lee (c)	11	6		1	do			Do.
					1	Chessening	12	16		1	do			Do.
					1	Burt school-house	12	18	1		do			Do.
Total	785	845	1,630	40,000	4		57	58	1	3				
La Pointe agency. (a) (b)														
Chippewas of Lake Superior and Boise Fort band.			5,125		1	Red Cliff	55							
					1	Pelican Lake, Minn	40							
					1	Grand Portage	40							
					1	Odanah	65							
Total			5,125		4		200							
Chippewa agency. (a)														
Mississippi bands			2,139											
Pillager and Winnebagoshish bands.	862	1,226	2,088		3		47	49	2	5	Episcopalian			Rev. J. J. Enneingahbow, Episcopal.
Red Lake bands	450	628	1,078		1		12	18		1	American Missionary Association.			
Pembina bands			547											
Total	1,312	1,854	5,852		4		59	67	2	6				
Sac and Foxes of Iowa ag'y. (a)														
Sac and Foxes	153	164	317	15,159		No school								

(*a*) Independent. (*b*) Report of 1871. (*c*) School closed July 10, 1872.

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No. 85.—*Table showing the number of Indians on reservations, &c.*—Continued.

Agencies and tribes.	Population.			Wealth in individual property.	Schools.		Number of scholars.		Number of teachers.		Under charge of what denomination.	Amount contributed by any religious society.	Amount contributed by individual Indians.	Names of missionaries, and the denominations to which they belong.
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Number.	Location.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.														
Santee Sioux agency.														
Santee Sioux	467	498	965		1	Agency	84	34	3	1	Congregational			Rev. Alfred L. Riggs, Congregational; Mrs. Mary B. Riggs, Presbyterian; Rev. Artemas Ehnamani, Presbyterian, native; Rev. Titus Icaduze, Presbyterian, native; Mr. Eli Abraham, Presbyterian, native; Mr. Albert Frazier, Presbyterian, native.
					2	Santee agency, Neb.	130	75	2	4	Episcopal		$257	(*a*) Rev. Samuel D. Hinman, Episcopal; Rev. Daniel W. Hemans, Episcopal; Rev. Paul Marzakute, Episcopal; Mr. James Lawrence, Mr. Walter Hall, Miss Emily I. West, Miss Mary J. Leigh, Miss Anna Pritchard, Miss Anna Mitchell, Miss Louisa Campbell.
Total					3		214	109	5	5				
Winnebago agency.														
Winnebagoes	700	740	1,440	$50,000	3	Winnebago reserve	160	90	1	2	Friends			
Omaha agency.														
Omahas	497	479	976	75,000	1	Omaha reservation	70	50	2	1	Society of Friends			1 Wm. Hamilton, Presbyterian

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Pawnee agency.													
Pawnees	909	1,538	2,447	80,000	2	Pawnee agency	77	41	1	7	Friends		
Great Nemaha agency.													
Iowas	114	111	225	3,000	1	Great Nemaha agency	33	30		2	Friends		
Sacs and Foxes, of Missouri	43	45	88	2,000									
Total	157	136	313	5,000			33	30		2			
Otoe agency.													
Otoes and Missourias	293	371	464	15,000	1	Otoe agency, Neb	53	44		2	Friends		
CENTRAL SUPERINTENDENCY.													
Kickapoo agency.													
Kickapoos, common band	94	87	181	20,304	(b)1	Diminished reserve	21	30		1	Friends		
Kickapoos, allotted band	55	54	109	13,221									
Total	149	141	290	36,525	1								
Pottawatomie agency.													
Pottawatomies			400		1	At agency	30	55	1	1			
Kansas agency.													
Kansas or Kaws	300	293	593	12,000	1	Kansas agency	31	12		1	Friends		Mahlon Stubbs, Rachael Stubbs, Uriah Spray, Mary Spray, William Hunt, Emily Hunt, M. H. Newlin, Lizzie Newlin, and Jenial Stanton, Friends.
Cherokee agency. (c) (d)													
Cherokees	8,955	9,045	18,000	4,995,055	10	Tahlequah district	171	170	5	5	No denomination		Rev. Frank Stoward,
					7	Illinois	115	114	3	4			Rev. George Sumner,
					5	Saline	66	60	3	2			Rev. Adam Gary,
					7	Going Snake	151	135	4	3			Rev. U-sa-sa-dee,
					5	Tequoyah	58	67	3	2			Baptists; Rev. John
					7	Delaware	102	94	4	3			Harrell, Rev. I. K. B.
					5	Canadian	104	88	5	0			McSpadden, Rev. B.
					5	Flint	88	86	3	2			B. Cumming, Rev. T.
					6	Coo-ee Scovee	118	103	4	2			Ewing, Rev.—Miller,
						Near Tahlequah							Rev. Isaac Saunders,
					1	Female seminary	30			2			Rev. E. Butler, Rev.

a Two churches, both having *native pastors* educated in this school.
b The school is a mission school under the care of a superintendent, matron, and teacher.
c Attached to the central superintendency for treaty purposes only.

d The schools are maintained by national school funds, except the school at the Moravian mission, which is maintained by the Moravian Missionary Board. All contributions by religious societies or individuals are for religious or missionary purposes.

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No. 85.—*Table showing the number of Indians on reservations, &c.*—Continued.

Agencies and tribes.	Population.			Wealth in individual property.	Schools.		Number of scholars.		Number of teachers.		Under charge of what denomination.	Amount contributed by any religious society.	Amount contributed by individual Indians.	Names of missionaries, and the denominations to which they belong.
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Number.	Location.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
Cherokee agency—Cont'd.														
Cherokees					1	Orphan asylum	40	30	2					Barke Flute, Rev. — John, Methodists; Rev. Stephen Foreman, Rev. T. Dobson, Presbyterians; Rev. E. I. Marle, Rev. — Rights, Moravians.
					1	Moravian mission	20	22	1					
Total	8,955	9,045	18,000	$4,995,055	60		1,063	969	37	25				
Choctaw and Chickasaw agency. (*a*)														
Choctaws			16,000		34	Neighborhood schools.	469	250	20	14				Allen Wright, J. H. Colton, W. J. B. Lloyd, and Elijah Bremer, Presbyterians; Jesse Walker and R. M. Davis, Methodists; R. J. Hague and W. H. Murrow, Baptists.
					1	Spencer Academy	60		2		Presbyterian			
					1	New Hope		40		1	Methodist			
Total			16,000		36		529	290	22	15				
Chickasaws			6,000		11	Neighborhood schools.	226	153	7	7				
Creek agency. (*a*)														
Creeks			13,000		31	Schools (*b*)								
					1	Manua llabor(*c*)								
Total			13,000		32									
Seminole agency. (*a*)														
Seminoles	1,100	1,298	2,398	400,000	1	Canadian river	34	19		1	Presbyterian			Rev. J. Ross Ramsey Presbyterian.
					1	Agency reservation	29	14		1				
					1	Nobletown	16	19	1	1				
					1	Brumertown	20	9	1	1				
Total	1,100	1,298	2,398	400,000	4		103	61	1	1				

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Quapaw agency.(d)														
Quapaws	122	118	240	17,803										
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Piankeshaws, and Weas.	77	83	160	54,938	1	Peoria reserve	18	11	1		Friends			Asa C. Tuttle, Friend, is engaged as industrial manager, and is also engaged in missionary labor.
Ottawas of Blanchard Fork, &c.	72	78	150	28,530	1	Ottawa	30	22		1	do			
Eastern Shawnees	38	52	90	17,210										
Wyandottes	110	112	222	30,692	1	Wyandotte	16	20			do			
Senecas	100	114	214	40,000										
Total	519	557	1,076	189,173	3		64	53						
Sac and Fox (of Mississippi) agency.(e)														
Sac and Foxes, of Mississippi	223	210	433	32,562	1	Sac and Fox agency	6	6	1		Friends			
Absentee Shawnees(f)	328	335	663	47,880	1	North Fork Shawnee school-house.	6	9	1		do			
Total	551	545	1,096	80,442	2		12	15	2					
Neosho agency.														
Great and Little Osages	2,108	1,848	3,956	425,000	1	Osage Mission, Kan.	20	18	3		Catholic			John Shoemaker, Paul M. Pauzeghaue, Philip Cotton.
Kiowa agency.(g)														
Comanches			1,763	400,000										
Kiowas			1,200	200,000	1	Kiowa and Comanche agency.	33	12	1		Friends			
Apaches			517	60,000										
Delawares			30	5,000										
Total			3,510	665,000	1		33	12	1					
Upper Arkansas agency.														
Cheyennes	800	1,200	2,000	120,000	1	At agency	4	5		1	Friends			Jos. D. Hoag, Friend.
Arapahoes	700	800	1,500	60,000	1	do	12	14	1	1				
Total	1,500	2,000	3,500	180,000	2		16	19	1	2				

(a) Attached to the central superintendency, for treaty purposes only.
(b) 31 schools, 14 white teachers, and 15 Muscogee teachers, 2 Cherokee teachers, and about 600 scholars.
(c) Scholarship in this school is limited to 80 scholars, 1 superintendent, and 3 teachers.
(d) The individual wealth reported, only that belonging to the tribes enumerated, and does not include Miamies and Black Bob Shawnees residing here.
(e) A boarding-school house is much needed.
(f) A large new building near is much needed where they can board their own children.
(g) Have religious service in the school-house each Sabbath; also Sabbath-school, in both of which the children participate.

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No. 85.—*Table showing the number of Indians on reservations, &c.*—Continued.

Agencies and tribes.	Population.			Wealth in individual property.	Schools.		Number of scholars.		Number of teachers.		Under charge of what denomination.	Amount contributed by any religious society.	Amount contributed by individual Indians.	Names of missionaries, and the denominations to which they belong.
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Number.	Location.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
Wichita agency.														
Wichita and other affiliated bands.	755	780	1,535	$270,200	1	On Wichita River, near Wichita ag'cy.	24	7	2		Friends			
Indians under no agent.														
United bands of Swan Creek and Black River Chippewas, Munsees or Christian Indians.	28	28	56	5,334	1	Mission	11	5		1	Moravian or United Brethren.		$5 00	Missionary, Levi Ricksecker.
Sisseton and Wahpeton agency. (a)														
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux	683	813	1,496		1	Big Cooley	22	8						Rev. S. Riggs, Presbyterian; Rev. John B. Reinville, of the A. B. of F. M., Presbyterian. Four ministers are engaged in active work, viz, Rev. J. B. Reinville, Rev. David Reinville, G. Tunkan-cal-ciago, Rev. May-za-nal-ki-ni-anna.
					1	Long Holland	43	18	1					
					1	Buffalo Lake	23	9	1					
					1	Good Will				1				
Total	683	813	1,496		(b)4		88	35	2	1				
Devil's Lake agency. (a)														
Sisseton, Wahpeton, and Santee Sioux.	249	471	720	4,900	1	To be at the agency (c)					Catholic			J. B. Gennett.
Grand River agency. (a)														
Onepapa Sioux			(d)1,700			No schools reported								
Blackfeet Sioux			1,150											
Lower Yanktonais Sioux			1,845											
Upper Yanktonais Sioux			950											
Sans Arc Sioux			1,100											
Total			6,745											

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Cheyenne River agency. (a)													
Two Kettle Sioux													
Minneconjoux Sioux			(d)6,000			No schools							
Sans Arc Sioux													
Blackfeet Sioux													
Whetstone agency. (a)													
Upper Brulé Sioux	2,350	2,650	(d)5,000			No schools							
Upper Missouri agency. (a)													
Lower Yanktonais Sioux			2,547			No schools reported							
Lower Brulé Sioux													
Fort Berthold agency. (a)													
Arickarees	660	986	1,646			No schools reported (e)					A. B. of F. M.		
Gros Ventres	240	360	600										
Mandans	180	270	450										
Total	1,080	1,616	2,696										
Yankton Sioux agency (a)													
Yankton Sioux			(d)1,947		1	At agency							
					1	Choutana Creek							
					1	White Swan							
					1	Jumping Thunder Camp.							
					1	Delorias Camp							
Total			1,947		5								
Ponca agency. (a)													
Poncas (f)	368	367	735	10,200	1	Ponca Village	31	1	1		Protestant		Rev. Owen Dorsey, Prot. Epis'l Church.
					1	Near agency	20						
Total	368	367	735	10,200	2		51	1	1				
Red Cloud agency. (a)													
Ogallalla Sioux (d)			6,000			No schools							
Cheyenne and Arapahoes			1,000			do							
Total			7,000										

(a) Independent. (b) The first three schools are under the auspices of the United States Government; the others under the patronage of the American Board of Foreign Missions. Good progress is made in reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography.
(c) This is a new agency, and the money appropriated has not been more than enough for food and clothing.
(d) Report of 1871. (e) The American Board of Foreign Missions expect to establish a school September 1, 1872.
(f) The school for the boys is taught in the morning; that for the girls in the afternoon.

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No. 85.—*Table showing the number of Indians on reservations, &c.*—Continued.

Agencies and tribes.	Population.			Wealth in individual property.	Schools.		Number of scholars.		Number of teachers.		Under charge of what denomination.	Amount contributed by any religious society.	Amount contributed by individual Indians.	Names of missionaries, and the denominations to which they belong.
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Number.	Location.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
Shoshone and Bannock agency. (a)														
Eastern Bannocks and Shoshones. (b)			2,000		...	No schools								
Nez Percé agency. (a)														
Kamai tribe.....					1	Lapwai	37	8	1	1	Presbyterian ...			Rev. H. H. Spalding.
Lapwai tribe	1,322	1,485	2,807	$95,000	1	Kamai	37	42	1					Rev. H. T. Cowley.
Snake and Upper Snake River tribes.														
Total	1,322	1,485	2,807	95,000	2		74	50	2					
Fort Hall agency. (a)														
Bannocks (b)			1,200		...	No schools								
Shoshones														
MONTANA SUPERINTENDENCY.														
Blackfeet agency.														
Blackfeet			3,000											
Bloods			1,750			No schools								
Piegans			2,750											
Total			7,500											
Milk River agency.														
Assiniboines			4,700											
Gros Ventres			1,100											
Santee and Yanktonais Sioux			2,025			No schools								
Other River Crows			1,240											
Teton Sioux			6,000											
Roaming Indians			4,000											
Total			19,755											

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Crow agency.													
Mountain Crows	1,250	1,450	2,700	150,000	1	Crow Agency	20	27	1				
River Crows (*b*)			1,400	60,000									
Total	1,250	1,450	4,100	210,000	1		20	27	1				
Flathead agency.													
Flatheads	200	260	460		1	At agency	6	23	1	1	Roman Catholic		 Rev. T. Giorda, (*c*) Rev. A. Ravelle, Rev. Jerome D. Aste.
Pend d'Oreilles	400	600	1,000		2	St. Ignatius Mission							 Rev. F. L. Palladino, Rev. T. Baudino, and four Sisters of Charity, Catholics.
Kootenays	130	190	320			No schools							
Total	730	1,050	1,780				6	23	1	1			
Indians without agency or agent.													
Bannocks, Shoshones, Sheep Eaters			677			No schools							
Walker River and Pyramid Lake agency, Nevada. (*a*)(*d*)													
Pah Utes	3,000	3,000	6,000	80,000		No schools							
White River agency, Colorado. (*a*)													
Grand River, Tampa, and Uintah bands of Utes.	394	406	800		1	At agency	31	10	1		Unitarian		
Los Pinos agency, Colorado. (*a*)													
Los Pinos Utes, Tabequache Utes			(*c*) 4,200	121,500	1	Agency, (industrial)	5	1			Unitarian		
Uintah Valley agency. (*a*)(*f*)													
Uintah Utes, Other Utes outside of Uintah Valley reservation.	475	325	800	31,925		No schools							
Southeast Pi-Ute agency. (*a*)													
Pi-Utes			(*b*) 4,000			No schools							

(*a*) Independent. (*b*) Report of 1871.

(*c*) Rev. Father Giorda can only be with the Indians three or four months in the year. Rev. Ravelle gives medical attendance to the Indians personally. Rev. Jerome D. Aste is in constant attendance as a missionary.

(*d*) These tribes (Pyramid Lake) are deserving, and strong efforts are made to educate and christianize them. (*e*) Estimated.

(*f*) No schools or missionaries at this agency; the effort to make the farm self-sustaining being thought most beneficial at present.

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No. 85.—*Table showing the number of Indians on reservations, &c.*—Continued.

Agencies and tribes.	Population.			Wealth in individual property.	Schools.		Number of scholars.		Number of teachers.		Under charge of what denomination.	Amount contributed by any religious society.	Amount contributed by individual Indians.	Names of missionaries, and the denominations to which they belong.
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Number.	Location.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
NEW MEXICO SUPERINTENDENCY.														
Navajo agency.														
Navajoes	4,310	4,804	9,114		1	Fort Defiance					Presbyterian			
Mescalero Apache agency.														
Mescalero Apaches	350	480	830			No schools								
Aguas Nuevas	197	243	440											
Lippans	132	183	315											
Southern Apaches	102	208	310											
Total	781	1,114	1,895											
Abiquiu agency.														
Capote Utes	100	140	240			No schools								
Weminuche Utes	300	330	630			do								
Jicarilla Apaches	200	200	400			do								
Total	600	670	1,270											
Cimarron agency.														
Mouache Utes	349	246	(a)595			No schools								
Jicarilla Apaches	427	437	864											
Total	776	683	1,459											
Southern Apache agency.														
Southern Apaches	200	250	450	6,000		No schools								
Pueblo agency.														
Pueblos	320	440	760		5	At as many villages								

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ARIZONA SUPERINTENDENCY.													
Pima and Maricopa agency.													
Pimas	2,030	1,995	4,025		1	At agency	32	31	1	1	Refor'd Church		
Maricopas	169	148	317				22	20					
Total	2,199	2,143	4,342				54	51	1	1			
Papago agency.													
Papagoes			(*b*)5,000			No schools							
Colorado River agency.													
Mohaves	450	378	828			No schools							
Moquis Pueblo agency.													
Moquis Pueblos			1,663		(*c*)1	Moquis Village	41	19	1				
Camp Verde special agency.													
Apache Mohaves Apache Yumas			(*d*)500			No school							
Camp Apache special agency.													
Apaches Coyoteros Chilions			(*d*)900			No school							
Camp Grant special agency.													
Apaches Aravipais			(*d*)400		..	No schools							
WASHINGTON SUPERINTENDENCY.													
Tulalip sub-agency. (*e*)													
Indians under the treaty of Point Elliott.	1,698	1,902	3,600	90,775	1	Tulalip reserve	23	25	2	2	Catholics		
Neah Bay agency. (*f*)													
Makahs	294	310	604	100,000	1	Neah Bay	12	1		2	Christian		

Rev. E. C. Chirouse, P. Richard, E. McCastay and four Sisters of Charity.

(*a*) Report of 1871. (*b*) Report of last year.

(*c*) This school has an average attendance of about one third daily; those that attend learn well. As there are about four hundred children, several more schools are needed.

(*d*) Estimated population. The Indians of these agencies are constantly leaving their reservations, after receiving rations, for their old haunts or hunting-grounds. The estimated population of all the bands of Apaches in Arizona, including those on reservations, is 10,000

(*e*) The tribes who do not adopt any religion are diminishing rapidly. (*f*) There is no means of knowing the exact number of Indians in this agency, but last year they were underestimated.

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No. 85.—*Table showing the number of Indians on reservations, &c.*—Continued.

Agencies and tribes.	Population.			Wealth in individual property.	Schools.		Number of scholars.		Number of teachers.		Under charge of what denomination.	Amount contributed by any religious society.	Amount contributed by individual Indians.	Names of missionaries and the denominations to which they belong.
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Number.	Location.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
Skokomish agency.														
S'Klallams	297	331	628		1	Skokomish agency..	12	3	1		Congregational			
Twanas	138	153	291											
Total	435	484	919		1		12	3	1					
Quinaielt agency.														
Quinaielts	50	67	117	$2,000	1	Quinaielt agency....	8	5	1	1*	M. E. C			
Queets	44	51	95	500										
Hohs	30	43	73	500										
Quillehutes	109	125	234	2,000										
Total	233	286	519	5,000			8	5	1	1				
Yakama agency.														
Yakamas	1,400	1,600	3,000		2	Fort Simcoe	30	14	1	1	Methodist		50 00	J. H. Wilbur, Methodist; George Waters and Thomas Pearne, (natives.) (a)
Fort Colville special agency. (b)														
Colvilles, Spokanes, Lac Cœur d'Alenes, &c.	1,717	1,632	3,349	90,400		No school								Two missionaries, Father Sosi and Vancure.
Chehalis reservation.														
Chehalis, Chinooks, Clatsops, &c.			600			No school.....								
OREGON SUPERINTENDENCY.														
Umatilla agency.														
Walla Wallas	85	116	201	20,000	1	Umatilla agency	13	14	1	1	Catholic			Rev. G. A. Vorweerseh, Catholic.
Cayuses	152	182	334	280,000										
Umatillas	133	169	302	40,000										
Total	370	467	837	340,000			13	14	1	1				

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Warm Springs agency.													
Wacoes	154	134	288	41,054	1	Warm Springs agency.	57	15	1	1	Assisted by M. E. Church.		The agent and employés give religious instructions; the agent is a Presbyterian, also two of the employés; one employé is a Methodist and two are non-professors.
Warm Springs	131	158	289	28,040									
Tenrinos	16	33	49	15,355									
Total	301	325	626	84,449			57	15	1	1			
Grand Ronde agency.													
Molels	24	33	57										
Clackamas	25	32	57										
Oregon City	18	30	48										
Wappato Lake	29	32	61										
Yamhill	16	19	35										
Luckamutes	14	9	23										
Mary's River	15	17	32										
Santaims	35	36	71										
Calapooias	12	12	24	9,093	1		28	22	1		Roman Catholics		Rev. A. G. Croquet, Roman Catholic.
Cow Creek band	12	16	28										
Rogue River and Shastas	44	39	83										
Umpquas	64	67	131										
Salmon River, (coast)	28	21	49										
Nez Tucca, (coast)	29	29	58										
Tillamooks, (coast)	32	27	59										
Nehalims, (coast)	18	18	36										
Clatsops, (coast)	10	18	28										
Total	425	455	880	9,093	1		28	22	1				
Siletz agency.													
Rogue River and thirteen other bands.			1,058		1	At agency	25	15	1		Methodist		John Howard.
Alsea sub-agency.													
Coos	46	64	110	840		No schools							
Umpquas	15	25	40	510									
Alseas	58	49	107	360									
Siuselaws	18	32	50	640									
Total	137	170	307	2,350									
Klamath agency.													
Klamaths	237	343	580	20,000		No schools			1	1	Methodist		
Modocs	31	36	67										
Wal-pah-pe Snakes	38	60	98										

(a) Members of the Methodist Conference, Oregon.

(b) The largest portion of the Cœur d'Alene tribe are in Idaho Territory.

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No. 85.—*Table showing the number of Indians on reservations, &c.*—Continued.

Agencies and tribes.	Population.			Wealth in individual property.	Schools.		Number of scholars.		Number of teachers.		Under charge of what denomination.	Amount contributed by any religious society.	Amount contributed by individual Indians.	Names of missionaries, and the denominations to which they belong.
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Number.	Location.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
Klamath agency.—Cont'd.														
Yahooskin Snakes	57	60	117		...									
Snakes, (lately hostile)	80	70	150		...									
Total	443	569	1,012	$20,000	...				1	1				
Indians roaming on the Columbia River, &c.														
Scattered Indians			3,000		...	No schools								
CALIFORNIA SUPERINTENDENCY.														
Round Valley agency.														
Ukies, Pitt Rivers, Wylackies, Concons, and Redwoods.	800	900	1,700		1	Round Valley reservation.	50	60		1				No regular missionary; religious exercises conducted by the agent, a Methodist minister.
Hoopa Valley agency.														
Hoopas	290	435	725	4,000	(*a*) 1	Hoopa Valley.	44	30		1	M. E. Church ...			No mission here, but missionary labor performed by agent and employés with success.
Tule River agency.														
Tules and Tejons	177	197	374	3,700	(*b*) 1	Agency	16	21		1	M. E. Church.			

(*a*) The scholars made fair progress in their studies while attending school, and school will be resumed as soon as a house can be prepared.
(*b*) School discontinued May 1st for want of a school-house. The building previously used now wanted for the purpose of storing away grain.

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No. 85.—*Table showing the number of Indians on reservations, &c.*—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Tribes in—	Population.	Wealth in individual property.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.		Number of teachers.		Amount contributed by any religious society.	Amount contributed by individual Indians.
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
Minnesota and States east of the Mississippi River	28,302	$1,228,344	47	1,190	911	16	35		$720
Nebraska, Kansas, and Indian Territory	78,019	7,483,729	170	2,795	2,068	86	76		262
Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, and Idaho	74,685	320,100	20	239	136	7	3		
Nevada, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Arizona	44,381	239,425	10	131	81	3	1		
Washington, Oregon, and California	23,110	669,767	14	318	225	10	12		50
Grand total	248,497	9,941,365	261	4,673	3,421	122	127	$37,000(a)	1,032
Total for the United States for 1871	265,940	3,942,872	260	4,050	2,130	72	135	37,690	336

a This amount embraces all sums reported to the Board of Indian Commissioners as having been expended by the several religious organizations for educational and missionary purposes, but it is not put forward as a complete statement. Of this amount the Baptist and Dutch Reformed Churches report an expenditure of $1,200 each; the American Missionary Association, $2,300; the Orthodox Friends, $8,300; the Hicksite Friends, $16,000, (estimated;) the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, $11,800; he Presbyterians, $22,000; and the Protestant Episcopal Church, $24,200. It is impracticable to distribute these contributions among the several agencies.

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No. 86.—*Table showing the number of acres in Indian reservations, the number under cultivation the year, and the kinds and quantities of agricultural products for the year.*

Tribes.	Size of reserve in acres.	Acres cultivated by Indians.	Acres cultivated by Government.	Frame houses.	Log houses.	Productions of the year.		
						Wheat.		
						Bus.	Bus.	
NEW YORK AGENCY. (a) (b)								
Allegany and Cornplanter reservations.								
Senecas (c)	27,680	3,650		263	30	1,550	10,750	
Cattaraugus reservation.								
Senecas (d)	21,680	5,850		194	100	7,550	18,850	
Tonawanda reservation.								
Senecas (e)	10,000	2,725		30	95	3,225	11,125	
Onondaga reservation.								
Onondagas (f)	6,100	710		63	80	1,725	4,815	
Oneida reservation.								
Oneidas (g)	288	365		14	4	415	644	
Tuscarora reservation.								
Tuscaroras	6,249	4,150		36	41	8,945	6,850	
Saint Regis reservation.								
Saint Regis Indians (h)	18,000	2,175		25	62	1,575	2,625	
Total	89,897	19,625		605	412	24,985	55,659	
Michigan agency.(a)								
Ottawas and Chippewas (i)		8,000		200	620	4,000	22,000	
Chippewas of Lake Superior	48,300	500		7	100		450	
Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River.		2,200		40	115	1,400	5,000	
Pottawatomies of Huron								
Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatomies		800						
Total	48,300	11,500		247	835	5,400	33,539	
Green Bay agency.(a)(j)								
Menomonees	230,400	378	100	40	113	385	2,075	
Stockbridges and Munsees	46,080	100		1	44	320	1,000	
Oneidas	60,800	3,500		43	193	3,579	11,515	
Total	337,280	3,978	100	84	350	4,284	12,590	
La Pointe agency.(a)(k)								
Chippewas of Lake Superior and other bands	549,075							
Chippewa agency.(a)								
Chippewas of the Mississippi and other bands	4,672,000	680	143	3	105		6,075	
Sac and Fox agency in Iowa.(a)								
Sacs and Foxes (l)	419	90		1			2,400	

(a) Independent.
(b) More acres of grain than any year preceding. The fruit crop very abundant; one Indian, J. ... Mount Pleasant, of the Tuscarora reservation, cleared $2,000 on sales of peaches alone. They h... regular fairs, with good displays of vegetables, fruit, &c.
(c) 2,500 bushels buckwheat, value $1,500.
(d) 500 bushels buckwheat, value $300.
(e) 1,275 bushels buckwheat, value $765.
(f) 175 bushels buckwheat, value $106.

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ration, the number of houses, frame and other, the kinds and value of the crops raised during of stock owned by the Indians.

Productions of the year.								Value of furs sold.	Total value.	Stock owned at close of year.				
Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Rice.	Hay.	Other vegetables.	Sugar.	Fish.			Horses.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Total value.
Bus.	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Tons.*	*Dolls.*	*Lbs.*	*Bbls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dolls.*
6,250	175	7,265		950	850	765			24,187	151	525	824	91	23,329
21,145	75	21,550		1,725	1,117	1,200			55,677	351	1,000	725	74	44,873
5,825	875	4,825		525	486	600			21,901	124	215	395	141	13,042
2,572	75	2,640		155	214				8,880	74	162	325	40	8,835
1,786	50	725		124	97				3,429	41	184	130	30	
5,020		3,425		1,125	450	1,225			32,026	175	358	420	60	23,020
4,250		5,562		1,312	372				9,911	137	221	215		13,020
67,448	1,270	45,992		5,916	3,586	3,790			156,011	1,033	2,665	3,034	436	126,719
20,000	50	81,000		1,500	1,000	500,390	5,000	10,140	187,163	800	592	2,310	47	78,220
475		4,000	1,220	87	400	50,000	3,010	5,915	47,995	8	75	1		3,060
1,075		7,025		265	600	15,000	25	1,950	22,202	303	125	352		34,216
.....														
.....														
21,550	50	92,025	1,220	1,852	2,000	565,390	8,035	18,004	257,360	1,111	792	2,663	47	115,496
825		4,126	200	525	1,787	20,000		6,000	6,000	107	116	273		11,350
550		850		50					16,890	10	35	40		2,600
14,085		6,066		678		170			4,702	335	660	1,724	267	68,115
									32,952					
15,560		11,042	200	1,253	1,787	20,170		6,000	60,344	452	811	2,036	267	82,065
.....														
.....														
200		7,350	950	550	1,600	215,600	2,050		72,892	38	447	300		7,430
150	..	250				2,900	...	1,854	3,088	272				10,880

(a) 95 bushels buckwheat, value $50; 25 bales of hops, value $100.
(b) 1,574 bushels buckwheat, value $97.
(c) 25,000 feet of lumber sawed. These tribes have manifested increased interest in agriculture, on account of the allotment of their lands in severalty.
(d) 500,000 feet of lumber sawed; gathered 300 bushels cranberries, valued at $600.
(e) No report.
(f) Wages received by individuals, $1,200.

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No. 86.—*Table showing the number of acres in Indian reservations, &c., the names*

Tribes.	Size of reserve in acres.	Acres cultivated by Indians.	Acres cultivated by Government.	Frame houses.	Log houses.	Productions of the year. Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
						Bus.	*Bus.*	*Bus.*
NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.								
Santee agency.								
Santee Sioux (*a*)	83,200	450	150	7	120	1,000	3,000	..
Winnebago agency.								
Winnebagoes (*b*)	128,000	700	280	34	20	4,000	10,000	..
Omaha agency.								
Omahas (*c*)	345,600	700	31	38	21		25,000	..
Pawnee agency.								
Pawnees (*d*)	288,000	1,300		10	3		35,000	..
Agency school-farm			210				4,000	..
Total	288,000	1,300	210	10	3		39,000	..
Great Nemaha agency.								
Iowas	16,000	700		13	20		8,000	..
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri	16,000	300		4			4,000	..
Total	32,000	1,000		17	20		12,000	..
Otoe agency.								
Otoes and Missourias (*e*)	160,000	250		15	1		6,000	..
CENTRAL SUPERINTENDENCY.								
Kickapoo agency. (*f*)								
Common Band	19,200	507			20		19,085	..
Allotted Band		591		3	38		22,400	..
Kickapoo mission			14	2			420	..
Total	19,200	1,098	14	5	58		41,905	..
Pottawatomie agency.								
Pottawatomies	77,337	200		1	12	1,287	6,000	..
Kansas agency.								
Kansas or Kaws	80,640	250		(*g*)100	1		10,000	..
Cherokee agency. (*h*)								
Cherokees (*i*)	3,844,712	120,000		500	3,500	97,500	2,925,000	..
Choctaw and Chickasaw agency. (*h*)								
Choctaws (*j*)	6,688,000	27,082				1,000	2,115,325	..
Chickasaws (*k*)	4,377,600	14,500					380,000	..
Creek agency. (*h*)								
Creeks (*l*)	3,215,495	30,000		35	4,200	500	700,000	..
Seminole agency. (*h*)								
Seminoles (*m*)	200,000	7,600			500		300,000	..

(*a*) 240,000 feet of lumber sawed. (*b*) 150,000 feet of lumber sawed. (*c*) 500,000 feet of lumber sawed. peaches, 150 bushels, value $75. The wheat-crop, winter-killed. (*g*) Stone. (*h*) Attached to quantities of fruit, &c. 2,000,000 feet of lumber sawed. (*j*) 250 bales of cotton raised. 9,500 pounds, value $1,325; tobacco, 1,200 pounds, value $3,600. (*m*) 10,000 feet of lumber sawed.

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of houses, frame and other, the kind and value of the crops, &c.—Continued.

Productions of the year.										Stock owned at close of year.				
Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Rice.	Hay.	Other vegetables.	Sugar.	Fish.	Value of furs sold.	Total value.	Horses.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Total value.
Bus.	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Tons.*	*Dolls.*	*Lbs.*	*Bbls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dolls.*
.....		3,000		400	300			800	6,550	202	192	25		15,885
500		1,000		400	200			500	9,600	700	80	200		33,600
200		600		300	75			4,000	11,330	650	200	150		44,100
.....		2,000		200	3,600				13,400	1,163	4	20		58,450
1,900		1,500		100	150				2,520	9	9	40		1,600
1,900		3,500		300	3,750				15,920	1,172	13	60		60,050
400		600		200	25				2,685	80	60	560		7,900
400		200		200	10				1,750	50	75	50		3,650
800		800		400	35				4,435	130	135	550		11,550
.....		1,000		100	500	20		2,000	3,800	400	8	250		11,000
1,089				319	251				5,670	192	32	235		11,105
1,645				200	360				5,798	99	50	195		6,785
.....					34				178					
2,734				519	645				11,646	291	82	430		17,890
.....		1,000		100	20			100	3,537	350	150	175	15	13,900
.....		800		50				400	3,450	240	15	10		7,350
97,500		80,000		20,000				4,000	1,923,155	16,000	15,000	160,000	9,000	1,457,000
.....		50,000							1,119,797	18,000	5,940	50,000	6,000	1,227,400
.....		15,000							219,000	4,500	15,000	25,000	700	502,100
1,000		125,000	500	5,000	3,500			1,500	537,325	15,000	30,000	100,000	400	936,200
.....		6,000	500	300				500	159,500	2,400	10,400	25,000	50	120,050

(*d*) 700 loads of pumpkins raised. (*e*) 20,000 feet of lumber sawed. (*f*) 835 gallon molasses, value $407; ...ntral superintendency for treaty purposes only. (*i*) 36,000 gallons sorghum, value $36,000; large ...les of cotton raised. (*l*) 250,000 feet of lumber sawed. Beans, 700 bushels, value $1,400; cotton

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No. 86.—*Table showing the number of acres in Indian reservations, &c., the num*

Tribes.	Size of reserve in acres.	Acres cultivated by Indians.	Acres cultivated by Government.	Frame houses.	Log houses.	Productions of the year. Wheat.	Corn.	B.
CENTRAL SUPERINTENDENCY—Continued.								
Quapaw special agency.								
						Bus.	*Bus.*	
Quapaws	104,000	325		2	59		4	
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Piankeshaws, and Weas	72,000	1,255		(a) 6	36	80	21,	
Ottawas	24,960	789		12	24	240	10,	
Eastern Shawnees	21,960	572			41	100	10,	
Wyandotts	20,000	403		7	41		11,	
Senecas	44,000	560		14	(b) 119	200	10,	
Total	289,920	3,904		41	320	620	68,	
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi agency.								
Sac and Foxes of the Mississippi (c)	483,840	120	45	6	12		2,	
Absentee Shawnees		790			159		32,	
Total	483,840	910	45	6	171		34,	
Neosho agency.								
Great and Little Osages	1,760,000	2,000		2	100	800	6,	
Kiowa and Comanche agency.								
Comanches		100			3		2,	
Kiowas		..						
Apaches	3,549,440	..						
Delawares		45			7			
Agency farm		..	240	6	2		7,	
Total	3,549,440	145	240	6	12		10,	
Upper Arkansas agency.								
Cheyennes and Arapahoes	4,011,500	50	150	11	3		4	
Wichita agency. (d)								
Caddoes		450					7,	
Wichitas								
Wacoes								
Towaccaroes								
Keechies								
Ionies		100					1,	
Delawares		350					6,	
Penne-tethka Comanches		25						
Agency farm			180				3,	
Total		925	180				18,	
Indians not in any agency.								
Chippewas of Swan Creek and Black River Munsees or Christians	5,760	207		5	10		4	
Sisseton agency. (e)								
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux (f)	1,241,600	425	4		26	2,000	5,	
Devil's Lake agency. (e)								
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux (g)	345,600	120			39		2,	
Grand River agency. (e)								
Yanktonais Sioux (h)								
Blackfeet Sioux, &c								
Cheyenne River agency. (e)								
Two Kettle, Sans Arc, and Minneconjou Sioux (h)								

(a) Eight good frame barns in addition to those enumerated.
(b) Log houses includes stables.
(c) 90,000 feet of lumber sawed.
(d) The Indians of this agency have no defined reservation.

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of houses, frame and other, the kind and value of the crops, &c.—Continued.

Productions of the year.								Value of furs sold.	Stock owned at close of year.					
Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Rice.	Hay.	Other vegetables.	Sugar.	Fish.		Total value.	Horses.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Total value.
Bus.	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Tons.*	*Dolls.*	*Lbs.*	*Bbls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dolls.*
.....		200		595					3, 543	209	49	538		10, 420
965		1, 130		569					8, 444	148	386	813		17, 109
74		285		409					4, 806	73	126	480		7, 396
800		300		300					4, 275	95	64	390		5, 545
740		2, 420		216					5, 083	130	192	600		13, 957
2, 010		665		235					4, 730	182	210	1, 027		17, 289
4, 589		5, 000		2, 324			...		30, 881	837	1, 027	3, 848		71, 716
50		50		100				720	3, 805	784	192	1, 335		31, 360
.....		1, 180		83	100				26, 110	978	1, 643	3, 139		46, 880
50	...	1, 230		183	100			720	29, 915	1, 762	1, 835	4, 474		78, 240
.....		1, 000		450	1, 000			40, 000	47, 250	12, 000	2, 500	1, 000	1	413, 003
.....		20		20	250			9, 000	11, 167	10, 000	60	50		40, 700
.....								600	600	5, 000				200, 000
.....								3, 550	3, 550	1, 500				60, 000
.....								150	825	115	30	50		5, 000
.....		20		75	100				8, 080	18				1, 800
.....		40		95	350			13, 300	24, 222	16, 633	90	100		307, 500
600				100				42, 000	47, 300	4, 500				180, 000
.....					1, 000				11, 875	1, 500	600			60, 600
.....										1, 200				48, 000
.....										700				28, 000
.....										420				16, 800
.....										550				22, 000
.....									1, 500	300	100	50		13, 900
400									10, 050	300	300	50		16, 900
.....									562	1, 500				60, 000
800									6, 600					
1, 200					1, 000				30, 587	6, 470	1, 000	100		266, 200
120				44	25				1, 120	28	47	60		2, 250
400		7, 000		1, 500	2, 275	1, 500			25, 720	244	215	150		23, 000
.....		1, 500		300					6, 900	400	25			10, 000
.....														
.....														
.....														

(e) Independent.
(f) 75,000 feet of lumber sawed.
(g) Wheat and oats destroyed by grasshoppers; no sugar-trees on the reserve.
(h) No returns.

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No. 86.—*Table showing the number of acres in Indian reservations, &c., the n...*

Tribes.	Size of reserve in acres.	Acres cultivated by Indians.	Acres cultivated by Government.	Frame houses.	Log houses.	Productions of ... year. Wheat.	Corn.	...
						Bus.	Bu...	
* *Whetstone agency.(a)*								
Upper Brulé Sioux					4			
* *Upper Missouri agency.(a)*								
Lower Yanktonais Sioux		200	40		10		5 ...	
Lower Brulé Sioux		200			8		3,0...	
Total		400	40		18		10,0...	
Fort Berthold agency.(a) (b)								
Arickarees	8,640,000	550			40		15,0...	
Gros Ventres		250			35		7,5...	
Mandans		200			15		6,0...	
Agency farm			210		1		2...	
Total	8,640,000	1,000	210		91		28,5...	
Yankton agency.(a)								
Yankton Sioux (c)	400,000	450	40	8	86	600	9...	
Ponca agency.(a)								
Ponca Indians (d)	576,000	430	95	5	95	450	2,0...	
Red Cloud agency.(a) (e)								
Ogallalla Sioux								
Cheyennes and Arapahoes								
Shoshone and Bannock agency.(a)								
Shoshones of Wyoming Territory (f)	2,688,000	10	83	2	11	600		
Nez Percés agency.(a)								
Nez Percés (g)	1,344,000	1,300		12	12	6,500	1,0...	
Government			75	4	5	250	5...	
Fort Hall agency. (a)								
Bannocks and Shoshones	1,568,000	3	250	2	2	2,500		
MONTANA SUPERINTENDENCY.								
Blackfeet agency.								
Blackfeet	17,408,000							
Bloods (h)								
Piegans								
Milk River agency.(i)								
Assiniboines								
Gros Ventres								
River Crows								
Santee, Yanktonais, and Teton Sioux								
Crow agency.								
Mountain Crows. (j)	6,272,000	100	113	3	30	300	10...	
River Crows								

NOTE.—The Indians of those agencies marked by an asterisk (*) are located upon parts of the reserva... tion of about 25,000,000 acres in Dakota, set apart for various bands of Sioux by treaty with them in 1...

(a) Independent.

(b) Carts worth $415; wagons worth $625.

(c) 80,000 feet of lumber sawed. Report of 1871.

(d) 100,000 feet of lumber sawed.

(e) No returns. The Indians of this agency have not yet been permanently established upon a reservation; the Sioux properly belong to the reservation of about 25,000,000 acres in Dakota, set apart b...

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of houses, frame and other, the kind and value of the crops, &c.—Continued.

Productions of the year.								Value of furs sold.	Total value.	Stock owned at close of year.				
Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Rice.	Hay.	Other vegetables.	Sugar.	Fish.			Horses.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Total value.
Bus.	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Tons.*	*Dolls.*	*Lbs.*	*Bbls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dolls.*
										2,000				80,000
				100					8,800	1,500				45,000
				100					9,100	1,600				48,000
				200					17,900	3,100				93,000
		300 275 250 1,000		660	800				4,650 2,500 11,800 2,350	654	386			31,950
		1,825		600	800				21,300	654	386			31,950
		1,000		50					2,540	900	255			33,750
325				350				150	4,182	175	77	5		8,368
400		1,200		20	300			10,000	13,302	1,800	25			36,750
2,800		5,000			3,000				24,024	900	3,000	250		136,250
325		400			100				1,380	12	35			2,250
500	450	4,300		100	1,235				13,871	4	180	61		7,325
		200		20	200				1,000	1				150
				30					900	2				400
500		2,000		150	8,000			20,000	36,300	7	9			1,700

treaty of 1868; and the Cheyennes and Arapahoes may elect to settle upon said reservation, or that of their kindred in the Indian Territory south of Kansas.

(*f*) A saw-mill just erected.

(*g*) 131,670 feet of lumber sawed.

(*h*) Report of 1871

(*i*) Tribes of this agency occupy jointly with the Blackfeet and other Indians reservation of 17,408,000 acres in Montana.

(*j*) 30,000 feet of lumber sawed; only a portion of the crops harvested; balance estimated.

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No. 86.—*Table showing the number of acres in Indian reservations, &c., the number*

Tribes.	Size of reserve in acres.	Acres cultivated by Indians.	Acres cultivated by Government.	Frame houses.	Log houses.	Productions of the year. Wheat.	Corn.	Rye.
						Bus.	Bus.	Bus.
MONTANA SUPERINTENDENCY—Cont'd.								
Flathead agency.								
Flatheads	1,433,600	450			55	2,500	100	
Pend d'Oreilles		1,050	40		60	3,500	80	
Kootenays (*a*)								
Total	1,433,600	1,500	40		115	6,000	180	
Indians without an agency or agent. (*b*)								
Bannocks								
Shoshones		10	60		6	160		10
Sheepeaters								
White River agency. (*c*) (*d*)								
Yampa and Uintah Utes								
Peahs, (near Denver)			12		11	40		
Walker River agency. (*c*)								
Pah-Utes. (*d*)	644,000	100		1	1	300	100	
		150		3		435	300	
Total		250		4	1	735	400	
Los Pinos agency. (*c*) (*f*)								
Tabequache, Capote, and Weeminuche Utes	14,784,000	15	1		8	150		
Uintah Valley agency. (*c*)								
Uintah Utes (*g*)	2,039,040		76	1	6	900	400	
Southeast Pi-Ute agency. (*c*)								
Pi-Utes in Southeast Nevada (*h*)								
NEW MEXICO SUPERINTENDENCY.								
Navajo agency.								
Navajoes	3,328,000							
Mescalero Apache agency. (*j*)								
Mescalero Apaches								
Aguas Nuevas								
Lipans								
Southern Apaches								
Abiquiu agency. (*k*)								
Weeminuche Utes								
Capote Utes								
Total								
Pueblo agency. (*l*)								
Pueblos	439,664							

(*a*) The Kootenays have nothing; they are idle, thriftless, and improvident.
(*b*) Report of 1871; have no reservation.
(*c*) Independent.
(*d*) Are upon the same reservation with the Indians of the Los Pinos agency, secured to various bands of Utes by treaty of 1863. 200 goats, value, $1,600. The first year of farming the ground was well tilled, with favorable results.
(*e*) Indians reserve all produce raised, except such as is used for the Government stock.
(*f*) 50,000 feet of lumber sawed. Crops raised by Indians without tools.

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of houses, frame and other, the kind and value of the crops, &c.—Continued.

Productions of the year.										Stock owned at close of year.				
Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Rice.	Hay.	Other vegetables.	Sugar.	Fish.	Value of furs sold.	Total value.	Horses.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Total value.
Bus.	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Tons.*	*Dolls.*	*Lbs.*	*Bbls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dolls.*
4,000		1,000		100				500	7,600	1,200	800	250		41,250
1,000		1,200		150				1,000	8,660	1,800	900	180		54,900
.....														
5,000		2,200		250				1,500	16,260	3,000	1,700	430		96,150
.....	160	3,000		10	350				5,750					
800		175	60		10			3,000	5,488	1,480	571		2,950	104,340
.....		150		150	100				2,690	102	16			17,800
60	392	1,000		110	200				3,380	50	11			1,550
60	392	1,150		260	300				6,070	152	27			19,350
.....		15		200	30			1,500	3,866	3,600	250			118,400
800		1,200		50	2,000			5,000	12,660	500	200			21,000
.....														
.....										300	6		(i)	135 060
.....														
.....														
.....														
.....														
.....										500				15,000
.....										200				5,000
.....										700				20,000
.....														

(g) 50 000 feet of lumber sawed. The Indians being absent, the crops were raised by Government employés, and will be turned over to the Indians for their use.
(h) Have no reservation. No farm statistics reported.
(i) Sheep, 100,000.
(j) Have no reservation.
(k) Have no reservation where they are at present located. Reservation provided for them by treaty in Colorado.
(l) No report of farming operations received.

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No. 86.—*Table showing the number of acres in Indian reservations, &c., the number*

Tribes.	Size of reserve in acres.	Acres cultivated by Indians.	Acres cultivated by Government.	Frame houses.	Log houses.	Productions of the year. Wheat.	Corn.	Rye.
						Bus.	Bus.	Bus.
NEW MEXICO SUPERINTENDENCY—Cont'd.								
Cimarron agency. (a)								
Muache Utes								
Jicarilla Apaches								
Southern Apache agency. (b)								
Southern Apaches			7		4			
ARIZONA SUPERINTENDENCY.								
Pima and Maricopa agency. (c)								
Pimas	64,000	5,000		1	800	41,666		
Maricopas		400						
Total	64,000	5,400		1	800	41,666		
Papago agency. (d)								
Papagoes		2,000				4,000	5,000	
Moquis Pueblo agency. (e)								
Moquis Pueblos							9,000	
Colorado River agency, (special.)								
Mohaves	75,000	1,000		1			1,500	
Camp Verde agency, (special.) (f)								
Apache Mohaves								
Apache Yumas								
Camp Apache, (special.) (f)								
Apaches								
Coyoteros								
Chillions								
Camp Grant agency, (special.) (f)								
Apaches								
Aravipais, &c								
WASHINGTON SUPERINTENDENCY.								
Tulalip agency. (g)								
Indians under the treaty of Point Elliott	51,000	153	15	226	21	15	1	
Neah Bay agency.								
Makahs	12,800	40	30	4	3			
Skokomish agency. (h)								
Skallams	4,000	40	25	20	5			
Twanas								
Quinaielt agency.								
Quinaielts, Queets, Hohs, and Quil-le-utes	25,600	20	12	2	7			
Yakama agency. (i)								
Yakamas	783,360	2,500	180	145	20	15,000	1,500	

(*a*) The Utes have no reservation where they now live. Reservation provided for them jointly with other Ute bands in Colorado. Jicarilla Apaches have no reservation.
(*b*) Reservation at Tularosa Valley; number of acres not yet ascertained. Sixty acres of corn planted but not expected to mature. Wheat, rye, oats, and barley likely to be a fair crop.
(*c*) Twenty-three tons of different kinds of vegetables grown.
(*d*) Have no reservation.

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of houses, frame and other, the kind and value of the crops, &c.—Continued.

Productions of the year.										Stock owned at close of year.				
Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Rice.	Hay.	Other vegetables.	Sugar.	Fish.	Value of furs sold.	Total value.	Horses.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Total value.
Bus.	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Tons.*	*Dolls.*	*Lbs.*	*Bbls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dolls.*
				20					240	60				5,000
	4,166								57,500	2,100	1,125			128,000
	4,166								57,500	2,100	1,125			128,000
									10,800	3,000	1,000			80,000
									10,000					
									4,500	30				750
20	1	3,000		60	200			5,000	7,886	60	250	100	20	9,250
		5,000		10	350			18,000	20,970	2	45			1,450
	50	200		90	25				1,515	100	50			5,250
		200		10	60			400	710	20				800
3,000		3,000		40	200		250	1,000	25,242	12,000	600	50	100	186,700

(e) Have no reservation. Ample supply of vegetables for the year.
(f) These Indians, but lately established upon reservations, are wild, and have not yet engaged in agricultural or other industrial pursuits to any noticeable extent. Size of reservations in acres not yet ascertained.
(g) Ninety barrels of oil, valued at $540.
(h) Estimated.
(i) 105,000 feet of lumber sawed. These Indians have 75 barns built without expense to the Government.

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No. 86.—*Table showing the number of acres in Indian reservations, &c., the number*

Tribes.	Size of reserve in acres.	Acres cultivated by Indians.	Acres cultivated by Government.	Frame houses.	Log houses.	Productions of the year. Wheat.	Corn.	Rye.
WASHINGTON SUPERINTENDENCY—Cont'd.						*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*
Fort Colville special agency.								
Colvilles, Spokanes, Pend d'Oreilles, &c. (*a*)		1,150			87	1,800	1,650	
Chehalis reservation.								
Chehalis Indians, Chinook Indians, Shoal Water Bay, Clatsops, &c	4,322	5	200	3	16	400		
OREGON SUPERINTENDENCY.								
Umatilla agency.								
Walla-Wallas, Cayuses, Umatillas	512,000	1,200		2	32	8,500	300	
Agency farm			70					
Total	512,000	1,200	70	2	32	8,500	300	
Warm Springs agency.								
Wacoes (*b*)		400		21	13	3,000	500	
Warm Springs (*c*)		200		11	5	1,500	150	
Tenimos (*d*)	1,024,000	200		11	3	1,500	350	
Agency farm (*e*)			57	12		60		
Total	1,024,000	800	57	55	21	6,060	1,000	
Grand Ronde agency.								
Molels		81		4	20	645		
Clackamas		81		2	14	505		
Oregon City		91		3	17	725		
Wappato Lake		107		16	36	710		
Yamhill		41		3	14	295		
Luckamutes		15		1	10	160		
Mary's River		26		6	7	145		
Santians		89		9	24	550		
Calapooias	69,120	21		4	4	200		
Cow Creek Band		26		3	11	165		
Rogue River and Shasta		136		4	28	905		
Umpquas		181		10	48	1,060		
Tillamooks, (coast Indians)								
Nehalims								
Clatsops		2		2	3			
Salmon River								
Noz Tucca (*g*)								
Total	69,120	897		67	236	6,065		
Siletz agency.								
Rogue River and other bands	1,100,800	2,924	1,361	19	186	1,425		
Alsea sub-agency. (h)								
Coos		34		5	13	120		
Umpquas		9			9	20		
Alseas		11		13	7			
Sinselaws		4		5	3			
Agency farm			25		3	75		
Total		58	25	23	35	215		
Klamath agency.								
Klamaths and Modocs (*i*)	768,000	10	140	7	42			700
Walkin-pah-pee and Yahhooskin Snakes			30		5			
Total	768,000	10	170	7	47			700

(*a*) Reservation lately set apart for them. Size in acres not yet ascertained.
(*b*) 4,000 feet of lumber sawed; ten mules, valued at $400.
(*c*) 1,000 feet of lumber sawed.
(*d*) 20,000 feet of lumber sawed.
(*e*) 1,600 feet of lumber sawed; six mules, valued at $240.

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of houses, frame and other, the kind and value of crops, &c.—Continued.

Productions of the year.										Stock owned at close of year.				
Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Rice.	Hay.	Other vegetables.	Sugar.	Fish.	Value of furs sold.	Total value.	Horses.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Total value.
Bus.	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Tons.*	*Dolls.*	*Lbs.*	*Bbls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dolls.*
.....		3,350		40				19,500	24,855	3,905	565			89,200
1,000		700		65	190				3,315	55	32			1,503
1,200		1,100		20					7,652	10,000	1,500	90	50	150,510
500		250		15					780					
1,700		1,350		35					8,432	10,000	1,500	90	50	150,510
510		1,200		20	500		10	200	6,440	1,500	500	50	3	35,556
14		150		10	100		8	250	2,540	1,200	50			24,500
350		450		20	250		2	25	3,345	500	200	20		12,060
100				4					240	13	14			1,040
1,100		1,800		54	850		20	475	12,565	3,213	764	70	3	73,136
790		20		38	50			574	2,290	39	1			1,530
545		180		27	60		4	335	1,804	27	3	3		1,311
412		51		37	60		3	122	1,667	36	2			1,905
560		56		58	60			485	2,424	65	14	14	10	3,487
275		24		18	29			300	1,049	26	2	6		1,191
105				9				75	409	11				675
265		15		13	20				538	15	1			745
690		120		38	86			52	1,757	39	6			2,230
225		45		14	6			375	955	15				700
205		35		13	9			65	582	13				365
710		195		31	101			10	1,982	53				2,480
1,750		337		54	227			350	3,397	91	8			3,570
.....										44				1,610
.....										26				895
.....							240	400	2,080	17				580
.....									243	12				380
.....								900	900	26				935
5,952		1,078		370	708		247	4,043	22,077	555	37	23	10	24,589
7,785		6,670		80					12,258	25	95			6,570
200		2,000	200	10	75				1,495	28				840
100		800	50	8	25				612	17				510
40		1,200	100	5	50				770	12				360
40		400		6					290	20		4		640
300		500		30					850					
700		4,900	350	59	150				4,017	77		4		2,350
300				200				1,500	5,350	1,000	18			20,360
.....					200			2,100	2,300	50				1,000
300				200	200			3,600	7,650	1,050	18			21,360

(*f*) Seventy-two wagons manufactured, valued at $4,331; agricultural implements, valued at $1,609; 1,195 bushels fruit, valued at $1,063.
(*g*) 146 700 feet of lumber sawed.
(*h*) Located upon reservation with the Indians of the Siletz agency, above noticed.
(*i*) 125,000 feet of lumber sawed.

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No. 86.—*Table showing the number of acres in Indian reservations, &c., the number*

Tribes.	Size of reserve in acres.	Acres cultivated by Indians.	Acres cultivated by Government.	Frame houses.	Log houses.	Productions of the year.		
						Wheat.	Corn.	Rye.
						Bus.	*Bus.*	*Bus.*
CALIFORNIA SUPERINTENDENCY.								
Round Valley agency. (a)								
Wylackies and Pitt Rivers, Redwoods and Ukies, Coyotes, &c	31,683		850	13	14	3,800	2,500	
Hoopa Valley agency.								
Hoopas (*b*)	38,400	12	319	35	2	1,900		
Tule River agency.								
Tules and Tejons	1,280	90		15	26	453	160	
Agency farm						2,355	120	
Total	1,280	90		15	26	2,808	280	

(*a*) 20,000 melons, 10,000 pumpkins; 90,000 shingles made.

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of houses, frame and other, the kind and value of crops, &c.—Continued.

	Productions of the year.									Stock owned at close of year.				
Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Rice.	Hay.	Other vegetables.	Sugar.	Fish.	Value of furs sold.	Total value.	Horses.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Total value.
Bus.	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Tons.*	*Dolls.*	*Lbs.*	*Bbls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dolls.*
1,225	1,275	100		350	1,800				16,392	22	680	360		12,660
100	400			125	225				8,000	49	297	32		11,075
.....	100	25							655	48				800
.....		86		35	126				3,039	37	4			1,410
.....	100	111		35	126				3,694	85	4			2,210

(b) 20,000 feet of lumber sawed.

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No. 86.—*Table showing the number of acres in Indian reservations, &c., the number of houses, frame and other, the kind and value of crops, &c.*—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Tribes in—	Size of reserve in acres.	Acres cultivated by Indians.	Acres cultivated by Government.	Frame houses.	Log houses.	Productions of the year.						
						Wheat.	Corn.	Rye.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Rice.
						Bus.	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*
Minnesota and States east of Mississippi River	387, 896	35, 873	243	940	1, 702	34, 669	116, 252	873	84, 598	1, 300	156, 659	2, 370
Nebraska, Kansas, and Indian Territory	29, 640, 244	213, 271	1, 360	833	9, 072	117, 057	6, 705, 593		113, 083		293, 170	1, 000
Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, and Idaho	41, 916, 800	6, 045	1, 010	33	356	18, 760	49, 310	360	10, 251	160	29, 625	
Nevada, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Arizona	21, 373, 704	8, 665	96	7	830	47, 491	16, 380		660	4, 558	2, 540	60
Washington, Oregon, and California	4, 426, 365	9, 899	3, 334	636	758	47, 988	7, 181	700	22, 891	1, 826	31, 459	350
Grand total	97, 745, 009	273, 753	5, 043	2, 449	12, 718	265, 965	6, 894, 716	1, 933	231, 482	7, 844	513, 453	3, 780
Total for the United States, 1871		131, 971	3, 802	1, 729	8, 600	89, 839	3, 617, 359	1, 630	89, 188	6, 316	331, 886	1, 630

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RECAPITULATION—Continued.

Tribes in—	Productions of the year—Continued.						Stock owned at close of year.					
	Hay.	Other vegetables.	Sugar.	Fish.	Value of furs sold.	Total value.	Horses.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Total value.	
	Tons.	*Dolls.*	*Lbs.*	*Bbls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dolls.*	
Minnesota and States east of Mississippi River	9,541	8,967	897,250	10,095	25,858	549,635	2,926	4,705	8,033	750	342,590	
Nebraska, Kansas, and Indian Territory	31,056	11,500	50		109,820	4,242,320	102,265	83,704	371,432	16,166	5,777,134	
Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, and Idaho	3,580	14,280	1,500		31,650	135,029	13,199	5,907	896		561,043	
Nevada, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Arizona	530	2,340			9,500	130,124	11,922	3,179		102,950	631,900	
Washington, Oregon, and California	1,963	5,064		517	52,018	192,671	31,218	4,937	729	183	596,393	
Grand total	46,670	42,151	898,770	10,602	228,846	5,250,779	161,530	102,432	381,090	120,049	7,911,110	
Total for the United States, 1871	25,717	57,304	758,228	8,589	244,446	4,433,905	107,931	75,875	190,246	9,241	4,865,099	

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Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	Number of installments yet unappropriated; explanations, &c.	Reference to laws: Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which five per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at five per cent., would produce permanent annuities.
Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches.	Thirty installments, provided to be expended under 10th article treaty of Oct. 21, 1867.	Twenty-five installments unappropriated, at $30,000 each.	Vol. 15, pp. 581, 589.		$750,000 00		
Do	Purchase of clothing	10th article treaty Oct. 21, 1867	Vol. 15, pp. 581, 589, § 10.	$36,000 00			
Do	Pay of carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, and engineer.	14th article treaty Oct. 21, 1867	Vol. 15, pp. 581, 589.	5,200 00			
Do	Pay of physician and teacher	do	Vol. 15, pp. 581, 589, § 10.	2,500 00			
Do	Three installments, for seeds and agricultural implements.	Three installments, at $2,500 each, still due.			7,500 00		
Do	Pay of second blacksmith, iron and steel	8th article treaty Oct. 21, 1867	Vol. 15, p. 534	2,000 00			
Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans.	Amount to be expended in such goods, &c., as the President may from time to time determine.	7th article treaty July 27, 1866	Not published.	75,000 00			
Assinaboines	Amount to be expended in such goods, &c., as the President may from time to time determine.	do	do	30,000 00			
Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans.	Amount to be expended in such goods, &c., as the President may from time to time determine.	8th article treaty Sept. 1, 1868	do	50,000 00			
Calapooias, Molalins, and Clackamas of Willamette Valley.	Five installments, 4th series, of annuity for beneficial purposes.	Two installments, of $5,500 each, to be appropriated.	Vol. 10, p. 1114, § 2		11,000 00		
Cheyennes and Arapahoes.	Thirty installments, provided to be expended under 10th article treaty of Oct. 28, 1867.	Twenty-five installments unappropriated, at $20,000 each.	Vol. 15, p. 593		500,000 00		
Do	Purchase of clothing, same article	do	do	14,500 00			
Do	Pay of physician, carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, engineer, and teacher.	13th article treaty Oct. 28, 1867	Vol. 15, p. 593	7,700 00			
Do	Three installments, for the purchase of seeds and agricultural implements.	Three installments, at $2,500, still to be appropriated.	do		7,500 00		
Do	Pay of second blacksmith, iron and steel	Vol. 15, p. 593	2,000 00				

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Chickasaws	Permanent annuity in goods	Feb. 25, 1799	Vol. 1, p. 619		3,000 00	
Chippewas — Boise Forte Band.	Twenty installments, for blacksmith and assistant, tools, iron, &c.	Thirteen installments, at $1,500	Vol. 14, p. 766	19,500 00		
Do	Twenty installments, for schools, instructing Indians in farming, and purchase of seeds, tools, &c.	Thirteen installments, at $1,600 each.	do	20,800 00		
Do	Twenty installments of annuity, in money, goods, and other articles; in provisions, ammunition, and tobacco.	Annuity, $3,500; goods, &c., $6,500; provisions, &c., $1,000; thirteen installments unappropriated.	do	143,100 00		
Chippewas of Lake Superior.	Twenty installments, in coin, goods, implements, &c., and for education.	Two installments unappropriated	Vol. 10, p. 1111	38,000 00		
Do	Twenty installments, for six smiths and assistants, iron and steel.	Two installments unappropriated, at $6,360.	do	12,720 00		
Do	Support of smith and shop, and pay of two farmers, during the pleasure of the President.	Estimated at	Vol. 11, p. 1112; vol. 14, p. 766.	1,800 00		
Do	Twenty installments, for the seventh smith, &c.	Four installments of $1,060 each	Vol. 10, p. 1111	4,240 00		
Chippewas of the Mississippi.	Money, goods, support of schools, provisions, and tobacco; 4th article treaty Oct. 4, 1842; 8th article treaty Sept. 30, 1854; and 3d article treaty May 7, 1864.	Four installments, 2d series, of $9,000.01.	Vol. 10, p. 111	36,000 04		
Do	Two farmers, two carpenters, two smiths and assistants, iron and steel; same article and treaty.	Ten installments, 2d series, at $1,400; four installments to be appropriated.	do	5,600 00		
Do	Twenty installments, in money, at $20,000 each.	Two installments	Vol. 10, p. 1167	40,000 00		
Do	Ten installments, for support of schools, in promoting the progress of the people in agriculture, and assisting them in becoming self-sustaining; support of physician, and purchase of medicine.	Five installments, at $11,500		57,500 00		
Chippewas of the Mississippi, and Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish bands of Chippewas.	Ten installments, of $1,500 each, to furnish said Indians with oxen, log-chains, &c.	One installment due	Vol. 13, p. 694	1,500 00		
Do	Pay of two carpenters, two blacksmiths, four farm-laborers, and one physician, ten years.	One installment of $7,700	do	7,700 00		
Do	Pay for services and traveling expenses of a board of visitors, not more than five persons, to attend annuity payments.	Treaty of May 7, 1864	do	480 00		
Do	To be applied for the support of a saw-mill as long as the President may deem necessary.	do	Vol. 13, p. 694, § 6	1,000 00		
Do	Pay of female teachers employed on the reservation.	do	Vol. 13, p. 694, § 13	1,000 00		
Chippewas — Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish bands.	Thirty installments, in money, $10,666.66; goods, $8,000; and for purposes of utility, $4,000.	Twelve installments to be appropriated, at $22,666.66.	Vol. 10, p. 1168	271,999 92		

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Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	Number of installments yet unappropriated; explanations, &c.	Reference to laws: Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which five per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at five per cent., would produce permanent annuities.
Chippewas — Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish bands.	Twenty installments, for purposes of education; 3d article treaty Feb. 22, 1855.	Two installments, of $3,000, yet due.	Vol. 10, p. 1168, § 3		$6,000 00		
Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina tribe of Chippewas.	$10,000, as annuity, to be paid per capita to the Red Lake band, and $5,000 to the Pembina band, during the pleasure of the President.	3d article treaty Oct. 2, 1863, and 2d article supplementary treaty April 12, 1864.	Vol. 13, pp. 668, 689.	$15,000 00			
Do	Fifteen installments, of $12,000 each, for the purpose of supplying them with gilling twine, cotton maitre, linsey, blankets, &c.	Estimated, Red Lake band, $8,000; and Pembina band, $4,000; six installments to be appropriated.	Vol. 13, pp. 689, 690.		72,000 00		
Do	Fifteen installments, for pay of one blacksmith, physician, &c., miller, farmer, $3,900; iron and steel, and other articles, $1,500; carpentering, &c., $1,000.	Six installments, at $6,400, yet due.	Vol. 13, p. 690		38,400 00		
Do	Fifteen installments, to defray the expenses of a board of visitors, not more than three persons, to attend annuity payments.	Six installments to be appropriated, at $390 each.	Vol. 13, p. 688		2,340 00		
Choctaws	Permanent annuities	2d article treaty Nov. 16, 1805, $3,000; 13th article treaty Oct. 18, 1820, $600; 2d article treaty Jan. 20, 1825, $6,000.	Vol. 7, pp. 99 and 614; vol. 11, pp. 213 and 236.			$9,600 00	
Do	Provisions for smiths, &c	6th article, Oct. 18, 1820, and 9th article, Jan. 20, 1825.	Vol. 7, p. 212			920 00	
Do	Interest on $390,257.92; articles 10 and 13 treaty January 22, 1855.	Five per centum for educational purposes.	Vol. 11, pp. 613 and 614.			19,512 89	$390,257 92
Confederated tribes and bands in Middle Oregon.	Five installments, for beneficial objects, at the discretion of the President; treaty June 25, 1855.	Two installments, of $4,000 each, yet due.	Vol. 12, p. 964, § 2.		8,000 00		

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Do	Fifteen installments, for pay and subsistence of one farmer, blacksmith, wagon and plow maker.	Two installments, of $3,500 each, yet due.	Vol. 12, p. 965		7,000 00	
Do	Twenty installments, for pay and subsistence of one physician, sawyer, miller, superintendent of farming, and school-teacher.	Seven installments, of $5,600 each, yet due.			39,200 00	
Do	Twenty installments, for salary of head-chief.	Seven installments of $500 each	Vol. 12, p. 965		3,500 00	
Creeks	Permanent annuities	4th article treaty Aug. 7, 1790, $1,500; 2d article treaty of June 16, 1802, $3,000; 4th article treaty Jan. 24, 1826, $20,000.	Vol. 7, pp. 36 and 287; vol. 11, p. 700.			24,500 00 490,000 00
Do	Smiths, shops, &c	8th article treaty Jan. 24, 1826	Vol. 7, p. 287			1,110 00 22,200 00
Do	Wheelwright, permanent	8th article treaty Jan. 24, 1826; 5th article treaty Aug. 7, 1856.	Vol. 7, p. 287; vol. 11, p. 700.			600 00 12,000 00
Do	Allowance during the pleasure of the President.	5th article treaty Feb. 14, 1833; 8th article treaty Jan. 24, 1826.	Vol. 7, pp. 287 and 419.	4,710 00		
Do	Interest on $200,000, held in trust; 6th article treaty August 7, 1856.	Five per centum for education	Vol. 11, p. 700			10,000 00 200,000 00
Do	Interest on $675,168, held in trust; 3d article treaty June 14, 1866.	Five per centum to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Vol. 14, p. 786			33,758 43 675,168 00
Crows	For supplying male persons over fourteen years of age with a suit of good, substantial woolen clothing; females over twelve years of age, a flannel skirt or goods to make the same, a pair of woolen hose, calico and domestic; and boys and girls under the ages named, such flannel and cotton goods, &c.	Treaty May 7, 1868	Vol. 15, p. 652, §9	22,723 00		
Do	For the purchase of such articles from time to time as the conditions and necessities of the Indians may indicate to be proper.	do	do	10,000 00		
Do	Physician, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	do	Vol. 15, p. 652, §10	6,600 00		
Do	Twenty installments for pay of teacher, and for books, stationery, &c.	Seventeen installments, at $3,000, to be provided.	Vol. 15, p. 651, §7		51,000 00	
Do	Blacksmith, iron and steel, and for seeds and agricultural implements.	Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 651, §8	3,250 00		
Do	Purchase of such articles, from time to time, as the condition and necessities of the Indians may indicate to be proper.	do	Vol. 15, p. 652, §9	20,000 00		
Do	Four installments, to furnish Indians with flour and meat.	Treaty May 7, 1868; one installment to be provided.	Vol. 15, p. 652, §11		131,400 00	
Delawares	Life annuity to chief	Private act to supplementary treaty Sept. 24, 1829, to treaty Oct. 3, 1818.	Vol. 5, p. 1040	100 00		
Do	Interest on $46,080 at five per centum, being the value of thirty-six sections of land, set apart by the treaty of 1829, for education.	Senate resolution Jan. 19, 1838	do			2,304 00 46,080 00
D'Wamish & other allied tribes in Washington Territory.	$150,000 to be expended under the direction of the President.	Seven installments yet to be provided.	Vol. 12, p. 928, §6		31,000 00	

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No. 87.—*Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, &c.*—Continued.

Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	Number of installments yet unappropriated; explanations, &c.	Reference to laws: Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which five per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at five per cent., would produce permanent annuities.
D'Wamish & other allied tribes in Washington Territory.	Twenty installments, for agricultural school and teachers.	Treaty Jan. 22, 1855; seven, at $3,000 each, yet due.	Vol. 12, p. 929, § 14		$21,000 00		
Do	Twenty installments, for a smith and carpenter shop and tools.	Seven installments, at $500 each, yet due.	do		3,500 00		
Do	Twenty installments, for blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician.	Seven installments, at $4,600 each, yet due.	do		32,200 00		
Flatheads and other confederated tribes.	Twenty installments, for agricultural and industrial school, providing necessary furniture, books, stationery, &c., and employment of suitable instructors.	July 16, 1855, agricultural and industrial school, $300; pay of instructors, $1,800; seven installments of $2,100 yet to be appropriated.	Vol. 12, p. 977, § 5		14,700 00		
Do	Five installments, 3d series, for beneficial objects, under the direction of the President.	One installment yet due	Vol. 12, p. 976, § 4		4,000 00		
Do	Twenty installments, for two farmers, two millers, blacksmith, gunsmith, tinsmith, carpenter and joiner, and wagon and plow maker, $7,400; and keeping in repair blacksmith, carpenter's, and wagon and plow maker's shops, and furnishing tools, $500.	Seven installments, of $7,900 each, to be provided.	Vol. 12, p. 976, § 5		55,300 00		
Do	Twenty installments, for keeping in repair flour and saw mills, and supplying necessary fixtures.	Seven installments, of $500 each, to be provided.	do		3,500 00		
Do	Twenty installments, for pay of physician, $1,400; keeping in repair hospital and for medicines, $300.	Seven installments, of $1,700 each, to be provided.	do		11,900 00		
Do	Repairing buildings required for various employés, &c., for twenty years	Seven installments, of $400 each, to be provided.	Vol. 12, p. 977, § 5		2,100 00		
Do	$500 per annum, for twenty years, for each of the head chiefs	Seven installments, of $1,500 each to be provided	do		10,500 00		

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Gros Ventres	Amount to be expended in such goods, provisions, &c., as the President may from time to time determine as necessary.	8th article treaty of July 13, 1868	Not published	$35,000 00			
Iowas	Interest on $57,500, being the balance on $157,500.	May 7, 1854	Vol. 10, p. 1071, § 9			$2,875 00	$57,500 00
Kansas	Interest on $200,000, at 5 per centum	January, 1846	Vol. 9, p. 842, § 2			10,000 00	200,000 00
Kickapoos	Interest on $100,000, at 5 per centum		Vol. 10, p. 1079, § 2			5,000 00	100,000 00
Do	Gradual payment on $200,000		do	*	10,000 00		
Klamaths and Modocs.	Five installments of $5,000, 2d series, to be applied under the direction of the President.	Three installments to be provided.	Vol. 16, p. 707		15,000 00		
Do	Twenty installments, for repairing saw and flouring mill, and buildings for blacksmith, carpenter, wagon and plow maker, manual-labor school, and hospital.	Fourteen installments to be appropriated, at $1,000 each.	do		14,000 00		
Do	For tools and materials for saw and flour mills, carpenter's, blacksmith's, wagon and plow maker's shops, books and stationery for manual-labor school.	Thirteen installments to be appropriated.	do		19,500 00		
Do	Pay of superintendent farming, farmer, blacksmith, sawyer, carpenter, and wagon and plow maker.	Eight installments to be appropriated, at $6,000 each.	do		48,000 00		
Do	Pay of physician, miller, and two teachers, for twenty years.	Thirteen installments to be provided, at $3,600 each.	do		46,800 00		
Makahs	Ten installments, being 5th series, for beneficial objects, under the direction of the President.	Seven installments to be appropriated, of $1,000 each.	Vol. 12, p. 940		7,000 00		
Do	Twenty installments, for agricultural and industrial school and teacher, for smith and carpenter shops and tools, and for blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician.	Seven installments to be provided for, at $7,600 each.	Vol. 12, p. 941		53,200 00		
Menomonees	Fifteen installments, to pay $242,686 for cession of land.	Eight installments, of $16,170.06, yet to be provided.	Vol. 10, p. 1065		129,360 48		
Miamies of Kansas	Permanent provisions for smiths' shops, and miller, &c.	Say $940 for shop and $600 for miller.	Vol. 7, p. 191			1,540 00	30,800 00
Do	Twenty installments upon $200,000, 3d article treaty June 5, 1854.	Seven of twenty installments on $150,000, to be provided for.	Vol. 10, p. 1094		52,500 00		
Do	Interest on $50,000, at 5 per centum	3d article treaty June 5, 1854.	do			2,500 00	50,000 00
Miamies of Indiana	Interest on $221,257.86, in trust	Treaty June 5, 1854	Vol. 10, p. 1099			11,062 89	221,257 86
Miamies of Eel River.	Permanent annuities	4th article treaty 1795; 3d article treaty 1805; 3d article treaty 1809.	Vol. 7, p. 51, § 4; vol. 7, p. 91, § 3; vol. 7, p. 114, § 3.			1,100 00	22,000 00
Molels	Pay of teacher to manual-labor school, and subsistence of pupils, &c.	Treaty Dec. 21, 1855	Vol. 12, p. 982	3,000 00			
Mixed Shoshones, Bannocks, and Sheep-Eaters.	To be expended in such goods, provisions, &c., as the President may from time to time determine, &c.	Sept. 24, 1868		35,000 00			
Navajoes	For such articles of clothing, or raw materials in lieu thereof, for seeds, farming-implements, &c.	For clothing, or raw materials, $40,000; and for seeds, &c., $35,000.	Vol. 15, p. 669	75,000 00			

* $5,000 to be appropriated in estimate for 1874.

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No. 87.—*Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, &c.*—Continued.

Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	Number of installments yet unappropriated; explanations, &c.	Reference to laws: Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which five per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at five per cent., would produce permanent annuities.
Navajoes	For the purchase of such articles as from time to time the condition and necessities of the Indians may indicate to be proper.	8th article, June 1, 1868	Vol. 15, p. 669	$14,000 00			
Do	For pay of two teachers	6th article, June 1, 1868	do	2,000 00			
Nez Percés	Five installments, 3d series, for beneficial objects, at the discretion of the President.	Two to be provided for, at $6,000	Vol. 12, p. 959		$12,000 00		
Do	Twenty installments, for two schools, &c., pay of superintendent of teaching and two teachers, superintendent of farming and two farmers, two millers, two blacksmiths, tinner, gunsmith, carpenter, wagon and plow maker, keeping in repair grist and saw mill, for necessary tools, pay of physician, repairing hospital and furnishing medicines, &c., repairing buildings for employés, and the shops for blacksmith, tinsmith, gunsmith, carpenter, wagon and plow maker, providing tools therefor, and pay of head chief.	Seven to be provided for, at $17,200 each.	do		120,400 00		
Do	Sixteen installments, for boarding and clothing children who attend school, providing school, &c., with necessary furniture, purchase of wagons, teams, and tools, &c.	Nine to be provided for, at $3,000 each.	Vol. 14, p. 649		27,000 00		
Do	Salary of two subordinate chiefs	Treaty June 9, 1863	Vol. 14, p. 650	1,000 00			
Do	Fifteen installments, for repair of houses, mills, shops, &c., and providing furniture, tools, &c.	Nine to be appropriated, at $2,500 each.	do		22,500 00		
Do	Salary of two matrons, to take charge of the boarding-schools, two assistant teachers, farmer, carpenter and two millers.	June 9, 1863	Vol. 14, p. 650, § 5.	7,600 00			

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Nisqually, Puyallup, and other tribes and bands of Indians.	Payment of $32,500 in graduated payments	Treaty Dec. 26, 1854, yet to be appropriated.	Vol. 10, p. 1133		2,250 00	
Do	Pay of instructor, smith, physician, carpenter, &c., for twenty years.	Two to be provided for, at $6,700 each.	Vol. 10, p. 1134		13,400 00	
Do	Support of agricultural and industrial school, smith and carpenter shops, and providing necessary tools therefor.	Two to be provided for, at $1,500 each.	do		3,000 00	
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes.	Purchase of clothing	Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 657	15,000 00		
Do	To be expended by the Secretary of the Interior for Indians roaming, and in the purchase of such articles as may be deemed necessary.	do	do	18,000 00		
Do	Four installments, to furnish flour and meat	One installment yet to be appropriated.			66,576 00	
Do	Pay of teacher, carpenter, miller, farmer, blacksmith, engineer, and physician.	Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 658	7,700 00		
Omahas	Fifteen installments, 3d series, in money or otherwise.	Ten to be appropriated	Vol. 10, p. 1044		200,000 00	
Do	Ten installments, to pay engineer, miller, farmer, and blacksmith, keeping in repair grist and saw mill, support of blacksmith-shop, and furnishing tools.	Estimated, engineer, $1,200; miller, $900; farmer, $900; blacksmith, $900; repairs of mill and support of smith-shop, $600; three installments, of $4,500, to be appropriated.	Vol. 10, p. 1044; vol. 14, p. 668.		13,500 00	
Osages	Interest on $69,120, at 5 per centum, for educational purposes.	Jan. 19, 1838, resolution of the Senate to treaty Jan. 2, 1825.	Vol. 7, p. 242			$3,456 00 $69,120 00
Do	Interest on $300,000, at 5 per centum, to be paid semi-annually, in money or such articles as the Secretary of the Interior may direct.	Treaty Sept., 29, 1865	Vol. 14, p. 687, § 1			15,000 00 300,000 00
Ottoes and Missourias.	Fifteen installments, 3d series, in money or otherwise.	Ten to be appropriated	Vol. 10, p. 1039		90,000 00	
Pawnees	Annuity goods and such articles as may be necessary.	Sept. 24, 1857	Vol. 11, p. 729, § 2			30,000 00
Do	Support of two manual-labor schools and pay of two teachers.	do	Vol. 11, p. 730	11,200 00		
Do	For iron and steel and other necessaries for shops, and pay of two blacksmiths, one of whom to be tin and gunsmith, and compensation of two strikers and apprentices.	Sept. 24, 1857; for iron and steel, $500; two blacksmiths, $1,200; and two strikers, $480.	Vol. 11, p. 730, § 4	2,180 00		
Do	Farming utensils and stock, pay of farmer, miller, and engineer, and compensation of apprentices to assist in working the mill, and keeping in repair grist and saw mill.	Estimated	do	4,400 00		
Poncas	Ten installments, 2d series, to be paid to them or expended for their benefit.	March 12, 1868, one to be provided.	Vol. 12, p. 997, § 2		10,000 00	
Do	Amount to be expended during the pleasure of the President, for aid in agricultural and mechanical pursuits.		do	7,500 00		

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No. 87.—*Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, &c.*—Continued.

Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	Number of installments yet unappropriated; explanations, &c.	Reference to laws: Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which five per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at five per cent., would produce permanent annuities.
Pottawatomies	Permanent annuity in money.....		Vol. 7, p. 51, § 4; vol. 7, p. 114, § 3; vol. 7, p. 185, § 3; vol. 7, p. 317; vol. 7, p. 320; vol. 7, p. 855.			$8,449 65	$168,993 00
Do	For education, during the pleasure of the President.		Vol. 7, p. 855	$5,000 00			
Do	Permanent provision for three smiths		do			1,068 49	21,369 80
Do	Permanent provision for furnishing salt		do			165 77	3,315 40
Do	Interest on $243,632 11 at 5 per centum.....		Vol. 9, p. 854			12,181 61	243,632 11
Pottawatomies of Huron.	Permanent annuities		Vol. 7, p. 106, § 2 .			400 00	8,000 00
Quapaws	For education, smith, and farmer, and smith-shop, during the pleasure of the President.	Treaty May 13, 1833, $1,000 for education, and $1,660 for smith, farmer, &c.	Vol. 7, p. 423, § 3 .	2,660 00			
Quinaielts and Quillehutes.	$25,000, 5th series, to be expended for beneficial objects.	Two installments, of $1,000 each, to be provided.	Vol. 12, p. 972, § 4.		$2,000 00		
Do	Twenty installments for an agricultural and industrial school, employment of suitable instructors, support of smith and carpenter shop, and tools, pay of blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician.	Seven installments of $7,600 each, to be provided.	do		53,200 00		
Rogue River	Five installments, in blankets, clothing, farming-utensils, and stock.	Two installments of $3,000 each, still due.	Vol. 10, p. 1019, § 4		6,000 00		
River Crows	Amount to be expended in such goods, provisions, &c., as the President may from time to time determine, &c.	July 15, 1858	Laws not published.	35,000 00			
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi	Permanent annuities	Treaty November 3, 1804	Vol. 7, p. 85, § 3			1,000 00	20,000 00
Do	Interest on $200,000 at 5 per centum	Treaty October 21, 1837	Vol. 7, p. 543, § 2			10,000 00	200,000 00
Do	Interest on $480,000 at 5 per centum	Treaty October 21, 1842	Vol. 7, p. 596, § 2			24,000 00	480,000 00

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Do	Five installments, for support of physician &c., and furnishing tobacco and salt.	For physician $1,500; tobacco and salt, $350; one of $1,850 to be provided.	Vol. 15, p. 497		1,850 00		
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri.	Interest on $157,400, at five per centum	Treaty Oct. 21, 1837	Vol. 7, p. 543, § 2			7,870 00	157,400 00
Do	Interest on $11,615 25, at five per centum	Treaty March 6, 1861	Vol. 12, p. 1170			2,636 49	11,615 25
Seminoles	Interest on $500,000, 8th article treaty Aug. 7, 1856.	$25,000, annuities	Vol. 11, p. 702, § 8			25,000 00	500,000 00
Do	Interest on $70,000, at five per centum	For support of schools	Vol. 14, p. 757, § 3			3,500 00	70,000 00
Senecas	Permanent annuities	Sept. 9 and 17, 1817	Vol. 7, pp. 161 and 179, § 4.			1,000 00	20,000 00
Do	Smith and smiths' shops, and miller	Feb. 28, 1831	Vol. 7, p. 349, § 4	1,660 00			
Senecas of New York.	Permanent annuities	Act Feb. 19, 1841	Vol. 4, p. 442			6,000 00	120,000 00
Do	Interest on $75,000, at five per centum	Act June 27, 1846	Vol. 9, p. 35			3,750 00	75,000 00
Do	Interest on $43,050, transferred from Ontario Bank to the United States Treasury.	do	do			2,152 50	43,050 00
Senecas and Shawnees.	Permanent annuities	Treaty Sept. 17, 1818	Vol. 7, p. 119, § 4			1,000 00	20,000 00
Do	Support of smith and smiths' shops	July 20, 1831	Vol. 7, p. 352, § 4	1,060 00			
Senecas, Shawnees, Quapaws, Peorias, Ottawas, Wyandotts and others.	Five installments, for blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, iron and steel for shop, for Shawnees.	July 20, 1831; Feb. 23, 1867	Vol. 7, p. 352, § 4; vol. 15, p. 515, § 8.		500 00		
Do	Six installments, for blacksmith and necessary iron, steel, and tools, for Peorias, Kaskaskias, &c.	Two installments, of $1,123.29 each, to be provided.	Vol. 15, p. 520, § 27		2,246 58		
Shawnees	Permanent annuities, for education	Aug. 3, 1795; May 10, 1854	Vol. 7, p. 51, § 4. and p. 100.			3,000 00	60,000 00
Do	Interest on $40,000, at five per centum	do	Vol. 10, p. 1056, § 3			2,000 00	40,000 00
Shoshones—Western band.	Twenty installments, of $5,000 each, under direction of the President.	Eleven installments to be appropriated.			55,000 00		
Shoshones—Eastern band.	Twenty installments, of $10,000 each, under direction of the President.	do			110,000 00		
Shoshones—Northwestern band.	Twenty installments, of $5,000 each, under direction of the President.	do	Vol. 13, p. 663		55,000 00		
Shoshones—Goship band.	Twenty installments, of $1,000 each, under direction of the President.	do	Vol. 13, p. 682		11,000 00		
	For Shoshones:						
Shoshones and Bannocks.	Three installments, to purchase seeds and implements.	Treaty July 3, 1868. One installment to be provided for.	Vol. 15, p. 675, § 8.		2,500 00		
Do	Purchase of clothing for men, women, and children.	Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 9.	13,874 00			
Do	For the purchase of such articles as may be considered proper by the Secretary of the Interior, &c.	do	do	30,000 00			
Do	Pay of physician, carpenter, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	do	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 10	6,800 00			
Do	Three installments, for presents	One installment yet due	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 12		500 00		
Do	Blacksmiths, and for iron and steel, &c.	Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 675	2,000 00			

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No. 87.—*Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, &c.*—Continued.

Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	Number of installments yet unappropriated; explanations, &c.	Reference to laws: Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which five per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at five per cent., would produce permanent annuities.
	For Bannocks:						
Shoshones and Bannocks.	Purchase of clothing for men, women, and children.	Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 675, § 9	$6,937 00			
Do	Purchase of such articles as may be considered necessary by the Secretary of the Interior, for persons roaming, &c.	do	do	16,000 00			
Do	For seeds and agricultural implements	do	Vol. 15, p. 675, § 8	2,500 00			
Do	Pay of physician, carpenter, miller, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	do	do	6,800 00			
Six Nations of New York.	Permanent annuities in clothing, &c	Treaty November 11, 1794	Vol. 7, p. 46, § 6			$4,500 00	$90,000 00
Sisseton and Wahpeton of Lake Traverse and Devil's Lake.	Amount to be expended in such goods, provisions, and other articles as the President may from time to time determine, &c.	February 19, 1867	Vol. 15, p. 509	100,000 00			
Sioux of different tribes.	Purchase of seeds and agricultural implements.	April 29, 1868	Vol. 15, p. 638, § 10	15,000 00			
Do	Purchase of clothing for men, women, and children.	Twenty-seven to be appropriated, at $159,400 each.	do		$4,303,800 00		
Do	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel, &c	Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 638, § 8	2,000 00			
Do	For such articles as may be considered proper by the Secretary of the Interior, for persons roaming, &c.	Twenty-seven to be provided at $236,000 each.	Vol. 15, p. 638, § 10		6,372,000 00		
Do	For beef, flour, sugar, bacon, &c., in proportionate quantities.	One to be provided at $1,314,000	do	1,314,000 00			
Do	Physician, five teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 638, § 13	10,400 00			
S'Klallams	Five installments on $60,000, fifth series	Two to be provided at $2,400 each	Vol. 12, p. 934, § 5		4,800 00		
Do	Twenty installments for agricultural and industrial school, pay of teacher, blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician	Seven to be provided at $7,100 each	Vol. 12, pp. 934, 935, § 11		49,700 00		
Do	Smith and carpenter shop and tools		do	500 00			

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Tabequache band of Utahs.	Ten installments of $20,000 each	Goods, $10,000; provisions, $10,000, one to be provided.	Vol. 13, p. 675, § 8		20,000 00		
Do	Purchase of iron, steel, and tools for blacksmith shop, and pay of blacksmith and assistant.	Iron and steel, $220; blacksmith and assistant, $1,100.	Vol. 13, p. 675 § 10	1,320 00			
Tabequache, Muache, Capote, Weeminuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah band of Utes.	For iron and steel, and necessary tools for blacksmith-shop.	Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 621, § 11	220 00			
Do	Two carpenters, two millers, two farmers, one blacksmith, and two teachers.	do	Vol. 15, p. 622, § 15	11,000 00			
Do	Thirty installments of $30,000, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for clothing, blankets, &c.	Twenty-six installments to be provided, at $30,000 each.	do		780,000 00		
Do	Annual amount to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in supplying said Indians with beef, mutton, wheat, flour, beans, &c.		do	30,000 00			
Umpquas and Calapooias of Umpqua Valley, Oregon.	Five installments, 4th series, of annuities for beneficial purposes.	Two installments to be provided for, of $1,000 each.	Vol. 10, p. 1126, § 3		2,000 00		
Do	Support of teachers, &c., for twenty years	Two installments, of $1,450 each	Vol. 10, p. 1127, § 6		2,900 00		
Umpquas, (Cow Creek band.)	Twenty installments of $550 each	One installment unappropriated			550 00		
Walla-Walla, Cayuse and Umatilla tribes.	Five installments, 3d series, to be expended under the direction of the President.	Two installments to be provided, at $4,000 each.	Vol. 12, p. 946, § 2		8,000 00		
Do	Twenty installments, pay of two millers, farmer, superintendent of farming operations, two school-teachers, physician, blacksmith, wagon and plow maker, and carpenter and joiner.	Seven installments to be provided, at $11,200 each.	Vol. 12, p. 947, § 4		78,400 00		
Do	Twenty installments for mill-fixtures, tools, medicines, books, stationery, furniture, &c.	Seven installments to be provided, at $3,000 each.	do		21,000 00		
Do	Twenty installments of $1,500 each, for pay of head chiefs, three in number, at $500 per annum each.	Seven installments to be appropriated, at $1,500 each.			10,500 00		
Winnebagoes	Interest on $886,909.17, at five per cent. per annum.	Nov. 1, 1837; Senate amendment July 17, 1862.	Vol. 7, p. 546, § 4			44,345 46	886 909 17
Do	Thirty installments of interest on $75,387.28, at five per cent. per annum.	Four installments to be provided, at $3,769.36 each.	Vol. 9, p. 879, § 4		15,077 44		
Do	Interest on $78,340.41, at five per cent. per annum, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.					3,917 02	78,340 41
Wal-pah-pe tribe of Snake Indians.	Ten installments, 2d series, under the direction of the President.	Nine installments to be appropriated, at $1,200 each.	Vol. 14, p. 684, § 7		10,800 00		
Yankton tribe of Sioux.	Ten installments of $40,000 each, 2d series, to be paid to them, or expended for their benefit.	Six installments to be appropriated, at $40,000 each.	Vol. 11, p. 744, § 4		240,000 00		

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No. 87.—*Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, &c.*—Continued.

Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	Number of installments yet unappropriated; explanations, &c.	Reference to laws: Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States, on which five per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at five per cent., would produce permanent annuities.
Yakamas	Five installments, 3d series, for beneficial objects, under the direction of the President.	Two installments to be provided, at $6,000 each.	Vol. 12, p. 953, § 4		$12,000 00		
Do	Twenty installments for two schools, one of which is to be an agricultural and industrial school, keeping the same in repair, and providing books, stationery, and furniture.	Seven installments to be provided, at $500 each.	do		3,500 00		
Do	Twenty installments for superintendent of teaching, two teachers, superintendent of farming, two farmers, two millers, two blacksmiths, tinner, gunsmith, carpenter, and wagon and plow maker.	Seven installments to be provided, at $14,600 each.	Vol. 12, p. 953, § 5		102,200 00		
Do	Twenty installments for keeping in repair hospital, and furnishing medicines, &c., pay of physician, repairing grist and saw mill, and furnishing necessary tools.	Seven installments to be provided, at $2,000 each.	do		14,000 00		
Do	Twenty installments for keeping in repair buildings for employés.	Seven installments to be provided, at $300 each.	do		2,100 00		
Do	Salary of head chief for twenty years	Seven installments to be provided, at $500 each.	do		3,500 00		
Do	Twenty installments for keeping in repair blacksmith's, tinsmith's, gunsmith's, carpenter's, and wagon and plow maker's shops, and furnishing tools.	Seven installments due, at $500 each.	do		3,500 00		
	Total			$2,154,874 00	15,819,310 46	$371,776 20	$6,524,008 92

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No. 88.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, November 1, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a report upon the Indian trust-fund business for the year ended October 31, 1872.

This report has been prepared, so far as practicable, in statistical form, in accordance with your directions. Tables Nos. 1, 2, and 3, (purchase of bonds,) should be considered collectively, also the interest tables, so far as they comprise the collections and disposition made of the interest accruing on non-paying State stocks; the balance of the tables or statements will sufficiently explain themselves, with perhaps a few exceptions, where explanations will follow.

Some matters of importance, to which it is understood that you desire to invite the attention of the Department, will be treated upon in closing the report.

PURCHASE OF STOCKS.

No. 1.—*Schedule showing the description, amount, cost, and date of purchase.*

Kind of bonds purchased.	Date of purchase.	Am't purchased.	Per cent.	Rate of purchase.	Cost of bonds, including commission.	Commission. Rate.	Commission. Amount.
United States loan of 1881	Dec. 30, 1871	$36,450 00	5	109⅛	$40,049 43		
Do	Mar. 1, 1872	24,000 69	5	108¾	26,130 75	¼	$30 00
Do	Mar. 1, 1872	599 31	5	108¾	653 25	¼	75
Do	May 15, 1872	19,650 00	5	112	22,008 00		
Do	May 18, 1872	100 00	5	112	112 00		
Total		80,800 00			88,953 43		30 75

No. 2.—*Schedule showing the tribes for which the bonds exhibited in Schedule No. 1 were purchased.*

Kind of bonds.	Amount.	Per cent.	Fund or tribe.	Amount to each.	Interest when commencing for the fund.
United States loan, 1881	$36,450 00	5	Senecas	$36,450 00	Nov. 1, 1871
			Cherokee national fund	3,909 64	Feb. 1, 1872
			Cherokee school-fund	2,778 75	Feb. 1, 1872
Do	24,000 69	5	Cherokee orphan-fund	1,190 90	Feb. 1, 1872
			Chippewa and Christian	10,561 23	Feb. 1, 1872
			Kansas schools	2,955 25	Feb. 1, 1872
			Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c	2,544 92	Feb. 1, 1872
Do	599 31	5	Chippewa and Christian	599 31	Feb. 1, 1872
Do	19,650 00	5	Iowas	9,825 00	May 1, 1872
			Sacs and Foxes of Missouri	9,825 00	May 1, 1872
			Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork and Roche De Bœuf.	50 00	May 1, 1872
Do	100 00	5	Chickasaw national fund	50 00	May 1, 1872
Total	80,800 00			80,800 00	

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No. 3.—*Schedule showing the sources from which the funds were derived for the investments exhibited in Schedules No. 1 and 2.*

Kind of bonds.	Amount of purchase.	Per cent.	Tribe or fund.	Amt. drawn for investment.	Sources from which drawn.
United States loan, 1881.	$36,450 00	5	Senecas	$40,000 00	Fulfilling treaty with Senecas, Quapaws and others.
Do	3,969 64	5	Cherokee national-fund	8,643 90	Fulfilling treaty with Cherokees. Proceeds of lands.
Do	2,778 75	5	Cherokee school-fund		
Do	1,190 90	5	Cherokee orphan-fund		
Do	11,160 54	5	Chippewa and Christian	12,168 15	Fulfilling treaty. Proceeds of land.
Do	2,955 25	5	Kansas schools	3,217 53	Trust-fund; interest due.
Do	2,544 92	5	Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c	2,770 78	Fulfilling treaty with Senecas, Shawnees, Quapaws, and others.
Do	9,825 00	5	Sacs and Foxes	22,011 10	Fulfilling treaty with Sacs and Foxes. Proceeds of land.
Do	9,825 00	5	Iowas		
Do	50 00	5	Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bœuf.	56 00	Fulfilling treaty. Proceeds of land.
Do	50 00	5	Chickasaw national	109 38	Fulfilling treaty. Proceeds of land.
Total	80,800 00			88,976 84	

Total amount drawn for investment (as per statement of funds invested)	$88,976 84
Amount drawn and deposited for purchase of U. S. bonds, October 21, 1872, (bonds not received at date of this report)	$1,830 54
Cost of bonds, (as per schedule No. 1, purchase of stocks)	88,953 00
The uninvested balances have been refunded to the heads of appropriation from which they were drawn	23 84

Statement of amounts drawn by the Secretary of the Interior from the various heads of appropriation named, as per requisition No. 4578, dated October 21, 1872, for investment in United States 5 per cent. bonds, loan of 1881.

Fund or tribe.	Date of treaty or act under which investments were recommended.	Statutes at Large. Volume.	Page.	Article.	Amount drawn for investment.	Sources from which the funds were drawn.
Cherokee	July 19, 1866	14	805	23	$1,542 43	Fulfilling treaty with Cherokees. Proceeds of lands.
Chickasaw national fund.	May 24, 1834	7	454	11	53 38	Fulfilling treaty with Chickasaws. Proceeds of lands.
Chippewa and Christian Indians.	July 16, 1859	12	1107	3	16 36	Fulfilling treaty with Chippewas and Christian Indians. Proceeds of land.
Iowas	May 17, 1854	10	1070	5	18 00	Fulfilling treaty with Iowas. Proceeds of lands.
	Mar. 6, 1861	12	1172	3		
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws.	May 30, 1854	10	1084	7	83 71	Fulfilling treaty with Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws. Proceeds of lands.
Shawnees	May 10, 1864	10	1056	6	27 71	Fulfilling treaty with Shawnees. Proceeds of lands.
Cherokee school-fund	Feb. 27, 1819	7	195		88 95	Fulfilling treaty with Cherokees. Trust-fund stocks redeemed for Cherokee schools.
	Dec. 29, 1835	7	478			
Total					1,830 54	

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SALE OF BONDS.

No. 4.—*Statement showing the sale of paying and non-paying bonds since November 1, 1871.*

Kind of bonds.	Per cent.	Fund or tribe.	Date of sale.	Amount sold.	Premium realized on amount sold.	Amount of commissions.	Net proceeds of bonds sold.
United States funded loan 1881.	5	Kickapoos	Oct. 29, 1872	$6,000 00	$585 00	$7 50	$6,577 50

By the general appropriation act of Congress approved May 29, 1872, (pamphlet Stat., p. 174,) the Secretary of the Interior was directed to ascertain the proportionate amount of funds, and the cash value thereof, to which any members of the Kickapoo tribe of Indians may be entitled, by reason of having become citizens of the United States, under the provisions of the third article of the treaty with said Indians of June 28, 1862, (Stat. at Large, vol. 13, p. 624,) and by converting so much of the securities of the tribe as may be necessary for this purpose, pay the same to each person so entitled, under such rules as he may prescribe; provided that no part of said money due or belonging to minor children shall be paid to them, or to any person for them, until said children shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, &c.

On the 20th September, 1872, the Indian-Office reported twelve Kickapoos, all male adults and heads of families, as having complied with the requirements of said article of the treaty, with a view to their citizenship with the United States, and that they have received their several allotments of lands conveyed to them by patent in fee-simple, and were entitled to their proportion of the cash value of the credits of the tribe.

The trust-fund credits of these Indians were as follows: $137,400, being the amount of investments in United States registered bonds, loan of 1881, (together with the interest accruing thereon,) which bonds were purchased from proceeds of sale of lands under the provisions of the fifth article of the treaty of June 28, 1862, (Stat. at Large, vol. 13, p. 625,) and in order to carry out the distribution contemplated by the treaty and act above mentioned, a portion of the Kickapoo fund was sold October 29, 1872, as exhibited in the above schedule, realizing a net amount of $6,577 50

Of which the 12 Kickapoo citizens are entitled to their proportion of the principal, as follows:

4/5 of $137,400	$5,570 27	
And premium on the same	543 10	
		6,113 37
Leaving a balance of the net proceeds of the amount sold, belonging to the Kickapoo Indians, of		464 13

To be carried to their credit under head of appropriation, "Proceeds of Kickapoo Indian trust-fund bonds."

The twelve Kickapoo citizens are also entitled to their portion of the interest (4/5 of $7,985.20) on the original principal of $137,400, from September 2, 1871, to November 1, 1872, and to 4/5 of $979.01, the premium realized on said interest.

TRANSFER OF BONDS.

No. 5.—*Statement showing the transfer of bonds since November 1, 1871.*

Date of transfer.	Rate of transfer.	Transferred. From—	To—	Description of bonds transferred.	Amount of principal.
Mar. 12, 1872		Cherokee national	Chickasaw national.	United States 6 per cent. registered loan 1864.	$13 87
April 16, 1872		Sacs and Foxes	Iowas.....	United States 6 per cent. loan 1865.	5,100 00
April 17, 1872	113⅞	Shawnees.....	Cherokee national ..	United States 6 per cent. registered loan 1864.	6,675 00
April 17, 1872	113⅞	do	Cherokee school	United States 6 per cent. registered loan 1864.	4,672 50

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No. 5.—*Statement showing the transfer of bonds, &c.*—Continued.

Date of transfer.	Rate of transfer.	Transferred. From—	To—	Description of bonds transferred.	Amount of principal.
April 17, 1872	113⅞	Shawnees.....	Cherokee orphan....	United States 6 per cent., registered, loan 1864.	$2,00[illegible]
April 17, 1872		do	Cherokee national ..	United States 5 per cent., loan 1881.	15,6[illegible]
April 17, 1872		do	Cherokee school	United States 5 per cent., loan 1881.	10,9[illegible]
April 17, 1872		do	Cherokee orphan....	United States 5 per cent., loan 1881.	4,70[illegible]
Sept. 2, 1872		Delaware general fund.	United States.....	North Carolina 6's.....	13,000
Sept. 2, 1872		do	do	Georgia 6's	500
Sept. 2, 1872	114	do	do	United States, loan of 1865, 6's.	200
		Total			63,540

The transfer, as represented in the above statement, from the Cherokee nation.. fund to the Chickasaw national fund, and from the Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri t the Iowas, was requested by the accounting officer of the Treasury Department upo the settlement of the accounts of late Secretary Browning.

The transfer from the Shawnees to the Cherokees was made in accordance with a agreement entered into between the Cherokee Nation and the Shawnees, and the pro visions of the twenty-third article of the treaty of July 19, 1866, with said nation, (14 Stat., p. 805.)

The transfer from the Delawares to the United States was made in accordance with an act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, (16 Stat., p. 343,) in order to carry into effect the ninth article of the treaty of July 4, 1866, (14 Stat., p. 796,) by a division of money and stocks held by the United States in trust for the Delawares, between a portion of said Indians who elected to become citizens and the residue of said nation.

No. 6.—*Statement of conversion or exchange of bonds.*

Date bonds were sent to the Treasury for conversion or exchange.	Amounts transmitted.	Kinds of bonds transmitted.	Amounts received in exchange.	Kinds of bonds received in exchange.
Nov. 25, 1871	$521,450	United States registered 6 per cent., loan 1862.	$521,450	United States 5 per cent. registered, loan 1881.
Mar. 9, 1872	24,600	United States coupons, 5's, loan 1881.	24,600	United States 5 per cent. registered, loan 1881.
May 29, 1872	16,100	United States coupons, 5's, loan 1881.	19,650	United States 5 per cent. registered, loan 1881.
May 29, 1872	3,550	United States coupons, 5's, loan 1881.		
May 30, 1872	100	United States coupons, 5's, loan 1881.	100	United States 5 per cent. registered, loan 1881.
Total....	565,800		565,800	

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No. 7.—*Detailed statement of the conversion of the United States 6 per cent. bonds of 1862 into United States 5 per cent. bonds, loan of 1881, for same amount, per act of Congress, approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt."*

Fund or tribe.	Amount of bonds converted.	Kind of bonds converted.	Amount of bonds received in exchange.	Kind of bonds received in exchange.
Cherokee school-fund	$10,800	United States loan of 1862	$10,800	United States loan of 1881.
Chippewa and Christian	600	do	600	Do.
Choctaw general fund	32,000	do	32,000	Do.
Choctaw school-fund	2,000	do	2,000	Do.
Delaware school-fund	11,000	do	11,000	Do.
Iowas	12,500	do	12,500	Do.
Kansas school	8,100	do	8,100	Do.
Menomonees	57,000	do	57,000	Do.
Osage, school	34,000	do	34,000	Do.
Ottawas and Chippewas	6,300	do	6,300	Do.
Pottawatomies, education	23,500	do	23,500	Do.
Pottawatomies, mills	20,000	do	20,000	Do.
Senecas and Shawnees	400	do	400	Do.
Stockbridges and Munsees	6,000	do	6,000	Do.
Tonawanda band of Senecas	86,950	do	86,950	Do.
Delaware general fund	210,300	do	210,300	Do.
Total	521,450		521,450	

Recapitulation of statements effecting aggregate of bonds held in trust, &c.

Whole amount of bonds reported on hand November 1, 1871			$4,749,616 83¾
Amount of bonds since purchased, (see purchase of bonds, schedules Nos. 1, 2, and 3)		$80,800 00	
Deduct amount transferred from Delaware general fund to the United States, (see transfer of bonds, schedule No. 4)	$13,700 00		
And amount of bonds sold, (as per statement of sale of bonds)	6,000 00		
		19,700 00	
			61,100 00
Total amount on hand November 1, 1872			4,810,716 83¾

INDIAN TRUST-FUND.

TABULAR STATEMENT A.—*List of names of Indian tribes for whom stock is held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior, showing the amount standing to the credit of each tribe, the annual interest, the date of the treaty or law under which the investment was made, and the amount of abstracted bonds for which Congress has made no appropriation, and the annual interest on the same.*

Tribe.	Treaty or act.	Statutes at Large. Vol.	Page.	Amount of stock.	Annual interest.	Amount of abstracted bonds.	Interest on abstracted bonds.
Cherokee national fund	Dec. 29, 1835	7	478	$940,285 07	$54,973 03	$68,000 00	$4,080 00
Cherokee orphan fund	Dec. 29, 1835	7	478	175,935 31	10,474 92		
Cherokee school fund	Feb. 27, 1819	7	195	517,407 01	30,407 42	15,000 00	900 00
	Dec. 29, 1835	7	478				
Chickasaw national fund	Oct. 20, 1832	7	381	1,183,947 03¾	70,474 84		
	May 24, 1834	7	450				
Chickasaw incompetents	May 24, 1834	7	450	2,000 00	100 00		
Chippewa and Christian	July 16, 1859	12	1105	43,322 92	2,481 77		
Choctaw general fund	Jan. 17, 1837	7	605	454,000 00	27,220 00		
Choctaw school fund	Sept. 27, 1830	7	333	52,427 20	2,825 63		
Creek orphan	Mar. 24, 1832	7	366	76,999 66	4,392 98		
Delaware general fund	May 6, 1854	10	1048	435,283 90	24,544 03		
Delaware school fund	Sept. 24, 1829	7	327	11,000 00	550 00		
Iowas	May 17, 1854	10	1069	107,326 50	6,609 34		
	Mar. 6, 1861	12	1171				

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TABULAR STATEMENT A.—*List of names of Indian tribes, &c.*—Continued.

Tribe.	Treaty or act.	Statutes at Large. Vol.	Page.	Amount of stock.	Annual interest.	Amount of abstracted bonds.	Interest on abstracted bonds.
Kansas schools	June 3, 1825	7	244	$27,485 41	$1,538 57		..
Osage schools	June 2, 1825	7	240	41,000 00	2,120 00		..
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws.	May 30, 1854 / Feb. 23, 1867	10 / 15	1082 / 519	79,947 94	4,933 43		..
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws, school-fund.	Feb. 23, 1867	15	519	44,700 00	3,129 00		..
Menomonees	Sept. 3, 1836	7	506	154,438 89	7,811 94		..
Ottawas and Chippewas	Mar. 28, 1836	7	491	22,300 00	1,265 00		..
Pottawatomies, education	Sept. 26, 1833	7	431	91,500 00	4,585 00	$1,000 01	$54 60
Pottawatomies, mills	Sept. 26, 1833	7	431	20,000 00	1,000 00		..
Senecas	June 14, 1836 / Jan. 9, 1837	5 / 5	47 / 135	40,944 37	2,047 22		..
Senecas and Shawnees	June 14, 1836 / Jan. 9, 1837	5 / 5	47 / 135	15,655 49	880 39		..
Stockbridges and Munsees	Sept. 3, 1839	7	580	6,000 00	300 00		..
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri	Mar. 6, 1861	12	1171	21,925 00	1,217 25		..
Tonawanda band of Senecas	Nov. 5, 1857	11	737	86,950 00	4,347 50		..
Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bœuf.	June 24, 1862	12	1237	21,724 48	1,297 72		..
Shawnees	May 10, 1854	15	515	4,810 35	272 52		..
Kickapoos	June 28, 1862	13	625	131,400 00	6,570 00		..
Total				4,810,716 83½	278,369 50	$4,000 01	$54 60

B.—*Statement of stock account, exhibiting in detail the securities in which the funds of the tribe are invested and now on hand, the annual interest on the same, and the amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.*

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount abstracted and not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
CHEROKEE NATIONAL FUND.					
State of Florida	7	$13,000 00		$13,000 00	$91
Georgia	6	1,500 00		1,500 00	9
Louisiana	6	11,000 00		11,000 00	66
Missouri	6	52,000 00	$50,000 00	2,000 00	12
North Carolina	6	41,000 00	13,000 00	28,000 00	168
South Carolina	6	118,000 00		118,000 00	7 08
Tennessee	6	5,000 00	5,000 00		
Tenpessee	5	125,000 00		125,000 00	6 25
Virginia, (restored certificates)	6	90,000 00		90,000 00	5 40
United States, issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division	6	156,638 56		156,638 56	9 39
registered, act June 30, 1864	6	118,043 46		118,043 46	7 08
registered, act March 3, 1865	6	84,346 27		84,346 27	5 06
registered, act March 3, 1865, loan of 1867	6	160,350 00		160,350 00	9 62
funded, loan of 1881	5	32,407 18		32,407 18	1 62
Total		1,008,285 07	68,000 00	940,285 07	54 77
CHEROKEE ORPHAN-FUND.					
United States, issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division	6			22,223 26	1 33
registered, act June 30, 1864	6			2,402 50	14
registered, act March 3, 1865	6			94,524 32	5 67
registered, act March 3, 1865, loan of 1867	6			49,065 00	2 94
funded, loan of 1881	5			7,120 23	35
Total				175,335 31	10 53

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B.—*Statement of stock account, &c.*—Continued.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount abstracted and not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
CHEROKEE SCHOOL-FUND.					
State of Florida	7	$7,000 00		$7,000 00	$490 00
Louisiana	6	2,000 00		2,000 00	120 00
Missouri	6	5,000 00		5,000 00	300 00
North Carolina	6	21,000 00	$8,000 00	13,000 00	780 00
South Carolina	6	1,000 00		1,000 00	60 00
Tennessee	6	7,000 00	7,000 00		
Virginia, (Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company)	6	1,000 00		1,000 00	60 00
United States, issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division	6	51,854 28		51,854 28	3,111 26
loan of 10-40's	5	31,200 00		13,200 00	1,560 00
registered, act June 30, 1864	6	24,672 50		24,672 50	1,480 35
registered, act March 3, 1865	6	217,029 41		217,029 41	13,021 76
registered, act March 3, 1865, loan of 1867	6	124,150 29		124,150 29	7,449 02
funded, loan of 1881	5	39,500 53		39,500 53	1,975 03
Total		532,407 01	15,000 00	517,407 01	30,407 42
CHICKASAW NATIONAL FUND.					
State of Arkansas	6			90,000 00	5,400 00
Maryland	6			8,350 17	501 01
Tennessee	6			616,000 00	36,960 00
Tennessee	5½			66,666 665	3,500 00
Virginia, (Richmond and Danville Railroad)	6			100,000 00	6,000 00
United States, registered, loan of 1862	6			61,000 00	3,660 00
registered, act June 30, 1864	6			131,631 94	7,897 92
registered, act March 3, 1865	6			104,100 00	6,246 00
funded, loan of 1881	5			6,198 26	309 91
Total				1,183,947 033	70,474 84
CHICKASAW INCOMPETENTS.					
State of Indiana	5			2,000 00	100 00
CHIPPEWA AND CHRISTIAN INDIANS.					
State of Missouri	6			5,000 00	300 00
United States, registered, act March 3, 1865, loan of 1867	6			26,562 38	1,593 74
funded, loan of 1881	5			11,760 54	588 03
Total				43,322 92	2,481 77
CHOCTAW GENERAL FUND.					
State of Missouri	6			2,000 00	120 00
Virginia, (registered State)	6			450,000 00	27,000 00
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			2,000 00	100 00
Total				454,000 00	27,220 00
CHOCTAW SCHOOL-FUND.					
State of Missouri	6			19,000 00	1,140 00
United States, registered, act March 3, 1865, loan of 1867	6			1,427 20	85 63
funded, loan of 1881	5			32,000 00	1,600 00
Total				52,427 20	2,825 63
CREEK ORPHANS.					
State of Tennessee	5			20,000 00	1,000 00
Virginia, (Richmond and Danville Railroad Company)	6			3,500 00	210 00
Virginia, (Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company)	6			9,000 00	540 00
Virginia, registered certificates	6			41,800 00	2,508 00
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			2,699 66	134 98
Total				76,999 66	4,392 98

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B.—*Statement of stock account, &c.*—Continued.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount abstracted and not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
DELAWARE GENERAL FUND.					
State of Florida	7			$53,000 00	
Georgia	6			1,500 00	
Missouri	6			[illegible] 000 00	
North Carolina	6			87,000 00	
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division	6			49,283 90	
registered, act March 3, 1865,	6			26,200 00	
funded, loan of 1881	5			210,300 00	
Total				435,283 90	
DELAWARE SCHOOL-FUND.					
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			11,000 00	
IOWAS.					
State of Florida	7			22,000 00	
Kansas	7			17,600 00	
Louisiana	6			9,000 00	
North Carolina	6			21,000 00	
South Carolina	6			3,000 00	
United States, registered, act March 3, 1865	6			5,100 00	
registered, act March 3, 1865, loan of 1867	6			7,000 00	
funded, loan of 1881	5			22,626 80	
Total				107,326 80	
KANSAS SCHOOLS.					
State of Missouri	6			2,000 00	
United States, registered, act March 3, 1865, loan of 1867	6			14,430 16	
funded, loan of 1881	5			11,055 25	
Total				27,485 41	
KASKASKIAS, PEORIAS, WEAS, &C.					
State of Florida	7			16,300 00	
Louisiana	6			15,000 00	
North Carolina	6			43,000 00	
South Carolina	6			3,000 00	
United States, registered, act March 3, 1865, loan of 1867	6			3 85	
funded, loan of 1881	5			2,644 09	
Total				79,947 94	
KASKASKIAS, PEORIAS, WEAS, AND PIANKESHAW SCHOOL-FUND.					
State of Florida	7			20,700 00	
Kansas	7			24,000 00	
Total				44,700 00	
KICKAPOOS.					
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			131,400 00	
MENOMONEES.					
State of Missouri	6			9,000 00	
Tennessee	5			19,000 00	
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			126,438 89	
Total				154,438 89	

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B.—*Statement of stock account, &c.*—Continued.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount abstracted and not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
OSAGE SCHOOLS.					
State of Missouri	6			87,000 00	$420 00
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			34,000 00	1,700 00
Total				41,000 00	2,120 00
OTTAWAS AND CHIPPEWAS.					
State of Missouri	6			10,000 00	600 00
Tennessee	5			1,000 00	50 00
Virginia, (Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company)	6			3,000 00	180 00
United States, registered, act June 30, 1864	6			2,000 00	120 00
funded, loan of 1881	5			6,300 00	315 00
Total				22,300 00	1,265 00
OTTAWAS OF BLANCHARD'S FORK AND ROCHE DE BOEUF.					
United States, registered, act March 3, 1865, loan of 1867	6			21,150 00	1,269 00
funded, loan of 1881	5			574 48	28 72
Total				21,724 48	1,297 72
POTTAWATOMIES—EDUCATION.					
State of Indiana	5			67,000 00	3,350 00
Missouri	6			1,000 00	60 00
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			23,500 00	1,175 00
Total				91,500 00	4,585 00
POTTAWATOMIES—MILLS.					
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			20,000 00	1,000 00
SENECAS AND SHAWNEES.					
State of Missouri	6			3,000 00	180 00
United States, 10-40's	5			1,000 00	50 00
registered, act March 3, 1865, loan of 1867	6			6,761 12	405 67
funded, loan of 1881	5			4,894 37	244 72
Total				15,655 49	880 39
SENECAS.					
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			40,944 37	2,047 22
STOCKBRIDGES AND MUNSEES.					
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			6,000 00	300 00
SACS AND FOXES OF MISSOURI.					
United States, registered, act March 3, 1865, loan of 1867	6			7,000 00	420 00
registered, act March 3, 1865	6			5,100 00	306 00
funded, loan of 1881	5			9,825 00	491 25
Total				21,925 00	1,217 25
TONAWANDA BAND OF SENECAS.					
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			86,950 00	4,347 50
SHAWNEES.					
United States, registered, act March 3, 1865, loan of 1867	6			3,200 00	192 00
funded, loan of 1881	5			1,610 35	80 52
Total				4,810 35	272 52

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C.—*Statement of stocks held by the Secretary of the Interior, in trust for various Indian tribes, showing the amount now on hand, also abstracted bonds for which Congress has made no appropriation.*

Stocks.	Per cent.	Amount on hand.	Amount abstracted bonds
State of Arkansas	6	$390,000 00	
Florida	7	152,000 00	
Georgia	6	3,000 00	
Indiana	5	69,000 00	
Kansas	7	41,600 00	
Louisiana	6	37,000 00	
Maryland	6	8,350 17	
Missouri	6	73,000 00	
North Carolina	6	192,000 00	
South Carolina	6	125,000 00	
Tennessee	6	616,000 00	
Tennessee	5	165,000 00	
Tennessee	5½	66,666 66½	
Virginia	6	698,300 00	
United States loan of 1862	6	61,000 00	
10-40's	5	32,200 00	
registered, act of June 30, 1864	6	278,350 00	
registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867	6	421,100 00	
registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1865	6	536,400 00	
issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division	6	280,000 00	
funded, loan of 1881	5	884,750 00	
Total		4,810,716 83½	

Statement of funds held in trust by the Government in lieu of investment.

Tribes.	Dates of acts, resolutions, or treaties.	Reference to Statutes at Large. Vol.	Page.	Sec.	Amount in the U. S. Treasury.	Annual interest payable
Choctaws	January 20, 1825	7	236	9	$190,257 92	$13,5[illegible]
	June 22, 1855	11	614	3		
Creeks	August 7, 1856	11	701	6	200,000 00	10,[illegible]
	June 14, 1866	14	786	3	675,1[illegible]8 00	33,[illegible]
Delawares	September 24, 1829	7	327	1	37,143 31	1,857 [illegible]
	May 6, 1854	10	1049	5		
Iowas	May 7, 1854	10	1071	9	57,500 00	2,8[illegible]
Kansas	June 14, 1846	9	842	2	200,000 00	10,[illegible]
Kickapoos	May 18, 1854	10	1079	2	100,0[illegible]0 00	5,[illegible]
Miamies of Kansas	June 5, 1854	10	1094	3	50,000 00	2,[illegible]
Miamies of Indiana	June 5, 1854	10	1099	4	221,257 86	11,[illegible]
Osages	June 2, 1825	7	242	6	69,120 00	3,[illegible]
	September 29, 1865	14	687	1	300,000 00	15,[illegible]
Pottawatomies	June 5 and 17, 1846	9	854	7	243,632 11	12,1[illegible]
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi	October 2, 1837	7	541	2	200,000 00	10,[illegible]
	October 11, 1842	7	596	2	800,000 00	40,[illegible]
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri	October 21, 1837	7	543	2	157,400 00	7,[illegible]
Seminoles	August 7, 1856	11	702	8	500,000 00	25,[illegible]
	March 21, 1866	14	757	3	70,000 00	3,5[illegible]
Senecas of New York	June 27, 1846	9	35	2, 3	118,050 00	5,9[illegible]
Shawnees	May 10, 1854	10	1056	3	40,000 00	2,0[illegible]
Winnebagoes	November 1, 1837	7	546	4	786,909 17	39,3[illegible]
	October 13, 1846	9	879	4	75,3[illegible]7 2[illegible]	3,7[illegible]
	July 15, 1870	16	355		78,340 41	3,9[illegible]
					5,370,166 06	268,5[illegible]
Delawares	July 12, 1862	12	539		423,9[illegible]0 26	21,1[illegible]
Iowas	July 12, 1862	12	539		66,735 00	3,3[illegible]
Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c	July 12, 1862	12	539		44,5[illegible]3 27	2,2[illegible]
					535,308 53	26,7[illegible]

The sum of $535,308.53, belonging to the Delawares, Iowas, and Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c., as above stated, was placed to the credit of those tribes upon the books of the Treasury, in accordance with an act of Congress approved July 12, 1862, being equal to the sum originally invested in bonds abstracted from the custody of the Secretary of the Interior in 1860; said act authorizing the payment of interest on the same from July 1, 1862, at 5 per centum per annum, in semi-annual payments.

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The whole amount of bonds abstracted was $870,000, of which $83,000 belonged to the Cherokees. Interest upon this last sum is annually estimated for by the Indian-Office, Congress not yet having made any provision for the payment of the principal.

The above statement of trust-funds held by the Government in lieu of investments has been prepared not only with a view of furnishing the information therein contained, but also in order to show the pecuniary advantages to the Indians of the system of investing their funds in United States and State stocks, instead of placing the same to their credit in the Treasury.

The amount of invested funds has varied since 1836 from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000, and will exceed an average of $3,500,000. These stocks bear an annual interest of 6 per cent., exclusive of premium on coin interest, being 1 per cent. in excess of the rate of interest accruing on funds held in lieu of investment. This excess of interest, computed on $2,500,000 since 1836, amounts to $1,260,000, exclusive of the premium on coin interest, which, in the case of the Chickasaws alone, amounts, since 1860, to over $60,000.

INTEREST.

TABLE No. 1.—*Interest collected on United States bonds, payable in coin, and premium realized on coin sold.*

Fund or tribe for which collections were made.	Date of collection.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest was collected.	Coin interest.	Premium realized.
Cherokee national fund..	Nov. 2, 1871	$115,456 93	May 1, 1871, to Nov. 1, 1871	$3,463 70	$397 94
	Nov. 2, 1871	12,749 23	Aug. 1, 1871, to Nov. 1, 1871	159 36	18 30
	Jan. 2, 1872	240,621 27	July 1, 1871, to Jan. 1, 1872	7,218 64	631 63
	Feb. 14, 1872	12,749 23	Nov. 1, 1871, to Feb. 1, 1872	159 36	15 54
	April 5, 1872	500 00	Mar. 1, 1866, to Sept. 1, 1866	12 50	2 47
	May 1, 1872	30,807 18	Feb. 1, 1872, to May 1, 1872	385 09	49 10
	May 1, 1872	122,118 06	Nov. 1, 1871, to May 1, 1872	3,663 54	467 10
	June 29, 1872	212,221 27	Jan. 1, 1872, to July 1, 1872	7,266 64	952 92
	Aug. 3, 1872	30,807 18	May 1, 1872, to Aug. 1, 1872	385 09	55 79
				22,713 92	2,590 79
Cherokee school-fund....	Aug. 28, 1871	31,200 00	Mar. 1, 1871, to Sept. 1, 1871	780 00	97 90
	Nov. 2, 1871	34,652 50	May 1, 1871, to Nov. 1, 1871	1,039 58	119 44
	Nov. 2, 1871	14,939 97	Aug. 1, 1871, to Nov. 1, 1871	186 75	21 46
	Dec. 7, 1871	10,800 00	Nov. 1, 1871, to Nov. 30, 1871	8 87	94
	Jan. 2, 1872	337,327 20	July 1, 1871, to Jan. 1, 1872	10,119 82	885 48
	Feb. 14, 1872	25,739 97	Nov. 1, 1871, to Feb. 1, 1872	321 75	31 37
	Mar. 9, 1872	31,200 00	Sept. 1, 1871, to Feb. 29, 1872	780 00	78 98
	May 1, 1872	38,380 00	Feb. 1, 1872, to May 1, 1872	479 76	61 17
	May 1, 1872	28,525 00	Nov. 1, 1871, to May 1, 1872	855 75	109 11
	June 29, 1872	338,447 20	Jan. 1, 1872, to July 1, 1872	10,153 41	1,331 48
	Aug. 3, 1872	38,380 53	May 1, 1872, to Aug. 1, 1872	479 76	69 51
	Aug. 30, 1872	31,200 00	Mar. 1, 1872, to Sept. 1, 1872	780 00	99 45
				25,985 45	2,906 29
Cherokee orphan-fund...	Nov. 2, 1871	10,222 50	May 1, 1871, to Nov. 1, 1871	306 68	35 24
	Nov. 2, 1871	2,222 83	Aug. 1, 1871, to Nov 1, 1871	27 78	3 19
	Jan. 2, 1872	133,366 82	July 1, 1871, to Jan. 1, 1872	4,001 00	350 09
	Feb. 14, 1872	2,222 83	Nov. 1, 1871, to Feb. 1, 1872	27 78	2 71
	May 1, 1872	7,640 23	Feb. 1, 1872, to May 1, 1872	95 50	12 80
	May 1, 1872	12,225 00	Nov. 1, 1871, to May 1, 1872	366 75	46 76
	June 29, 1872	133,846 82	Jan. 1, 1872, to July 1, 1872	4,015 40	526 57
	Aug. 3, 1872	7,640 23	May 1, 1872, to Aug. 1, 1872	95 50	13 84
				8,936 39	991 20
Chickasaw national fund.	Nov. 2, 1871	296,718 07	May 1, 1871, to Nov. 1, 1871	8,901 54	1,022 68
	Nov. 2, 1871	6,148 26	Aug. 1, 1871, to Nov. 1, 1871	76 85	8 83
	Feb. 14, 1872	6,148 26	Nov. 1, 1871, to Feb. 1, 1872	76 85	7 49
	May 1, 1872	6,148 26	Feb. 1, 1872, to May 1, 1872	76 85	9 80
	May 1, 1872	296,731 94	Nov. 1, 1871, to May 1, 1872	8,901 96	1,135 00
	Aug. 3, 1872	6,198 26	May 1, 1872, to Aug. 1, 1872	77 48	11 23
				18,111 53	2,195 03

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TABLE No. 1.—*Interest collected on United States bonds, &c.*—Continued.

Fund or tribe for which collections were made.	Date of collection.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest was collected.	Coin interest.	Premium.
Chippewa and Christians	Nov. 2, 1871	$600 00	May 1, 1871, to Nov. 1, 1871	$15 00	$2 [illegible]
	Dec. 7, 1871	600 00	Nov. 1, 1871, to Nov. 30, 1871	49	[illegible]
	Jan. 2, 1872	26,562 38	July 1, 1871, to Jan. 1, 1872	796 87	[illegible]
	Feb. 14, 1872	600 00	Nov. 1, 1871, to Feb. 1, 1872	7 50	[illegible]
	May 1, 1872	11,760 54	Feb. 1, 1872, to May 1, 1872	147 00	[illegible]
	June 29, 1872	26,562 38	Jan. 1, 1872, to July 1, 1872	796 87	[illegible]
	Aug. 3, 1872	11,760 54	May 1, 1872, to Aug. 1, 1872	147 00	[illegible]
				1,913 73	217 12
Choctaw general fund	Nov. 2, 1871	2,000 00	May 1, 1871, to Nov. 1, 1871	60 00	[illegible]
	Dec. 7, 1871	2,000 00	Nov. 1, 1871, to Nov. 30, 1871	1 64	[illegible]
	Feb. 14, 1872	2,000 00	Nov. 1, 1871, to Feb. 1, 1872	25 00	[illegible]
	May 1, 1872	2,000 00	Feb. 1, 1872, to May 1, 1872	25 00	[illegible]
	Aug. 3, 1872	2,000 00	May 1, 1872, to Aug. 1, 1872	25 00	[illegible]
				136 64	[illegible]
Choctaw school-fund	Nov. 2, 1871	32,000 00	May 1, 1871, to Nov. 1, 1871	960 00	[illegible]
	Dec. 7, 1871	32,000 00	Nov. 1, 1871, to Nov. 30, 1871	26 30	[illegible]
	Feb. 14, 1872	32,000 00	Nov. 1, 1871, to Feb. 1, 1872	400 00	[illegible]
	May 1, 1872	32,000 00	Feb. 1, 1872, to May 1, 1872	400 00	[illegible]
	Jan. 2, 1872	1,427 20	July 1, 1871, to Jan. 1, 1872	42 82	[illegible]
	June 29, 1872	1,427 20	Jan. 1, 1872, to July 1, 1872	42 82	[illegible]
	Aug. 3, 1872	32,000 00	May 1, 1872, to Aug. 1, 1872	400 00	[illegible]
				2,271 94	[illegible]
Creek orphans	Nov. 2, 1871	2,699 66	Aug. 1, 1871, to Nov. 1, 1871	33 74	[illegible]
	Feb. 14, 1872	2,699 66	Nov. 1, 1871, to Feb. 1, 1872	33 75	[illegible]
	May 1, 1872	2,699 66	Feb. 1, 1872, to May 1, 1872	33 74	[illegible]
	Aug. 3, 1872	2,699 66	May 1, 1872, to Aug. 1, 1872	33 75	[illegible]
				134 98	[illegible]
Delaware general fund	Nov. 2, 1871	210,300 00	May 1, 1871, to Nov. 1, 1871	6,309 00	[illegible]
	Dec. 7, 1871	210,300 00	Nov. 1, 1871, to Nov. 30, 1871	172 86	[illegible]
	Jan. 2, 1872	26,400 00	July 1, 1871, to Jan. 1, 1872	792 00	[illegible]
	Feb. 14, 1872	210,300 00	Nov. 1, 1871, to Feb. 1, 1872	2,628 75	[illegible]
	May 1, 1872	210,300 00	Feb. 1, 1872, to May 1, 1872	2,628 75	[illegible]
	June 29, 1872	26,400 00	Jan. 1, 1872, to July 1, 1872	792 00	[illegible]
	Aug. 3, 1872	210,300 00	May 1, 1872, to Aug. 1, 1872	2,628 75	[illegible]
				15,952 11	[illegible]
Delaware school-fund	Nov. 1, 1871	11,000 00	May 1, 1871, to Nov. 1, 1871	330 00	[illegible]
	Dec. 7, 1871	11,000 00	Nov. 1, 1871, to Nov. 30, 1871	9 04	[illegible]
	Feb. 14, 1872	11,000 00	Nov. 1, 1871, to Feb. 1, 1872	137 50	[illegible]
	June 29, 1872	11,000 00	Feb. 1, 1872, to May 1, 1872	137 50	[illegible]
	Aug. 3, 1872	11,000 00	May 1, 1872, to Aug. 1, 1872	137 50	[illegible]
				751 54	[illegible]
Iowas	Nov. 2, 1871	12,500 00	May 1, 1871, to Nov. 1, 1871	375 00	[illegible]
	Nov. 2, 1871	301 80	Aug. 1, 1871, to Nov. 1, 1871	3 77	[illegible]
	Dec. 7, 1871	12,500 00	Nov. 1, 1871, to Nov. 30, 1871	10 27	[illegible]
	Jan. 2, 1872	7,000 00	July 1, 1871, to Jan. 1, 1872	210 00	[illegible]
	Feb. 14, 1872	12,801 80	Nov. 1, 1871, to Feb. 1, 1872	160 02	[illegible]
	May 1, 1872	12,801 80	Feb. 1, 1872, to May 1, 1872	160 02	[illegible]
	June 29, 1872	7,000 00	Jan. 1, 1872, to July 1, 1872	210 00	[illegible]
	Aug. 3, 1872	22,626 80	May 1, 1872, to Aug. 1, 1872	282 83	[illegible]
				1,411 91	[illegible]
Kansas school	Nov. 2, 1871	8,100 00	May 1, 1871, to Nov. 1, 1871	243 00	[illegible]
	Dec. 7, 1871	8,100 00	Nov. 1, 1871, to Nov. 30, 1871	6 66	[illegible]
	Jan. 2, 1872	14,430 16	July 1, 1871, to Jan. 1, 1872	432 90	[illegible]
	Feb. 14, 1872	8,100 00	Nov. 1, 1871, to Feb. 1, 1872	101 25	[illegible]
	May 1, 1872	11,055 25	Feb. 1, 1872, to May 1, 1872	138 20	[illegible]
	June 29, 1872	14,430 16	Jan. 1, 1872, to July 1, 1872	432 91	[illegible]
	Aug. 3, 1872	11,055 25	May 1, 1872, to Aug. 1, 1872	138 19	[illegible]
				1,493 11	[illegible]

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TABLE No. 1.—*Interest collected on United States bonds, &c.*—Continued.

Fund or tribe for which collections were made.	Date of collection.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest was collected.	Coin interest.	Premium realized.
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws.	Nov. 2, 1871	$99 17	Aug. 1, 1871, to Nov. 1, 1871	$1 24	$0 14
	Jan. 2, 1872	3 85	July 1, 1871, to Jan. 1, 1872	12	01
	Feb. 14, 1872	99 17	Nov. 1, 1871, to Feb. 1, 1872	1 24	12
	May 1, 1872	2,644 09	Feb. 1, 1872, to May 1, 1872	33 05	4 21
	June 29, 1872	3 85	Jan. 1, 1872, to July 1, 1872	12	01
	Aug. 3, 1872	2,644 09	May 1, 1872, to Aug. 1, 1872	33 05	4 79
				68 82	9 28
Kickapoos	Nov. 2, 1871	137,400 00	Sept. 2, 1871, to Nov. 1, 1871	1,115 20	128 12
	Feb. 14, 1872	137,400 00	Nov. 1, 1871, to Feb. 1, 1872	1,717 50	167 46
	May 1, 1872	137,400 00	Feb. 1, 1872, to May 1, 1872	1,717 50	218 98
	Aug. 3, 1872	137,400 00	May 1, 1872, to Aug. 1, 1872	1,717 50	248 84
				6,267 70	763 40
Menomonees	Nov. 2, 1871	57,000 00	May 1, 1871, to Nov. 1, 1871	1,710 00	196 46
	Nov. 2, 1871	69,438 89	Aug. 1, 1871, to Nov. 1, 1871	867 99	99 72
	Dec. 7, 1871	57,000 00	Nov. 1, 1871, to Nov. 30, 1871	46 85	4 98
	Feb. 14, 1872	126,438 89	Nov. 1, 1871, to Feb. 1, 1872	1,580 49	154 10
	May 1, 1872	126,438 89	Feb. 1, 1872, to May 1, 1872	1,580 49	201 51
	Aug. 3, 1872	126,438 89	May 1, 1872, to Aug. 1, 1872	1,580 49	228 99
				7,366 31	885 76
Osage schools	Nov. 2, 1871	34,000 00	May 1, 1871, to Nov. 1, 1871	1,020 00	117 19
	Dec. 7, 1871	34,000 00	Nov. 1, 1871, to Nov. 30, 1871	27 95	2 97
	Feb. 14, 1872	34,000 00	Nov. 1, 1871, to Feb. 1, 1872	425 00	41 44
	May 1, 1872	34,000 00	Feb. 1, 1872, to May 1, 1872	425 00	54 19
	Aug. 3, 1872	34,000 00	May 1, 1872, to Aug. 1, 1872	425 00	61 58
				2,322 95	277 37
Ottawas and Chippewas	Nov. 2, 1871	8,300 00	May 1, 1871, to Nov. 1, 1871	249 00	28 61
	Dec. 7, 1871	6,300 00	Nov. 1, 1871, to Nov. 30, 1871	5 18	55
	Feb. 14, 1872	6,300 00	Nov. 1, 1871, to Feb. 1, 1872	78 75	7 68
	May 1, 1872	6,300 00	Feb. 1, 1872, to May 1, 1872	78 75	10 04
	May 1, 1872	2,000 00	Nov. 1, 1871, to May 1, 1872	60 00	7 66
	Aug. 3, 1872	6,300 00	May 1, 1872, to Aug. 1, 1872	78 75	11 41
				550 43	65 95
Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Beuf.	Nov. 2, 1871	524 48	Aug. 1, 1871, to Nov. 1, 1871	6 56	76
	Jan. 2, 1872	21,150 00	July 1, 1871, to Jan. 1, 1872	634 50	55 52
	Feb. 14, 1872	524 48	Nov. 1, 1871, to Feb. 1, 1872	6 55	64
	May 1, 1872	524 48	Feb. 1, 1872, to May 1, 1872	6 56	84
	June 29, 1872	21,150 00	Jan. 1, 1872, to July 1, 1872	634 50	83 21
	Aug. 3, 1872	574 48	May 1, 1872, to Aug. 1, 1872	7 18	1 04
				1,295 85	142 01
Pottawatomies, education	Nov. 2, 1871	23,500 00	May 1, 1871, to Nov. 1, 1871	705 00	81 00
	Dec. 7, 1871	23,500 00	Nov. 1, 1871, to Nov. 30, 1871	19 31	2 05
	Feb. 14, 1872	23,500 00	Nov. 1, 1871, to Feb. 1, 1872	293 75	28 64
	May 1, 1872	23,500 00	Feb. 1, 1872, to May 1, 1872	293 75	37 45
	Aug. 3, 1872	23,500 00	May 1, 1872, to Aug. 1, 1872	293 75	42 56
				1,605 56	191 70
Pottawatomies, mills	Nov. 2, 1871	20,000 00	May 1, 1871, to Nov. 1, 1871	600 00	68 93
	Dec. 7, 1871	20,000 00	Nov. 1, 1871, to Nov. 30, 1871	16 44	1 75
	Feb. 14, 1872	20,000 00	Nov. 1, 1871, to Feb. 1, 1872	250 00	24 38
	May 1, 1872	20,000 00	Feb. 1, 1872, to May 1, 1872	250 00	31 87
	Aug. 3, 1872	20,000 00	May 1, 1872, to Aug. 1, 1872	250 00	36 22
				1,366 44	163 15
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.	Jan. 2, 1872	17,200 00	July 1, 1871, to Jan. 1, 1872	516 00	45 15
	June 29, 1872	17,200 00	Jan. 1, 1872, to July 1, 1872	516 00	67 67
	Aug. 3, 1872	9,825 00	May 1, 1872, to Aug. 1, 1872	122 81	17 79
				1,154 81	130 61

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TABLE No. 1.—*Interest collected on United States bonds, &c.*—Continued.

Fund or tribe for which collections were made.	Date of collection.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest was collected.	Coin interest.	Premium realized.
Senecas	Nov. 2, 1871	$4,494 37	Aug. 1, 1871, to Nov. 1, 1871	$56 18	$
	Feb. 14, 1872	40,944 37	Nov. 1, 1871, to Feb. 1, 1872	511 80	
	May 1, 1872	40,944 37	Feb. 1, 1872, to May 1, 1872	511 80	
	Aug. 3, 1872	40,944 37	May 1, 1872, to Aug. 1, 1872	511 80	
				1,591 58	
Senecas—Tonawanda band.	Nov. 1, 1871	86,950 00	May 1, 1871, to Nov. 1, 1871	2,608 50	
	Dec. 7, 1871	86,950 00	Nov. 1, 1871, to Nov. 30, 1871	71 47	
	Feb. 14, 1872	86,950 00	Nov. 1, 1871, to Feb. 1, 1872	1,086 88	
	May 1, 1872	86,950 00	Feb. 1, 1872, to May 1, 1872	1,086 87	
	Aug. 3, 1872	86,950 00	May 1, 1872, to Aug. 1, 1872	1,086 87	
				5,940 59	
Senecas and Shawnees	Sept. 19, 1871	1,000 00	Mar. 1, 1871, to Sept. 1, 1871	25 00	
	Nov. 2, 1871	400 00	May 1, 1871, to Nov. 1, 1871	12 00	
	Nov. 2, 1871	4,494 37	Aug. 1, 1871, to Nov. 1, 1871	56 18	
	Dec. 7, 1871	400 00	Nov. 1, 1871, to Nov. 30, 1871	33	
	Jan. 2, 1872	6,761 12	July 1, 1871, to Jan. 1, 1872	202 83	
	Feb. 14, 1872	4,894 37	Nov. 1, 1871, to Feb. 1, 1872	61 18	
	Mar. 9, 1872	1,000 00	Sept. 1, 1871, to Mar. 1, 1872	25 00	
	May 1, 1872	4,894 37	Feb. 1, 1872, to May 1, 1872	61 18	
	June 29, 1872	6,761 12	Jan 1, 1872, to July 1, 1872	202 83	
	Aug. 3, 1872	4,894 37	May 1, 1872, to Aug. 1, 1872	61 18	
	Aug. 30, 1872	1,000 00	Mar. 1, 1872, to Sept. 1, 1872	25 00	
				732 71	
Stockbridges and Munsees.	Nov. 2, 1871	6,000 00	May 1, 1871, to Nov. 1, 1871	180 00	
	Dec. 7, 1871	6,000 00	Nov. 1, 1871, to Nov. 30, 1871	4 93	
	Feb. 14, 1872	6,000 00	Nov. 1, 1871, to Feb. 1, 1872	75 00	
	May 1, 1872	6,000 00	Feb. 1, 1872, to May 1, 1872	75 00	
	Aug. 3, 1872	6,000 00	May 1, 1872, to Aug. 1, 1872	75 00	
				409 93	
Shawnees	Nov. 2, 1871	13,350 00	May 1, 1871, to Nov. 1, 1871	400 50	
	Nov. 2, 1871	32,986 97	Aug. 1, 1871, to Nov. 1, 1871	412 34	
	Jan. 2, 1872	3,200 00	July 1, 1871, to Jan. 1, 1872	96 00	
	Feb. 14, 1872	32,986 97	Nov. 1, 1871, to Feb. 1, 1872	412 34	
	May 1, 1872	4,810 35	Feb. 1, 1872, to May 1, 1872	60 13	
	Aug. 3, 1872	4,810 35	May 1, 1872, to Aug. 1, 1872	60 13	
				1,441 44	
Total amount of coin interest on gold-bearing bonds				131,928 37	
Total premium realized on sale of the same					15,559

TABLE No. 2.—*Interest collected on United States bonds, payable in currency.*

Fund or tribe.	Date of collection.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest was collected.	Amount collected
Cherokee national fund		$156,638 56	July 1, 1871, to July 1, 1872	$9,398
Cherokee school		51,854 28	July 1, 1871, to July 1, 1872	3,111
Cherokee orphan		22,223 26	July 1, 1871, to July 1, 1872	1,333
Delaware general fund		49,283 90	July 1, 1871, to July 1, 1872	2,957
		280,000 00		16,800

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TABLE No. 3.—*Interest collected on certain State bonds, the interest on which is regularly paid.*

Fund or tribe for which interest was collected.	Date of collection.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest was collected.	Amount collected.
Missouri State, Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad bonds, 6 per cent.				
Cherokee national		$2,000 00	July 1, 1871, to July 1, 1872	$120 00
Delaware general		8,000 00	July 1, 1871, to July 1, 1872	480 00
Kansas 7 per cent. bonds.				
Iowas		17,600 00	July 1, 1871, to July 1, 1872	1,232 00
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws, school-fund		24,000 00	July 1, 1871, to July 1, 1872	1,680 00
Maryland 6 per cent. bonds.				
Chickasaw national fund		8,350 17	April 1, 1871, to July 1, 1872	
			Interest 626 26	
			Tax off 13 31	
				612 95
Missouri State, Pacific Railroad 6 per cent. bonds.				
Cherokee schools		5,000 00	July 1, 1871, to July 1, 1872	300 00
Chippewa and Christian		5,000 00	July 1, 1871, to July 1, 1872	300 00
Choctaw general		2,000 00	July 1, 1871, to July 1, 1872	120 00
Choctaw schools		19,000 00	July 1, 1871, to July 1, 1872	1,140 00
Kansas schools		2,000 00	July 1, 1871, to July 1, 1872	120 00
Menomonees		9,000 00	July 1, 1871, to July 1, 1872	540 00
Osage schools		7,000 00	July 1, 1871, to July 1, 1872	420 00
Ottawas and Chippewas		10,000 00	July 1, 1871, to July 1, 1872	600 00
Pottawatomies, education		1,000 00	July 1, 1871, to July 1, 1872	60 00
Senecas and Shawnees		3,000 00	July 1, 1871, to July 1, 1872	180 00
		122,950 17		7,904 95

Statement of appropriations made by Congress for the year ended June 30, 1872, on non-paying stocks held by the Secretary of the Interior for various Indian tribes.

Bonds.	Per cent.	Amount of stock.	Amount of annual interest.
Arkansas	6	$90,000 00	$5,400 00
Florida	7	132,000 00	9,240 00
Indiana	5	69,000 00	3,450 00
North Carolina	6	205,000 00	12,300 00
Tennessee	6	104,000 00	6,240 00
Do	5½	66,666 66⅔	3,500 00
Do	5	165,000 00	8,250 00
Virginia	6	581,800 00	34,908 00
Do	6	13,000 00	780 00
		1,426,466 66⅔	84,068 00

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INTEREST ON NON-PAYING STATE STOCKS.

TABLE No. 4.—*Collections made since November 1, 1871, due and unpaid July 1, 1871, or prior thereto.*

Date of collection.	Amount collected.	Period for which collected. From—	Period for which collected. To—	On what amount of bonds.	Kind of bonds.	Deposited in the Treasury to re-imburse the United States for moneys appropriated.	Amount carried to the credit of Indian tribes.
1871.							
July 11	$105 00	Jan. 1, 1871	July 1, 1871	$3,500 00	Virginia sixes, Richmond and Danville Railroad.		$1 5
Nov. 22	150 00	April 1, 1871	July 1, 1871	10,000 00	Louisiana sixes	$150 00	
Nov. 22	243 33⅓	May 1, 1871	July 1, 1871	24,333 33⅓	do	243 33⅓	
Nov. 22	26 66⅔	May 1, 1871	July 1, 1871	2,666 66⅔	do		2
1872.							
May 27	3,000 00	July 1, 1864	Jan. 1, 1865	100,000 00	Virginia sixes, Richmond and Danville Railroad.		3
May 27	990 00				And 33 coupons due July 1, 1864.		
May 27	990 00				And 33 coupons due July 1, 1865.		
July 11	3,000 00	July 1, 1865	Jan. 1, 1866	100,000 00	Virginia sixes, Richmond and Danville Railroad.		3
July 11	2,010 00				And 67 coupons due July 1, 1865.		2
July 11	5 50	Jan. 1, 1862	July 1, 1862	2,000 00	Tennessee sixes, Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad.		
	10,573 50					393 33⅓	10

On the 22d of November, 1869, Hon. J. D. Cox, as Secretary of the Interior, and trustee for various Indian tribes, entered into an agreement with A. S. Buford, esq., president of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, to fund the arrears of interest due on $100,000 Richmond and Danville Railroad bonds, accruing from January 1, 1861, to January 1, 1866, inclusive, amounting to $30,000, on which said company agreed to make the following payments, viz:

January 1, 1870, the sum of $5,000.
July 1, 1870, the sum of $5,000, and 6 months' interest $150
January 1, 1871, the sum of $5,000, and 12 months' interest 300
July 1, 1871, the sum of $5,000, and 18 months' interest 450
January 1, 1872, the sum of $5,000, and 24 months' interest 600
July 1, 1872, the sum of $5,000, and 30 months' interest 750

June 14	150 00	Jan. 1, 1870	July 1, 1870	On funded arrears of interest on $100,000 Virginia, Richmond and Danville Railroad, as per agreement.		1	
June 14	300 00	Jan. 1, 1870	Jan. 1, 1871			3	
June 14	450 00	Jan. 1, 1870	July 1, 1871			4	
June 14	600 00	Jan. 1, 1870	Jan. 1, 1872			6	
July 11	750 00	Jan. 1, 1870	July 1, 1872			7	
	2,250 00					2,250	

RECAPITULATION.

Whole amount collected, regular interest	$10,573 50	
compound interest	2,250 00	
		12,823 50
Deduct amount carried to the credit of Indian tribes		12,430 16⅔
Re-imbursements on appropriations for fiscal year ended June 30, 1871, and prior thereto		393 33⅓

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TABLE No. 5.—*Collections of interest made since November 1, 1871, falling due since July 1, 1871.*

Date of collection.	Amount collected.	Period for which collected. From—	Period for which collected. To—	On what amount of bonds.	Kind of bonds.	Deposited in the Treasury to re-imburse the United States for moneys appropriated.	Amount carried to the credit of Indian tribes.
1871.							
Nov. 22	$150 00	July 1, 1871	Oct. 1, 1871	$10,000 00	Louisiana sixes.....	$150 00	
Nov. 22	486 66⅔	July 1, 1871	Nov. 1, 1871	24,333 33⅓	do	486 66⅔	
Nov. 22	53 33⅓	July 1, 1871	Nov. 1, 1871	2,666 66⅔	do		53 33⅓
1872.							
Jan. 11	14,976 00	July 1, 1871	Jan. 1, 1872	512,000 00	Tennessee sixes, Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad.		14,976 00
Jan. 11	105 00	July 1, 1871	Jan. 1, 1872	3,500 00	Georgia sixes.....		105 00
May 14	300 00	Oct. 1, 1871	April 1, 1872	10,000 00	Louisiana sixes.....		300 00
May 14	810 00	Nov. 1, 1871	May 1, 1872	27,000 00	do		810 00
May 14	3,000 00	July 1, 1871	Jan. 1, 1872	100,000 00	Virginia, Richmond and Danville Railroad sixes.	3,000 00	
May 14	105 00	July 1, 1871	Jan. 1, 1872	3,500 00	do		105 00
[illegible] 11	15,360 00	Jan. 1, 1872	July 1, 1872	512,000 00	Tennessee, Nashville and Chattanooga Railr'd sixes.		15,360 00
July 11	105 00	Jan. 1, 1872	July 1, 1872	3,500 00	Georgia sixes.....		105 00
[illegible] 11	3,000 00	Jan. 1, 1872	July 1, 1872	100,000 00	Virginia, Richmond and Danville Railroad.		3,000 00
	$38,451 00			1,305,500 00		3,636 66⅔	34,814 33⅓

RECAPITULATION.

The amount brought upon the books of this office from appropriations made by Congress for interest on non-paying stock for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1872, as previously stated, was.....	$84,068 00
Deduct amount deposited in the United States Treasury to re-imburse the Government, as per above table.....	3,636 66⅔
Balance re-imbursable for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1872.....	80,431 33⅓

Recapitulation of interest collected, premiums, &c., as per tables hereinbefore given.

	Table No. 1.	Table No. 2.	Table No. 3.	Table No. 4.	Table No. 5.	Total.
Coin-interest on United States bonds.....	$131,928 37					$131,928 37
Interest on United States bonds (currency).....		$16,800 00				16,800 00
Interest on paying State stocks.....			$7,904 95			7,904 95
Total interest collected on non-paying bonds due prior to July 1, 1871.....				$10,573 50		10,573 50
Total collected due since July 1, 1871.....					$38,451 00	38,451 00
Total interest collected during time specified.....						205,657 82
Add compound interest received from (Virginia) Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, (see Table No. 4).....						2,250 00
Add premium realized on coin-interest on United States bonds, (see table No. 1).....						15,359 25
Total premium and interest.....						223,267 07
Less amount refunded to the United States.....						4,030 00
Balance carried to the credit of trust-fund interest due various Indian tribes.....						219,237 07

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Re-imbursement statement for the year ended October 31, 1872, arising on account of indebtedness of certain Indian tribes to the United States for interest appropriated and advanced by Congress on certain non-paying State stocks held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior.

Fund and stock.	Appropriations made by Congress for interest on non-paying State stocks, and period for which the same were made prior to November 1, 1871.								Collections of interest from the State, and how applied, prior to November 1, 1871.								Amount due the United States, and whether from the State or the tribe.		
	Per cent.	Amount of stock.	Amount of appropriation.	From—	To—	Years.	Months.	Amount collected.	From—	To—	Years.	Months.	To re-imburse the United States.	Carried to the credit of tribe.	Amount due the United States.	Due from the State.	Due from the tribe.		
Cherokee national fund:																			
Virginia	6	$90,000	$14,400 00	Jan. 1, 1867	Jan. 1, 1870	3		$10,800 00	Jan. 1, 1867	Jan. 1, 1870	3		$7,200 00	$3,600 00	$7,200 00	$5,400 00	$1,800 00		
Louisiana	6	7,000	70 00	May 1, 1871	July 1, 1871	..	2	70 00	May 1, 1871	July 1, 1871	..	2		70 00	70 00		70 00		
	6	4,000	512 22	May 13, 1869	July 1, 1871	2	1 19-30	512 22	May 13, 1869	July 1, 1871	2	1 19-30	392 22	120 00	120 00		120 00		
Total	..	101,000	14,982 22					11,382 22					7,592 22	3,790 00	7,390 00	5,400 00	1,990 00		
Cherokee school-fund:																			
Virginia	6	a123,000	5,271 43	July 1, 1868	July 1, 1869	1		3,690 00	July 1, 1868	Jan. 1, 1869	..	6		3,690 00	5,271 43		5,271 43		
	6	b11,000	1,320 00	July 1, 1869	July 1, 1871	2									1,320 00		1,320 00		
Louisiana	6	2,000	20 00	May 1, 1871	July 1, 1871	..	2	20 00	May 1, 1871	July 1, 1871	..	2		20 00	20 00		20 00		
Total	..	136,000	6,611 43					3,710 00						3,710 00	6,611 43		6,611 43		
Cherokee orphan fund:																			
Virginia	6	a45,000	1,928 57	July 1, 1868	July 1, 1869	1		1,350 00	July 1, 1868	Jan. 1, 1869	..	6		1,350 00	1,928 57		1,928 57		
Choctaw general fund:																			
Virginia	6	450,000	72,000 00	Jan. 1, 1867	Jan. 1, 1870	3		54,000 00	Jan. 1, 1867	Jan. 1, 1870	3		36,000 00	18,000 00	36,000 00	27,000 00	9,000 00		
Creek orphans:																			
Missouri	6	28,000	1,740 00	July 1, 1866	July 1, 1867	1		1,680 00	July 1, 1866	July 1, 1867	1		1,680 00		60 00		c60 00		
Virginia	6	41,800	6,688 00	Jan. 1, 1867	Jan. 1, 1870	3		5,016 00	Jan. 1, 1867	Jan. 1, 1870	3		3,344 00	1,672 00	3,344 00	2,508 00	836 00		
	6	519,500	2,340 00	July 1, 1869	July 1, 1871	2									2,340 00		2,340 00		
Total		89,300	10,768 00					6,696 00					5,024 00	1,672 00	5,744 00	2,508 00	3,236 00		

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Delaware general fund: North Carolina	6	21,000	630 00	April 1, 1868	Oct. 1, 1868	..	6	630 00	Apr. 1, 1868	Oct. 1, 1868	..	6	315 00	315 00	315 00		315 00
Iowas: Louisiana	6	9,000	90 00	May 1, 1871	July 1, 1871	..	2	90 00	May 1, 1871	July 1, 1871	..	2		90 00	90 00		90 00
Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c.: Louisiana	6	5,000	50 00	May 1, 1871	July 1, 1871	..	2	50 00	May 1, 1871	July 1, 1871	..	2		50 00	50 00		50 00
		10,000	150 00	April 1, 1871	July 1, 1871	..	3	150 00	Apr. 1, 1871	July 1, 1871	..	3		150 00	150 00		150 00
Total	..	15,000	200 00			..		200 00			..			200 00	200 00		200 00

Re-imbursements on account of the indebtedness of various tribes, as shown in the above statement; the several amounts having been drawn from the different heads of Indian accounts indebted and carried to the credit of the United States.

Requisition dated August 23, 1872, Cherokee national fund	$1,870 00
Requisition dated August 23, 1872, Cherokee school fund	6,611 43
Requisition dated August 23, 1872, Cherokee orphan fund	1,928 57
Requisition dated August 23, 1872, Choctaw general fund	9,000 00
Requisition dated August 23, 1872, Creek orphan fund	3,236 00
Requisition dated August 23, 1872, Delaware general fund	315 00
Requisition dated August 23, 1872, Iowas	90 00
Requisition dated August 23, 1872, Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c	200 00
Total	23,251 00

(a) Redeemed January 28, 1869, with interest from January 1, 1869, and said interest was carried to the credit of the tribes.
(b) Redeemed one-fourth October 1, 1870, April 1, 1871, May 21, 1871, and July 1, 1871, respectively, with interest from July 1, 1869, and said interest was carried to the credit of the tribes.
(c) An overappropriation.

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On the 13th day of May, 1869, the Secretary of the Interior directed the transfer of $4,000, Louisiana 6 per cent. bonds, from the Delaware to the Cherokee national fund, and also, by a subsequent decision, the interest accruing from the date of transfer, under authority of a contract between said tribes dated April 7, 1867. Appropriations for arrears of interest on said bonds having been advanced by the Government, covering a period since the date of said transfer, and placed to the credit of the Delaware fund, amounting to $120 in excess of interest since collected and re-imbursed the United States, the sum of $120 is yet re-imbursable from the account of trust-fund interest due the Delaware general fund.

The re-imbursements as shown in the preceding table do not cover any of the appropriations made by Congress subsequent to the period embraced by the appropriation made to meet the interest falling due on or before June 30, 1871, and the re-imbursements exhibited therein have been made in accordance with the re-imbursable account as stated in the annual report of November 1, 1871, which shows that there had been appropriated and brought on the books of this office for interest on non-paying stocks (except those held in trust for the Chickasaw national fund) for the time stated, $966,948.70; that there was collected $324,016.07, of which $240,417.20 was covered into the Treasury to re-imburse the Government for appropriations made, and $83,598.87 carried to the credit of the tribes; and that there was due from the States $648,652, of which $5,070 should be carried to the credit of the tribes, and $643,588 should be re-imbursed to the Government; also, that there was due from the tribes to the Government $23,371, being interest collected for periods for which appropriations had heretofore been made and carried to the credit of the tribes.

The total appropriations made by Congress since October, 1860, to date of this report, for arrears of interest on non-paying bonds, (exclusive of that appropriated for the Chickasaw national fund,) amounts to...	$1,040,856 70
Total re-imbursements on account of the same from interest collected..	263,351 40
Balance re-imbursable.....	777,505 30

Total amount appropriated during the same period for arrears of interest falling due Chickasaw national fund.....	$225,210
Total re-imbursements on account of the same from interest collected.....	139,002
Balance re-imbursable.....	86,208

It will be seen by reference to tables Nos. 1 and 2, collections of interest on non-paying stocks, that there has been collected on the same during the past year $49,024.50; of which $4,030 has been covered into the Treasury to re-imburse the Government for interest appropriated; and that $44,994.50 was carried to the credit of the tribes.

The total collections of interest during the same period, on all accounts, was $205,757.82.

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Statement showing when certain States stopped paying interest on their stocks; the amount and for what time since paid; also, the amount and for what time interest is still due, computed to July 1, 1873.

State.	Per cent.	Stock.	Date when State stopped paying.	Time for which interest has been paid, and amount.			Time for which interest will be due, and amount, computed to July 1, 1873.					
				From—	To—	Amount paid.	From—	To—	Years.	Mos.	Amount due.	Total due from each State.
Arkansas	6	$90,000 00	Jan. 1, 1842				Jan. 1, 1842	July 1, 1873	31	6	$170,100 00	$170,100 00
Florida	7	2,000 00	Jan. 1, 1861				Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1873	12	6	1,750 00	
	7	1,000 00	July 1, 1861				July 1, 1861	July 1, 1873	12		840 00	
	7	108,000 00	Jan. 1, 1862				Jan. 1, 1862	July 1, 1873	11	6	86,940 00	
	7	21,000 00	July 1, 1862				July 1, 1862	July 1, 1873	11		16,170 00	105,700 00
Georgia	6	a3,000 00	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1868	July 1, 1872	$840 00	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1868	7	5	1,575 00	
							July 1, 1872	July 1, 1873	1		180 00	1,755 00
Indiana	5	69,000 00	July 1, 1868				July 1, 1868	July 1, 1873	5		17,250 00	17,250 00
Louisiana	6	10,000 00	Oct. 1, 1860	Oct. 1, 1860	April 1, 1872	6,900 00	April 1, 1872	July 1, 1873	1	3	750 00	
	6	27,000 00	Nov. 1, 1860	Nov. 1, 1860	May 1, 1872	18,630 00	May 1, 1872	July 1, 1873	1	2	1,890 00	2,640 00
North Carolina	6	138,600 00	Oct. 1, 1860	April 1, 1868	Oct. 1, 1868	4,140 60	Oct. 1, 1860	April 1, 1868	7	6	62,100 00	
							Oct. 1, 1868	July 1, 1873	4	9	39,330 00	
	6	26,000 00	Jan. 1, 1861				Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1873	12	6	19,500 00	
	6	a28,000 00	April 1, 1861	April 1, 1868	Oct. 1, 1868	1,230 00	April 1, 1861	April 1, 1868	7		17,220 00	
							Oct. 1, 1868	July 1, 1873	4	9	10,320 00	148,470 00
South Carolina	6	125,000 00	July 1, 1860	July 1, 1867	July 1, 1871	30,000 00	July 1, 1860	July 1, 1867	7		52,500 00	
							July 1, 1871	July 1, 1873	2		15,000 00	67,500 00
Tennessee	5	1,000 00	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1866	Jan. 1, 1868	100 00	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1866	5		250 00	
							Jan. 1, 1868	July 1, 1873	5	6	275 00	
	5	15,000 00	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1866	July 1, 1868	1,875 00	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1866	5		3,750 00	
							July 1, 1868	July 1, 1873	5		3,750 00	
	5	149,000 00	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1866	Jan. 1, 1869	22,350 00	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1866	5		37,250 00	
							Jan. 1, 1869	July 1, 1873	4	6	33,525 00	
	5½	66,666 66⅔	Jan. 1, 1861				Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1873	12	6	43,750 00	
	6	512,000 00	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1866	July 1, 1872	191,616 00	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1866	5		153,600 00	
							July 1, 1872	July 1, 1873	1		30,720 00	
	6	b2,000 00		Jan. 1, 1862	July 1, 1862	58 50						
	6	104,000 00	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1868	Jan. 1, 1869	6,240 00	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1868	7		43,680 00	
							Jan. 1, 1869	July 1, 1873	4	6	28,020 00	378,630 00
Virginia	6	581,800 00	Jan. 1, 1861	c Jan. 1, 1867	Jan. 1, 1870	69,816 00	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1867	6		209,448 00	
							d Jan. 1, 1867	Jan. 1, 1870	3		34,908 00	
							Jan. 1, 1870	July 1, 1873	3	6	122,178 00	
	6	100,000 00	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1872	69,000 00	July 1, 1872	July 1, 1873	1		6,000 00	
	6	3,500 00	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1872	2,415 00	July 1, 1872	July 1, 1873	1		210 00	
	6	30,500 00	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1861	(e)							
	6	13,000 00	Jan. 1, 1861				Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1873	12	6	9,750 00	382,494 00

a These amounts have been reduced by transfer from Delaware general fund to the United States since last report. b This amount was paid on two coupons sent by mistake, with others, for collection. c Four per cent. d Two per cent. e To date of redemption.

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Statement in detail of non-paying State stocks, showing certain deficits of interest due on the same, as embraced in the estimates of appropriations for the Indian service, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1873.

States.	Per cent.	Stock.	Date when State stopped paying.	Time for which interest has been paid, and amount, less tax.				Time for which amounts embraced in the annual estimate are due.					
				From—	To—	Amount paid.	Amount tax retained.	From—	To—	Years.	Months.	Amount due.	Amount estimated for appropriation.
Arkansas	6	$90,000 00	Jan. 1, 1842					July 1, 1852	July 1, 1866	14		$75,600 00	
								July 1, 1872	July 1, 1873	1		5,400 00	$81,000 00
Florida	7	2,000 00	Jan. 1, 1861					July 1, 1872	July 1, 1873	1		140 00	
	7	1,000 00	July 1, 1861					July 1, 1872	July 1, 1873	1		70 00	
	7	108,000 00	Jan. 1, 1862					July 1, 1872	July 1, 1873	1		7,560 00	
	7	21,000 00	July 1, 1862					July 1, 1872	July 1, 1873	1		1,470 00	9,240 00
Indiana	5	69,000 00	July 1, 1868					July 1, 1872	July 1, 1873	1		3,450 00	3,450 00
North Carolina	6	138,000 00	Oct. 1, 1860	April 1, 1868	Oct. 1, 1868	$4,140 00		July 1, 1872	July 1, 1873	1		8,280 00	
	6	26,000 00	Jan. 1, 1861					July 1, 1872	July 1, 1873	1		1,560 00	
	6	28,000 00	April 1, 1861	April 1, 1868	Oct. 1, 1868	1,230 00		July 1, 1872	July 1, 1873	1		1,680 00	11,520 00
South Carolina	6	125,000 00	July 1, 1860	July 1, 1867	July 1, 1871	30,000 00		July 1, 1871	July 1, 1873	2		15,000 00	15,000 00
Tennessee	5	1,000 00	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1866	Jan. 1, 1868	100 00		July 1, 1872	July 1, 1873	1		50 00	
	5	15,000 00	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1866	July 1, 1868	1,875 00		July 1, 1872	July 1, 1873	1		750 00	
	5	149,000 00	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1866	Jan. 1, 1869	22,350 00		July 1, 1872	July 1, 1873	1		7,450 00	
	5¾	66,666 66⅔	Jan. 1, 1861					Jan. 25, 1861	July 1, 1868	5	5 7-30	19,010 25	
								July 1, 1872	July 1, 1873	1		3,500 00	
	6	512,000 00	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1866	July 1, 1872	191,616 00	$8,064 00	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1866	5	6	168,960 00	
	6	104,000 00	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1868	Jan. 1, 1869	6,240 00		Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1866	5	6	34,320 00	
								July 1, 1872	July 1, 1873	1		6,240 00	240,280 25
Virginia	6	581,800 00	Jan. 1, 1861	a Jan. 1, 1867	Jan. 1, 1870	69,816 00		July 1, 1872	July 1, 1873	1		34,908 00	
	6	13,000 00	Jan. 1, 1861					July 1, 1872	July 1, 1873	1		780 00	35,688 00
													396,178 25
Abstracted bonds.													
Missouri	6	50,000 00						July 1, 1872	July 1, 1873	1		3,000 00	
North Carolina	6	21,000 00						July 1, 1872	July 1, 1873	1		1,260 00	
Tennessee	6	12,000 00						July 1, 1872	July 1, 1873	1		720 00	
													4,980 00

a Four per cent.

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Non-paying stock held in trust.	Per cent.	Amount of stock.	Appropriations by Congress for interest on non-paying State stocks.									
			Act of March 2, 1867.	Act of July 27, 1868.	Act of July 15, 1870.	Act of March 3, 1871.	Act of May 29, 1872.	Amount.	From—	To—	Years.	Months.
Arkansas	6	$90,000 00	$10,800 00	$5,400 00	$5,400 00	$5,400 00	$5,400 00	$32,400 00	July 1, 1866	July 1, 1872	6	
Maryland	6	14,499 74										
Indiana	5	141,000 00	14,100 00	7,050 00				21,150 00	July 1, 1866	July 1, 1869	3	
Illinois	6	17,000 00	2,040 00	1,020 00				3,060 00	July 1, 1866	July 1, 1869	3	
Tennessee	6	104,000 00	12,480 00	6,240 00	6,240 00	6,240 00	6,240 00	37,440 00	July 1, 1866	July 1, 1872	6	
Tennessee	6	66,666 66⅔	6,996 98	3,499 99	3,500 00	3,500 00	3,500 00	21,000 00	July 1, 1866	July 1, 1872	6	
Tennessee, N. & C. R. R. Co.	6	512,000 00	61,440 00	30,720 00				92,160 00	July 1, 1866	July 1, 1869	3	
Virginia, R. & D. R. R. Co.	6	100,000 00	12,000 00	6,000 00				18,000 00	July 1, 1866	July 1, 1869	3	
Maryland	6	8,350 57										
Maryland	6	6,149 57										

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Statement of collections and re-imbursements made on account of appropriations, (as per preceding table.)

Collections from the State, and how applied,							Interest due from the State, and how to be applied.						
Amount collected.	From—	To—	Years.	Months.	To re-imburse the United States.	Carried to the credit of the tribe.	Amount due.	From—	To—	Years.	Months.	To re-imburse the United States.	To be carried to the credit of the tribe.
							$32,400 00	July 1, 1866	July 1, 1872	6		$32,400 00	
$4,086 11	July 1, 1866	April 1, 1871	4	9		$4,086 11							
16,450 00	July 1, 1866	Nov, 1, 1868	2	4	$16,450 00							*a* 4,700 00	
1,677 33	July 1, 1866	Feb. 22, 1866	2	7. 22		1,677 33						*b* 3,060 00	
6,240 00	Jan, 1, 1868	Jan, 1, 1869	1		6,240 00		9,360 00	July 1, 1866	Jan. 1, 1868	1	6	31,200 00	
							21,840 00	Jan, 1, 1869	July 1, 1872	3	6		
							21,000 00	July 1, 1866	July 1, 1872	6		21,000 00	
							c 7,296 00					4,608 00	$2,668 00
161,664 00	July 1, 1866	Jan, 1, 1872	5	6	87,552 00	74,112 00	15,360 00	Jan, 1, 1872	July 1, 1872		6		15,360 00
83,000 00	July 1, 1866	Jan, 1, 1872	5	6	18,000 00	15,000 00	3,000 00	Jan. 1, 1872	July 1, 1872		6		3,000 00
							626 26	April 1, 1871	July 1, 1872	1	3		626 26
81 99	April 1, 1871	June 20, 1871		2. 20		81 99							

a Excess of appropriation after redemption of stocks from November 1, 1868, to July 1, 1869; since refunded to the Government.
b An over-appropriation; the State having paid the interest covering the same period, this amount was refunded to the Government.
c Revenue tax on collections since July 1, 1866.

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In this connection I desire to invite your attention to the following statement in relation to the condition of the trust-fund accounts of the Chickasaw Nation.

By an act of Congress approved July 27, 1868, the Secretary of the Interior, as trustee for various Indian tribes, was authorized to receipt for the amount of stocks previously held in trust by the Secretary of the Treasury for the Chickasaw national fund. The transfer of said funds was effected August 12, 1868, accompanied by an epitome of the records of the Treasury Department. Some additional information has since been received in response to such inquiries as became necessary in the course of official action by this Department.

Prior to the transfer above stated, the only information in relation to the fund in the possession of the Indian Office, besides what was shown by the regular appropriation warrants, was comprised in such official letters, reports, and statements of said account in brief, covering stated or disconnected periods, as had been transmitted at different dates by the Secretary and Comptroller of the Treasury Department.

Upon a careful examination of a portion of the Chickasaw records now in this office, there appear to be many conflicting statements and discrepancies concerning the official transactions of the Government with the Chickasaw Nation. It is very probable, however, that many, if not all of the errors which appear to have been committed since the origin of said fund, may be owing to an incompleteness of the Chickasaw records, or, otherwise, that a *full* and *connected* account may render many things satisfactory or explicit which now appear irreconcilable or ambiguous.

The Chickasaw fund comprises bonds issued or guaranteed by several different States. A portion of these bonds are now past date of redemption, and while it is important that the Department should be enabled to properly adjust the accounts with the States interested, it is not easy to determine the exact amount of the indebtedness of said States, on account of arrears of interest on said bonds, or the full extent of the liabilities of the Government to the Chickasaw Nation.

There are, however, other reasons, perhaps equally important, why this Department should be in possession of further and accurate information in relation to the Chickasaw fund.

There are now pending before the Department large claims, filed by the recognized attorneys for the Chickasaw Nation, for amounts claimed to have been misappropriated by the Government at various times, covering the period said fund was held in trust by the Treasury Department; and as an item has also been inserted in the regular estimates of amounts required to fulfill treaty stipulations, which estimate will be submitted to Congress at the next session, calling for nearly $300,000 arrears of interest accruing on the Chickasaw fund prior to July 1, 1866, which appears to be due the Chickasaw Nation, and for which no provision has been made, covering a period on the Tennessee State bonds since 1861, and on the Arkansas State bonds as far back as 1852, it may become necessary to prepare a statement in detail of the financial transactions on the part of the Government in connection with the Chickasaw trust-funds since January 1, 1842, the date when a portion of the States indebted suspended payment.

Although a careful examination of all the accounts and records of the Department, so far as they relate to the trust-fund accounts of the Chickasaw Nation since 1861, has been made under your direction during the present year, and official statements, comprising the various accounts, furnished the Chickasaw Nation, a synopsis of which, including the Chickasaw reimbursement account for that period, is embraced in this report; yet, in consideration of the highly important reasons hereinbefore stated, and the necessity for the Department to be in possession of full knowledge and accurate records of all matters within its jurisdiction, and also, in view of further information being desired in relation to said fund either by the Department, Congress, or the Chickasaw Nation, which may occasion a review of said accounts while said fund was held in trust by the Treasury Department, I respectfully suggest that the Secretary of the Interior be requested to call upon the Treasury Department to furnish this office with full records and complete statements of all financial transactions on the part of the Government with the Chickasaw Nation from the origin of their trust-fund account until August 12, 1868, the date said fund was transferred to the custody of the Interior Department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LONSVILLE TWITCHELL,
Trust-Fund Clerk, Indian Office.

Hon. FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

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APPENDIX.

K.

Report of Hon. B. R. Cowen, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Hon. N. J. Turney, and Mr. J. W. Wham, commissioners to visit the Teton Sioux at and near Fort Peck, Montana.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October* 15, 1872.

SIR: The commission, appointed by the Secretary of the Interior on the 15th day of June, 1872, to visit the Teton Sioux on the Upper Missouri River, have the honor to submit the following report. We acknowledge the receipt of your instructions, furnished us at the suggestion of the Secretary of the Interior, to guide us in an investigation, under which this report is made.

While *en route* to the neighborhood of the Indians, the chairman telegraphed Dr. Daniels, United States Indian agent at the Red Cloud agency, to proceed to Fort Peck, Montana, taking with him some of the most influential chiefs at his agency. A similar telegram was sent to Colonel O'Connor at the Grand River agency. Dr. Daniels took with him Interpreter Joseph Bissonette, Red Dog, and High Wolf, of the delegation which he had, a short time before, taken to Washington, and Wolf's Ears, a young brave of considerable influence and promise. The affairs of the Grand River agency were in such condition that Colonel O'Connor did not feel willing to leave his post, but he promptly sent seven of his principal chiefs, with an interpreter, under charge of Mr. Hardie, one of the employés at the agency.

After many troublesome delays, consequent upon traveling in such a country, we reached Fort Peck on the 26th of July, via Corinne, Utah, and Helena and Fort Benton, Montana Territory. Fort Peck is a small trading-post, located on the left bank of the Missouri River, five hundred miles below Fort Benton, within the Territory of Montana, and within the boundaries of the reservation described by the treaty of July 13 and 15, and September 1, 1868, for the Gros-Ventres, Piegans, Blackfeet, and River Crow Indians.

The Indians we were appointed to visit were called by our letters of appointment, by your instructions, and by the Indian appropriation bill for the current year, Teton Sioux, and by that name we will designate them in our report. The numerous tribes and bands of the great Dacotah Nation have been intermarrying and changing from other causes for so long a time, that their former division into Tetons and Santees is no longer recognized, and the former term is seldom or never heard among those Indians whom we designate by that title. These names grew out of the former designation of the Sioux, by which all those west and south of the Missouri River were called Tetons, and all those north and east of that river Santees. By that division, therefore, these may still be called Tetons, although they are apparently ignorant of the existence of such a name as applied to themselves.

The Tetons, at the time when the efforts of the Department to conciliate them began, embraced a number of Indians representing almost every tribe and band of the Dacotah Nation, and were roaming on the hunting-grounds lying south of the Missouri River, and embracing the Yellowstone, Powder River, and Big Horn Valleys. Their camps embraced those members of the various tribes who had become dissatisfied with the conduct of those tribes which had assumed treaty relations with the Government, and who were opposed to peace on any terms with the whites. Such a confederation, bound together solely by a common and implacable hatred toward the whites, as may be supposed, exercise a reign of terror in the country through which they roam, and commit many outrages upon the scattered white men found therein. Many whites were murdered in the vicinity of Fort Peck alone, and upward of thirty have been killed since the establishment of that trading-post within its immediate neighborhood. This confederacy is supposed to have been under the control of Sitting Bull and Black Moon, two chiefs of the Unkapapa Sioux, who are mentioned by you in your letter of instructions as having been engaged in the Minnesota massacre of 1862. We do not agree with you that these chiefs participated in the Minnesota war; no mention of them is found in the proceedings of the commission which tried the participants in the massacre, nor in the history of the war; nor is any mention made of any of their tribe

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having taken part therein. Dr. Daniels, who was closely identified with the scenes of that war, does not think they had any part in it, neither does Red Dog, nor any other of the leading chiefs with whom we have conversed. They have committed crime enough, without being charged with any of which they are innocent. That these chiefs have great influence among the Tetons, however, is undoubted, notwithstanding some of the chiefs from the lower agencies affect to consider Sitting Bull as a mean-spirited sort of fellow, with but little or no influence, and very small following. The Indians whom we met of the Tetons consider him the leading man of their people, and their speeches at the council sufficiently indicated their fear of and respect for him. When he has visited the post his control of his braves is said to have been more complete than is usual among Indians, and other chiefs showed their respect for him by removing their koo feathers from their heads in his presence. In order to fully understand the situation with regard to Sitting Bull, it may be well to state the fact that he has in his company a Sandwich Islander, called Frank, who appears to exercise great control in the Indian councils, and who excels the Indians in their bitter hatred to the whites. We have had no opportunity of forming an accurate or even an approximate idea of Sitting Bull's followers prior to the secession therefrom of those now in the immediate neighborhood of Fort Peck. Their numbers have been variously estimated, as you know, at from fifteen hundred to three thousand lodges, but, from the data we have been able to collect, we are of the opinion that one-half the smaller number is nearer the true estimate of his present force, if it be not really in excess of the truth. This estimate may or may not include a large number of Sioux from the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies, and roaming the Powder River and Yellowstone countries.

On our arrival at Fort Peck we found very few Indians in that vicinity. A few lodges only were there under Medicine Bear, a Cuthead Yanktonais, who may be considered as the head chief of all we have yet drawn from Sitting Bull's control. The others were hunting buffalo and preparing skins for their new lodges, of which they stood greatly in need. They were in the country lying northof the forty-eighth degree of north latitude. The work of hunting nomadic tribes over so vast an extent of country requires much time, but we succeeded to such an extent that, on the 17th of August, we had collected the following into a camp within a mile of the fort, viz:

	Lodges.
Shooters in the Pines	151
Yanktonais	113
Tatkannais	120
Unkapapas	69
Total	453

These lodges, with their inmates, were counted accurately on the 19th of August, and there were in all 2,883 persons, an average of a little over six persons to a lodge. In this a very large proportion, probably two-thirds, were children under fourteen years of age. Of those which we had hoped to have brought in, but did not find, we were able to identify with tolerable accuracy the following, viz:

	Lodges.
Yellow Liver	60
Black Tiger	24
Long Sioux	28
White Eagle	30
Scattering lodges which had left from time to time	40
Total	182

Yellow Liver has, no doubt, returned to Sitting Bull's camp. White Eagle has probably gone down the river toward Buford, while the others have, no doubt, scattered off to the north of Milk River. Some lodges of the Shooters in the Pines also went off down the river on account of a quarrel with Medicine Bear, but their numbers were unimportant. The last-mentioned one hundred and eighty-two lodges, with the exception of Yellow Liver's sixty lodges, properly belong to those who may now be considered as so far attracted to this post, that they will not easily be estranged, so long as they are not neglected by the Government, and there is good reason to believe that Yellow Liver will return and bring others with him, judging from his friendly disposition while at the post. But, excluding entirely the one hundred and eighty-two lodges which we know nothing about personally, we have four hundred and fifty-three lodges, embracing nearly three thousand Indians as a nucleus, to which we may reasonably hope to attract others, in proportion as the Government is willing to minister to their more pressing needs.

With these Indians we mingled freely for more than two weeks; observed their con-

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dition, their character, and their wants. It is necessary to consider these before they can be properly dealt with and provided for. They are very poor, indifferently mounted and armed for the most part with bows and arrows. There are some old-pattern muzzle-loading guns and pistols, but probably not more than ten or a dozen improved breech-loading arms among them, while the latter are almost useless because of the impossibility of their procuring ammunition to suit them. The mass of these Indians are entirely ignorant of the routine of an agency, suspicious of the proffered kindness of the Government, and accept whatever is given them in much the same spirit with which the hog munches the acorns, without a thought of him who thrashes them down. They have a very faint idea of the advantages of civilization, and our talk with them upon that subject fell upon unwilling ears. In short, they are a very fair type of the American Indian uninfluenced by contact with the white race, and afford an excellent subject for a missionary work. Their utmost intellectual effort is to devise forms of entreaty which will induce the whites to give them whatever they want, and their idea of the respective purposes for which the two races were created seem to be that the whites were made to give whatever the Indians want and ask for.

Our council was held at Fort Peck, beginning on the 21st day of August. There were present in the council, beside the commissioners and the white men employed at the post, about two hundred chiefs and warriors. The council occupied two days, and a report of its proceedings accompanies this report. It was only partially successful; that is to say, they seemed entirely willing to receive everything we had to give them, although they hesitated for some time about taking our presents because we would not deliver them at their lodges a mile away. This difficulty, however, was very satisfactorily settled by their summoning their squaws, who were able to get away with everything we had for them. It will be observed that the second day's council adjourned with a very decided expression against sending a delegation to Washington. This was in accordance with the almost unanimous feeling of the Indians at that time; and we felt that we would not be able to induce any of them to return with us. This feeling was confirmed by an occurrence the second day after the council adjourned. On the first day thereafter a band of the Indians came to the post and gave a war-dance; we gave them some presents. The next day there came another band and danced; we gave them, also, some presents; but for some reason, probably because they fancied their presents less valuable than were given to those who came on the previous day, they became angry, threw their presents from them and began firing their guns promiscuously as a mark of displeasure, one shot passing through a window near by. They then went away to camp, whooping and yelling in derision. The next morning the principal chiefs came to the agents' room, at the invitation of our chairman, when he made the outbreak of the day before the occasion of giving them a talk, which in the end resulted in an entire revolution of feeling in regard to going to Washington, and a promise that the parties to the performance of the previous day should be properly punished as soon as identified. The chiefs also collected a large number of chiefs, and, warriors, and, in all the savage magnificence of feathers and paint, gave us a dance in good style, agreeing, in advance, that we should give them no presents at all at that time.

In the council the questions of the construction of the railroad and the site for an agency, (the former of which was pressed with considerable persistency,) we declined to discuss with them until they should visit the Great Father. They were most pressing, however, in their demand for guns and ammunition, every speaker seeming to be more demonstrative than those who had preceded him. This, it will be seen, we met by a prompt and decided refusal.

Referring to the location of an agency for these Indians, or their disposition among existing agencies, upon which we were directed to report, we have to say that the nearest agency to Fort Peck is the Milk River agency, at Fort Browning, distant one hundred and forty miles by the nearest practicable wagon-route. There are now supplied at that agency the Gros Ventres, River Crows, Assinaboines, and Santees, estimated at from four to five thousand. The location is a very bad one; the water is alkaline, and there is no farming-land in the neighborhood, while the buildings are dilapidated and almost untenable. The Assinaboines and Santees are friendly with the Sioux at Fort Peck, very friendly with the whites, and anxious to have their agency removed to the Missouri River. The Gros Ventres and River Crows are at war with the Sioux, and little hope of peace exists. The cost of transportation by land to the Milk River agency from Fort Benton or Fort Peck is about $1.50 per hundred pounds.

We respectfully suggest the establishment of an agency on the Missouri River at or near Fort Peck, and the removal of the Assinaboines and Santees to that point, to mingle with the Tetons, and be supplied by the agent there. The Gros Ventres and River Crows could then be supplied at Fort Belknap, where the Government now has supplies under a sub-agent. Should this arrangement be perfected, the buildings at Fort Browning should be destroyed. The advantages of such an arrangement would be—

First. An agency on the Missouri River, by which a great saving in transportation would be effected, and the agency be more accessible.

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Second. The Assinaboines and Santees would be removed from proximity to the Gros Ventres and River Crows, who are the traditional enemies of their friends the Tetons, and between whom that enmity is liable to cause trouble at any time.

Third. It would largely increase the numbers at Fort Peck, which would give increased confidence to those already there, and tend to disturb the efforts of Sitting Bull's followers, who are trying to draw off those who are now at peace. Fort Peck, as we have said, is simply a trading-post, in a good location, near good timber, water, and grass.

Under authority from the superintendent, Agent Simmons has already had additional buildings constructed, consisting of a warehouse, 100 by 25 feet, and two rooms for the use of the agent and employés, all surrounded by a stockade. An additional room of the same size, and another room for the interpreter, would furnish sufficient accommodations for the use of an agency for several years, and can be built at a very reasonable cost. This arrangement contemplates the boarding of the agent and employés at the mess-room of the fort, where they can be accommodated at $25 per month, as they are at present. There are several good sites below Fort Peck, on the river, which would be suitable for an agency—one at the site of old Fort Galpin, five miles below, where the landing is bad during low water; one at the mouth of the Milk River, twenty miles below; and one at the mouth of Poplar River, seventy-five miles below. These several locations were alluded to by the Indians as being desirable places for an agency. In no respect, however, are they superior to Fort Peck, though either of them is probably as good, excepting as to the landing, which at Fort Peck is very good in any stage of water.

In regard to the census of Sitting Bull's camp, we cannot, of course, report anything definite from our own personal knowledge, as the messengers sent out failed to reach him. In a letter from Dr. Daniels, received since our return home, he reports that one of the messengers sent out from his agency to communicate with Sitting Bull, reports that there were four hundred lodges of Indians in the Powder River country, of which No Neck is the head chief. Black Moon and Sitting Bull have their own family relations, twenty to thirty lodges each. There were many chiefs and head-men, who had a few lodges each, but all came together to make up the war-party against the Crows. From inquiries among the Indians at Fort Peck, however, and especially of those Unkpapas of Sitting Bull's immediate family, it would seem that there were about seven hundred lodges under his command proper in the early spring. It is certain that there was, in the country now being traveled by him, a large number of Ogallala Sioux, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes from the Platte River, and Brulés from Spotted Tail's agency. How many of these sympathize with, or have attached themselves to, Sitting Bull, we have no means of knowing; and it was impossible, from the reports received, to segregate the Tetons from the aggregate. We have advices from the Indians, as well as from parties from the Platte River, that from the Red Cloud agency alone there were in the Powder River country, under Black Twin, Red Horn, Red Shirt, Greasy Horse, and Sorrel Horse, three thousand Sioux, and under other chiefs about four thousand Cheyennes and Arapahoes. What numbers are there from other agencies we have no information, but the Indians with whom we have talked have much to say about being charged with mischief to the whites which was the the work of the Sioux, from the agencies farther south. It was not practicable for us to visit Sitting Bull's camp in person, not knowing his location, and being entirely without escort and transportation. Otherwise we might have presented a more satisfactory report of his people. We have simply to give the figures we were able to gather from the various sources named. There were present at our council several of Sitting Bull's chiefs, including Techauke, his brother-in-law. He is a fine-looking but rather quiet and modest man. He said nothing in council, but we had many private talks with him, and gleaned a tolerable idea of Sitting Bull's character. Techauke says when he left Sitting Bull's camp, the latter told him "to go, and whenever he found a white man who would tell the truth, to return, and he would go to see him." Techauke did not tell us whether his search had been successful, but he seemed to have gained confidence in the whites, and to be well satisfied that we were able and willing to perform all that we promised. He said that Sitting Bull did not start out this season to commit any depredations on the whites, but only to fight the Crows, and that he will come to the agency at Peck when the "snow flies," to talk peace. If he does make peace, we are confident that it will be a lasting one, as he seems to have sufficient influence to control his people, and sufficient courage to afford to act upon his own ideas of what is best, regardless of the actions of his braves. If such a peace is made, it is not improbable that Sitting Bull will be the Red Dog of the Upper Missouri.

In addition to the Indians herein mentioned as being present at Fort Peck, we had brought from the Milk River agency ten of the leading chiefs. After a few days' stay at Fort Peck, they all got sick, and were sent home before the council. The Indians from the Platte agency and from Grand River, also, returned home before the council. The former were sent home on account of their long absence, and the necessity for the presence there of the agent. We sent the latter home because their presence did not

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seem to conduce to the object we had in view. The Tetons were jealous of them because of their being agency Indians, and suspicious that they visited Fort Peck only to secure a portion of the presents and annuities to be distributed. Of Red Dog we cannot speak in too high terms. He seemed to know just what was necessary to be done and how to do it. He recognized the disaffection of the Grand River Unkpapas, and, even though their demeanor toward him was far from friendly, he possessed the ready tact to mollify them, and exerted the most wholesome influence in reconciling all differences. He has the hearty thanks of the commission for his presence and efforts, and we regret that it was not in our power to give him some substantial evidence of our appreciation of his conduct. Dr. Daniels, United States agent at the Red Cloud agency, was also of the greatest service to us on account of his familiarity with the several tribes of the Dacotah Nation, and with their language. His interpreter, Joseph Bisnet, we found of great service, and entirely reliable.

We made our entire tour of more than six thousand miles, much of it in the region frequented by what had been considered hostile Indians, without any military protection or escort whatever. To say that we were entirely unmolested by Indians is the strongest evidence we can give of their friendly disposition toward the whites.

We brought with us to Washington besides the agent, A. J. Simmons, of the Milk River agency, and William Benoiste, interpreter, the following Indian chiefs and young warriors from those now at Fort Peck, in accordance with your suggestion: Medicine Bear, Afraid of the Bear, Black Eye, Black Cat Fish, Skin of the Heart, Eagle Packer, Bloody Mouth, Red Thunder, Long Fox, Gray Crane Walking.

Of the young braves and warriors: Many Horns, Red Lodge, Good Hawk, Black Horn, Bull Rushes, Man that brandishes his war-club walking, Yellow Eagle, Lost Medicine.

At the Grand River agency, upon the invitation of the chairman of our commission, Colonel J. C. O'Connor, the agent joined us with the following delegation, viz: Dr. S. S. Turner, surgeon of the agency; John Breguier, interpreter; Mrs. Galpin; Bear's Rib, Running Antelope, Thunder Hawk, Iron Horn, Walking Shooter, of the Unkpapa tribe; The Grass, Sitting Crow, and Iron Scare, of the Blackfeet Sioux; Two Bears, Red Bear, and Bull's Ghost, of the Lower Yanktonnais tribe; Big Head, Black Eye, and Big Razee, of Upper Yanktonnais.

B. R. COWEN,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.
N. J. TURNEY.
J. W. WHAM.

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Report of Hon. B. R. Cowen, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, of his observations as one of the commissioners above mentioned.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington City, D. C., October 1, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of observations made during my journey as a member of the special commission appointed by the Secretary of the Interior to visit the hostile Sioux of Montana. At Salt Lake City, which point we reached on the 30th of June, I found considerable excitement from the threatening aspect of Indian affairs in Utah. On the 2d of July a conference was held at the office of Dr. Dodge, special agent for certain Indians in that Territory. There were present at the conference Governor Wood, Chief Justice McKean, and Justice Hawley, territorial officers; General Morrow, of the Army, commandant at Camp Douglas; Agent Dodge, Hon. N. J. Turney, of the Indian commission, John S. Delano, chief clerk of the Interior Department, and myself. The Indian troubles in Utah were fully canvassed, and the question of how to deal with them carefully considered. There were at that time in Utah two bands of the Utes, belonging to the reservation at White River, in Colorado, and at Uintah, in Utah. They were not then committing depredations, but their presence in Utah off from their reservations was a source of great alarm to the Indians and to the people of the Territory, and calculated to lead to trouble. I instructed Dr. Dodge to go at once to these Indians, and assist them to reach their reservation. If they were not willling to go, then the military power would be invoked to aid in their removal. It was also suggested that a company of troops should be stationed at Uintah for some weeks or months, to protect the agent and preserve the peace of the neighborhood. The other bands in the Territory were the Shiverettes, whose hunts are in Grass Valley. These Indians are partially hostile, and occasionally commit depredations on the white settlers in their neighborhood. They had committed murders in the spring just past, and stolen many horses. Their presence was

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continual menace to the whites, and a source of great alarm. These Indians belong to the Utes, and were included in the Spanish Fork treaty. It was advised that they be forced to go upon the Uintah. Dr. Dodge was advised to endeavor to effect this removal by peaceful means; failing in which, the military were to be called in to aid in forcing it. It was understood that the military would afford protection to the threatened settlements until such removal could be made.

I made a hastily-written report to the Department of the above-mentioned consultation, under date of July 1. Of subsequent events in Utah in connection with Indian affairs, I know nothing personally, having passed beyond the bounds of the Territory after the conference referred to above.

It is my impression that much of the hostility on the part of the Indians in Utah is the direct result of the Mormon authorities, who are jealous of the appointment of Indian agents, and other employés of the Indian Department in that Territory, who are not of the Mormon faith. In times past the gratuities of the Government were dispensed chiefly by Mormon agents and employés, and it is alleged that issues of food and clothing were so made as to impress the beneficiaries with the belief that they were the gift of the Mormon Church authorities; and, the Mormon agents being removed, the church authorities seem desirous of embarrassing our agents, in order to induce the Government to return to the former custom of using Mormon agents, and to show the Indians that their present neglect is due solely to the involuntarily withdrawal of the Mormons from official connection with the Indian service.

We passed from Utah through Idaho Territory, by way of Fort Hall. The agent at the latter place was absent on leave, and I made no stop there. We reached Helena, Montana Territory, on the 6th of July. According to his advertisement, Superintendent Viall had opened the bids for Indian supplies the same day, but before my arrival. I had been verbally instructed to represent the Department in the opening of these bids, and also received similar authority by telegraph the day after my arrival. The bids were numerous, and nearly all the bidders were in attendance at the opening. There was great difference in the prices offered, ranging from figures below the cost of freighting the goods to the points of supply, up to prices too high to be entertained. I was fortunate in being able to secure the advice of Mr. Turney, of the Indian commission, who accompanied me. It was decided to reject all bids that were palpably too low, and to recommend that the awards be made to those responsible bidders whose bids seemed to be made in good faith and at fair rates. In examining the responsibility I was of course compelled to rely entirely upon the advice of others, and upon the most reliable data to be obtained as to the character of the bidders. I recommended that awards be made as per report at that time. In this connection I would respectfully suggest that in future the awards for supplying the Montana agencies be made at the regular New York lettings. The whole business will then be removed from any suspicion of undue influence. Bidders can go to the East as well as Eastern bidders can now go to Helena, and the entire matter of making the awards will be in the hands of the Commissioner and the purchasing committees from the Indian commission and from the Department. I am unable to see any good reason for letting the Montana contracts separate and apart from the lettings in New York, while the change must greatly relieve the superintendent from an embarrassing responsibility, and from a troublesome outside pressure, which cannot but seriously impair the efficiency of a public officer by embroiling him in local disputes and quarrels. We had intended to visit the Crow agency, in the Yellowstone Valley, but the fitting of a military expedition at Fort Ellis, under Colonel Baker, to accompany and protect the engineers of the North Pacific Railroad into the Powder River country, decided us to proceed without delay to Fort Peck. It was feared that the movement of Colonel Baker might precipitate a collision with those Indians whom it was the purpose of our commission to visit, unless some steps were taken to communicate with and conciliate them. I directed Superintendent Viall to send a reliable man to accompany Colonel Baker's command, to observe his movements, and, if practicable, to hold a council with any Indians that might be encountered, and induce them to proceed to our council at Fort Peck. Mr. Brunot, president of the Indian commission, subsequently joined us at Helena, and decided to visit the Crow agency. To him I therefore looked with great confidence to exert a salutary influence upon any hostile Indians that might be encountered. For the same reason I did not delay to visit the Blackfoot agency. I met the agent, however, at Fort Benton, where he spent several days while we were there. Without having had any opportunity of inspecting the affairs of the agency, I have no hesitation in saying that he is not a proper person for an Indian agent under the present policy. Inasmuch as he was removed before my return, and before I had any opportunity to recommend his removal to the Department, I was spared the trouble of asking for his dismissal, and I need not here give the reasons for my opinion in regard to him.

Fort Benton, the head of navigation in the Missouri River, is a most important point to the Indian service, and should be placed at once under the control of the Indian Department. The garrison there consists of one company of infantry. The settlement

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embraces two Indian traders' establishments, an indefinite number of drinking-saloons, and the houses of a few white and half-breed traders. The white men generally live with Indian women, and as a class are desperadoes. Benton is our remotest frontier settlement on that line. Large quantities of alcoholic liquors are carried to this point by river, where it is given into the hands of the itinerant traders, who carry it to the homes of the Indians, and trade it for peltries. Most of the Indian troubles in that region grow out of this traffic. Half-breeds from the Red River country, in British America, also come down to procure their supplies of whisky to use in their trading operations.

The whisky is brought to Benton on the steamers plying the Missouri River, and consigned to traders at Benton, who dispose of it as above said. Messrs. Durfee and Peck made complaint to me frequently of the matter, and urged that something be done to protect them in refusing to carry spirits on their steamers, and to punish those who deal in them. The most practicable remedy that suggests itself to me is to bring Fort Benton and the adjacent country within an Indian reservation, so that the intercourse laws can apply to it. This may be done by simply extending the borders of the present Blackfoot and Piegan reservation, which is now bounded on the south by the Teton River, and reaches within three miles of Fort Benton. To include Fort Benton and the adjacent country and about twenty miles of the Helena road, the boundary of the extended reservation should be about as follows:

Beginning at about 47° and 30′ north latitude, on the south bank of the Missouri River; thence west on said line to the summit of the Rocky Mountains; thence with the summit to the southwest corner of the present reservation; thence with the eastern and northern boundary of the present reservation to the northeast corner of the same; thence with said north boundary to the Dakota line; thence south with said Dakota line to the south bank of the Missouri River; thence with said south bank to the place of beginning, excluding only the military reservation at Fort Buford. The advantages of such a reservation are, that the Missouri River, above the mouth of the Yellowstone, would be within the bounds of the reservation, and spirits in transit could be stopped by means of a strict espionage at Fort Buford. In the event of spirits passing on to Fort Benton, they could be seized there, and confiscated under the intercourse laws. Then, also, we could drive out those persons at Fort Benton who live only off the Indians, and whose intercourse with them is an unmixed evil. It is too late this season to prevent the shipment of spirits to the Fort Benton country, as navigation has closed, and the annual supply has been in the hands of the traders for some time.

The next point we reached, after leaving Fort Benton, was the trading-post, five hundred miles below the Missouri River, known as Fort Peck. The report of our commission sets forth fully the condition of affairs there, leaving but little else to suggest. In accordance with the opinion of the commission that the Indians should be supplied at that point, I authorized the construction of buildings at Fort Peck for the storage of supplies, and for the partial accommodation of the agent and employés, at a cost of $4,850. These buildings do not furnish any mess-room for the employés nor stables for the stock. Such buildings can be added at a reasonable cost, if the Department desires to do so. In the mean time the agent and employés are boarding at the trader's mess-table, and the Government stock is quartered in the trader's corral and stables.

The advantages of establishing an agency at Fort Peck are fully set forth in the report of the commission, in which I of course concur. We stopped on our return down the Missouri River at several of the agencies, but not long enough to make any thorough inspection of their condition. At Fort Berthold the Indians were much excited on account of the murder of two Ree scouts by Sioux from the Grand River agency. I learned that this murder was in retaliation for the murder of several women and children of the Sioux by some of the Berthold Indians.

The Indians at Fort Berthold have made very satisfactory progress in farming, and if they were located on a productive soil, in a good climate, would soon be entirely self-sustaining. I found them discussing the policy of removing to the Indian Territory, and generally disposed to consider it favorably. If a few of their leading chiefs are allowed to go into the Indian Territory, and see the character of the lands intended for them, I am confident their removal can be effected in the coming year. The grasshoppers have done great injury to their crops, and they should have additional aid, if it be in the power of the Department to grant it; otherwise they must suffer before another crop can be raised. These people occupy a position midway between the upper and lower tribes of the Sioux. They are entirely peaceful toward the whites, and peaceful toward their Sioux neighbors. They complain that they are not treated as well by the Government as their more troublesome neighbors, the Sioux. On the other hand, the Sioux claim that in proportion as an Indian tribe becomes peaceable and manifests a disposition to adopt our customs, they are neglected by the Government. They instance the treatment of the Berthold Indians to prove their charge. There is enough foundation for this idea to render it advisable to do something to change their belief in that direction. Probably the best, if not the only way, to settle it in this case, is to remove

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the example which the Sioux cite in illustration of the unprofitableness of remaining in a state of profound peace with the whites.

At the Crow Creek agency there is a pressing necessity for new buildings on account of the washing away of the banks of the river. This is a matter that should be looked to at once.

The Grand River agency, where we stopped several hours, is in fine condition. The Indians are contented and more peacefully disposed than at any other time for some years. They have refrained from any hostile demonstration during the entire summer. Colonel O'Connor seems to enjoy their entire confidence, and exerts a most wholesome influence over them. He accompanied our commission to this city, at my invitation, with fourteen of his most influential chiefs and young braves.

In the case of the agency at Fort Peck finally being established there, I would respectfully suggest the propriety of withdrawing it from the supervision of the Montana superintendency. It is about six hundred miles from Helena, the headquarters of the superintendency, and there is no mail communication whatever between these points. Communications are therefore greatly delayed by being sent by messengers from the superintendency. Fort Peck is but one hundred and fifty miles by land from Fort Buford, which latter point is in regular mail communication with the points below on the Missouri River. When the Northern Pacific Railroad is completed to the Missouri River, as it will be in the present season, it will greatly shorten the mail time between this city and the Upper Missouri River points. If a superintendency is actually needed, I would suggest the propriety of a Missouri River superintendency, having jurisdiction of all the agencies on that river. This in my judgment would be a great improvement over the present arrangement. I am not greatly impressed with the importance of the office of superintendent to the Indian service, however, and strongly suspect that the service would not greatly suffer if it were abolished.

I have returned from my three months' tour among the Indians, more than ever convinced of the propriety and feasibility of the President's policy in the conduct of Indian affairs. If time be given, it must more and more commend itself to the Christian people of the country. It is of so recent origin, that it is, as yet, not fairly inaugurated in all its details. It seemed to me, however, that some of the church missionary authorities have not yet fully realized the importance of the work which the President, in the establishment of his policy, invited them to perform. They were requested to select the agents, and the Department expected them to name men of integrity, business experience, and capacity sufficient to conduct the affairs of the agency honestly and efficiently. This has been done in a highly satisfactory manner, but the new policy contemplates the moral and religious culture of the Indians, to effect which the agents should be men not only in favor of the new policy, but who will take an active part in promoting it in all its details. This can only be done properly, as I believe, by men of pronounced religious convictions, and it would be much better in all cases if they were communicants of the respective churches having control of their agencies. It is not enough that agents are willing to tolerate missionary work among their people; they should be men who can and will render efficient aid themselves in the work, and cordially acquiesce in all proper missionary appliances. There are men now on duty as agents, who, although good business men, have no confidence whatever in the capacity or disposition of the Indian for moral or mental improvement, nor any desire apparently to see the experiment tried. Such men are obstacles to the missionary branch of the present policy of the Government, which I am well satisfied the churches which nominated them would promptly remove, if their attention were invited to the subject. These same remarks apply to all Government employés at the agencies.

The success of the present policy is so encouraging that I would gladly see it perfected and carried out to its fullest extent and capacity. The religious bodies have rendered such valuable assistance in the past, and seem so heartily in accord with the Executive and the Department, that they will undoubtedly act upon the suggestions made above, and, wherever it may be necessary, replace unfit agents by those who will be entirely satisfactory to the Department, while at the same time carrying out in other particulars the details of the peace policy.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. COWEN,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

Hon. C. DELANO,
Secretary of the Interior.

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REPORT OF ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL EXTENSION.

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REPORT

OF

THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL EXTENSION.

ARCHITECT'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES CAPITOL,
Washington, D. C., November 1, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report, relative to the public works under my charge:

UNITED STATES CAPITOL.

As provided by law, a new steam-boiler, a large water-tank, and a steam-pump have been placed in the south wing, and a coal-vault constructed, to make space for the new boiler.

The granite steps at the west of the same wing have again been reset; the foundations for these, unfortunately, do not go down to the solid earth, but are built on the filled terrace. I am of the opinion that the earth in the terrace is now so consolidated that these steps will not need attention for a long time.

Many rooms and passages have been painted, and a large number of general repairs made. The large panel on the wall of the Senate reception-room is being embellished by a picture of Washington, Jefferson, and Hamilton, and portraits in medallion are being painted in one of the committee-rooms of the Senate.

Rooms in the Senate wing have been fitted up for storing and distributing the stationery, and the room on the principal floor, formerly used for that purpose, has been assigned to the official reporters, and arranged for their accommodation.

The greater portion of the exterior dome has been repainted.

As a necessary precaution, the battery-room of the Senate lighting apparatus has been moved from the loft of the Senate Chamber and placed over the corridor. The building and the pavements around it sustain injury by the present manner of getting coal into the cellar. To obviate this, I recommend that coal-vaults be constructed in the open court, between the wings and the old building.

The rapid growth of the Congressional Library will soon render necessary an extension of the library-rooms, or the construction of a building especially for a library. I therefore most respectfully invite the attention of Congress to that subject, as well as to the proposed extension of the eastern front of the central portion of the building.

CENTER BUILDING.

The steam-heating apparatus has been further extended. In the Congressional Library-rooms, ten steam-radiators have been placed in the alcoves, in which the clerks work.

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The water-closet for the Supreme Court has been reconstructed, and steam carried to it for heating. As the roof of the central portico has been so injured in the construction of the dome, that it is impossible to keep it weather-tight, I recommend that it be newly covered with copper.

During the last year the old Hall of Representatives has been further enriched by the reception of the statues of Jonathan Trumbull and Roger Sherman, presented by the State of Connecticut. Provision should be made for supplying appropriate pedestals for these, as well as the statues of General Greene and Roger Williams, presented by the State of Rhode Island.

PNEUMATIC TUBE.

In compliance with instructions from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, dated June 22, 1872, a contract was made with Mr. Albert Brisbane for the construction of a pneumatic tube, to connect the Capitol and the Government Printing-Office building. Mr. Brisbane represents that he has all the machinery ready to put in place, and that the materials for the tube are nearly ready for delivery, so that this apparatus may be completed within the time specified by the contract.

CAPITOL GROUNDS.

A large amount of earth has been deposited on the grounds at the south. The curve at the north, running from B street to Pennsylvania avenue, has been curbed, and the materials for paving the same are on the gound. A delay has been caused by the adjustment of the railway track at the foot of the Capitol, but it is expected that it will be regulated in time to have the road-way laid this season. It is the intention to pave this curve between the railroad track and the public grounds with the Parisen concrete pavement, and the other side with the Belgian block.

As the law provides that these grounds are to be improved in accordance with a plan to be approved by the Committee of Public Buildings and Grounds, the committee having approved the line of street only, leaving the walks, &c., for future revision, nothing has been done with the interior of them further than grading. It is important that the committees shall settle upon a plan for their improvement during the present session.

REFORM-SCHOOL FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

In compliance with the act approved May 15, 1872, I have caused plans and specifications to be made for the main building, and one family building for the reform-school. The contract for the erection of these two buildings, after public advertisement in one of the newspapers in this city, has been awarded by the board of trustees to Mr. George Miller, for the sum of $64,000. The plumbing, steam-heating, and mantles are omitted in the contract, in order to get shelter and accommodations for the inmates of the institution for the sum at the disposal of the trustees.

Owing to the delay in the selection of the site, and the difficulty of obtaining a supply of water for building purposes, at the site purchased, the buildings are not in such an advanced state as is desired. Now that a steam-pump has been obtained, and wells dug for a water supply,

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the work is progressing satisfactorily. The second floor of joists are on the family building, and the foundations of the principal building are partly under way.

COLUMBIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.

At the request of the trustees of this institution, which is partly supported by the United States, I have taken charge of the alterations and improvements of their building at Pennsylvania avenue and Twenty-fifth street. It is being enlarged by digging away a portion of the high embakment on which it stands, and adding a story underneath. This will largely increase its capacity and convenience.

BOTANICAL GARDEN.

Under the direction of the Joint Committee on the Library, many improvements have been made at the Government botanical garden. The conservatory has been enlarged, and the forcing-houses extended. The other buildings at the same place painted and repaired.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The north front of the Patent-Office, the paving of G street between Seventh and Ninth streets, have been completed.

Many conveniences have been added to the extension of the Government Printing-Office building, still leaving an unexpended balance to be returned to the Treasury.

CAPITOL EXTENSION.

Amount expended from June 30, 1871, to June 30, 1872.

Amount paid on rolls of mechanics, laborers, salaries, &c	$45,602 16
Amount paid for paint and oil	1,595 21
Amount paid for miscellaneous bills, such as bricks, lime, sand, cement, lumber, &c	10,985 70
Amount paid for flagging and setting	1,187 67
Amount paid for iron and brass work	2,055 45
Amount paid for marble	119 75
Amount paid for glass	350 47
Amount paid for hardware	1,051 10
Amount paid for fresco painting	1,736 25
Amount paid for gas-fitting and fixtures	1,925 67
Amount paid for tiling	104 80
Amount paid for granite curb	332 06
Amount paid for grate-bars	953 71
Total	68,000 00

Cash account.

Amount available June 30, 1871	$65,000 00
Amount appropriated May 18, 1872	10,000 00
Total	75,000 00
Amount expended from June 30, 1871, to June 30, 1872	68,000 00
Leaving on the 30th of June, 1872, an unexpended balance of	7,000 00

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HEATING, LIGHTING, AND VENTILATING HALL OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Amount expended from June 30, 1871, to June 30, 1872.

Amount paid on rolls of mechanics, labor, &c	$4,874 43
Amount paid for miscellaneous bills such as lumber, hardware, bricks, &c	2,491 83
Amount paid for iron and brass castings	1,172 15
Amount paid for steam-engine	3,360 00
Amount paid for leather belting	259 [illegible]
Amount paid for Seneca-stone	119 30
Amount paid for exhausting-shafts	400 00
Amount paid for exhausting-fans	4,500 00
Amount paid for radiators	657 50
	17,835 07

Cash account.

Amount available, June 30th, 1871	$17,835 07
Amount expended from June 30, 1871, to June 30, 1872	17,835 07

NEW DOME UNITED STATES CAPITOL.

Amount paid on rolls of mechanics and laborers	$573 12
Amount paid for iron castings	110 18
	683 30

Cash account.

Amount available June 30, 1871	$683 30
Amount expended from June 30, 1871, to June 30, 1872	683 30

EXTENSION OF CAPITOL GROUNDS.

Amount paid on rolls for labor	$2,939 [illegible]
Amount paid for earth for filling	8,087 [illegible]
Amount paid for granite curb	459 00
Amount paid for bricks and hardware	187 [illegible]
Amount paid for jointing flagging	51 [illegible]
	11,075 [illegible]

Cash account.

Amount available June 30, 1871	$11,075 [illegible]
Amount expended from June 30, 1871, to June 30, 1872	11,075 [illegible]

ANNUAL REPAIRS OF THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL.

Amount paid on rolls of mechanics, laborers, &c	$4,132 [illegible]
Amount paid for plumbing, gas-fitting, and fixtures	276 [illegible]
Amount paid for hardware, &c	629 [illegible]
Amount paid for miscellaneous bills, such as sand, lime, cement, lumber, &c	2,000 [illegible]
	7,060 [illegible]

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Cash account.

Amount available June 30, 1871	$7,060 67
Amount expended from June 30, 1871, to June 30, 1872	7,060 67

EXTENSION OF THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING-OFFICE BUILDING.

Amount expended from June 30, 1871, to June 30, 1872.

Amount paid for plumbing, steam, and gas-fitting	$1,642 16
Amount paid for constructing fire-proof room	939 00
Amount paid for Entwisle & Barron for labor and materials	6,534 00
Amount paid for miscellaneous bills, such as lumber, sand, cement, hauling, &c.	1,410 43
Amount paid for brick-work and bricks	1,664 06
Amount paid for repairing tin-work	512 20
Amount paid for paint and painting	1,677 91
Amount paid for elevator	400 00
Amount paid for draughtsman	344 44
Amount paid for iron-castings	284 81
Amount paid for lightning-rods	150 50
Amount paid on account of contract	11,495 00
	27,054 51

Cash account.

Amount available June 30, 1871	$29,511 04
Amount expended from June 30, 1871, to June 30, 1872	27,054 51
Leaving on the 30th June, 1872, an unexpended balance of	2,456 53

Respectfully submitted.

EDWARD CLARK,
Architect.

Hon. COLUMBUS DELANO,
Secretary of the Interior.

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REPORT OF THE COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

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FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

Patron.—ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States.
President.—EDWARD M. GALLAUDET, Ph. D., LL. D.
Secretary.—WILLIAM STICKNEY, Esq.
Treasurer.—GEORGE W. RIGGS, Esq.

Directors.—HON. JAMES W. PATTERSON, Senator from N. H.; HON. HENRY L. DAWES, M. C. from Mass.; HON. JAMES BROOKS, M. C. from N. Y.; REV. BYRON SUNDERLAND, D. D.; JAMES C. McGUIRE, Esq.; HENRY D. COOKE, Esq.

COLLEGE FACULTY.

President and Professor of Moral and Political Science.—EDWARD M. GALLAUDET, Ph. D., LL. D.
Professor of Mental Science and English Philology.—SAMUEL PORTER, M. A.
*Professor of Natural Science.**— —— ——.
Professor of History and Ancient Languages.—EDWARD A. FAY, M. A.
Professor of Mathematics.—JAMES M. SPENCER, B. A.

Professor of Modern Languages.†— —— ——
Professor of Articulation.—REV. JOHN W. CHICKERING, JR., M. A.
Tutors.—J. BURTON HOTCHKISS, B. A.; AMOS G. DRAPER, B. A.
Lecturer on Natural History.—REV. WILLIAM W. TURNER, M. A.
Lecturer on Astronomy.—HON. JAMES W. PATTERSON, LL. D.
Instructor in Art.—PETER BAUMGRAS.

FACULTY OF THE PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

President.—EDWARD M. GALLAUDET, Ph. D., LL. D.
Instructors.—JAMES DENISON, M. A., Principal; MELVILLE BALLARD, B. S.; MARY T. G. GORDON.

Instructor in Articulation.—REV. JOHN W. CHICKERING, JR., M. A.
Instructor in Art.—PETER BAUMGRAS.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

Attending Physician.—N. S. LINCOLN, M. D.
Matron.—Miss ANNA A. PRATT.

Assistant Matron.—Mrs. ELIZABETH L. DENISON.
Master of Shop.—ALMON BRYANT.

* The duties of this professorship are for the present discharged by the professor of mathematics.
† The duties of this professorship are for the present discharged by the professor of history and ancient languages.

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FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE
INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB,
Washington, October 30, 1872.

SIR: In compliance with the acts of Congress making provision for the support of this institution, we have the honor to report its progress during the year ending June 30, 1872.

NUMBER OF PUPILS.

The pupils remaining in the institution on the 1st day of July, 1871, numbered	82
Admitted during the year	17
Since admitted	17
Total	116

Under instruction since July 1, 1871, males, 100; females, 16. Of these, 66 have been in the collegiate department, representing twenty-three States and the District of Columbia, and 50 in the primary department. Eighteen have left the college during the year, and 5 have left the primary department. A list of the names and residences of the pupils will be found appended to this report.

HEALTH OF THE INSTITUTION.

There has been no death in the institution during the year, and no serious illness among the pupils. The few cases of sickness that have occurred have yielded quickly to the skillful treatment of the physician and the careful nursing of the matrons.

CHANGES OF OFFICES.

The only change in the corps of officers has been the appointment as tutor of Mr. Amos G. Draper, B. A., of Illinois, who was graduated with honor from our college at the last commencement.

ABSENCE OF THE PRESIDENT.

President Gallaudet's labors in the service of the institution, which from his first connection with it have been most arduous and unremitting, have been during the past year, in particular, so severe as seriously to endanger his health and render necessary a period of rest from of-

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ficial duty. In view of this fact, the directors, at the close of the last school year, granted him leave of absence, and early in July he sailed for Europe with his family. It is his purpose to devote the year to study and travel, and to continue his examination of the European schools for the deaf and dumb. We trust he will return to us at the beginning of the next school year with renewed health and strength, and able to carry on with the same vigor and efficiency as heretofore the important work in which he has been so eminently successful.

During President Gallaudet's absence the duties of his office are performed by Professor Fay.

THE DEPARTMENTS OF INSTRUCTION.

The courses of instruction in the several departments of the institution have been essentially the same as in previous years, and commendable progress has been made by the great majority of the students and pupils. We have reason to believe that, while the standard of scholarship among those seeking an education here is higher now than ever before, and the average of mental capacity greater, there is a corresponding improvement in their character and conduct.

THE COURSE OF STUDY.

The studies pursued by the several classes of the collegiate department are as follows:

Studies of the preparatory class.

Mathematics.—Eaton's Grammar School Arithmetic; Loomis's Treatise on Algebra, (through quadratic equations.)

Physical Geography.—Colton's Outlines of Physical Geography.

Natural Philosophy.—Peck's Ganot's Natural Philosophy.

English.—Kerl's Common School Grammar; Berard's History of England; original compositions.

Latin.—Allen's Latin Grammar; Allen's Latin Lessons; Cæsar's Commentaries.

Studies of the freshman class.

Mathematics.—Loomis's Treatise on Algebra; Loomis's Geometry.

English.—Kerl's Common School Grammar, (reviewed;) Berard's History of England; original compositions.

Latin.—Sallust; Cicero's Orations; Allen's Latin Grammar.

**Greek.*—Boise's First Lessons in Greek; Hadley's Greek Grammar; Xenophon's Anabasis.

Studies of the sophomore class.

Mathematics.—Loomis's Conic Sections; Loomis's Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, and Surveying.

Chemistry.—Cooley's Chemistry, with lectures.

Latin.—Virgil's Æneid; Odes of Horace.

**Greek.*—Homer's Iliad.

History.—White's Eighteen Christian Centuries.

English.—Trench's English Past and Present; original compositions.

*Optional.

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Studies of the junior class.

Mathematics.—Snell's Olmstead's Natural Philosophy; Loomis's Treatise on Astronomy.

Chemistry.—Laboratory Practice, with lectures.

Mineralogy.—Dana's Manual of Mineralogy.

Geology.—Dana's Text-book of Geology.

French.—Prendergast's Mastery Method; Otto's French Grammar; Souvestre's Philosophe sous les Toits; Erckmann-Chatrian's Romans Nationaux; Racine's Athalie.

**Greek.*—Demosthenes on the Crown.

History.—Guizot's History of Civilization.

English.—Bain's Rhetoric; original compositions.

Studies of the senior class.

Geology.—Dana's Text-Book of Geology.

Physiology.—Hitchcock's Anatomy and Physiology.

German.—Prendergast's Mastery Method; Whitney's German Grammar; Whitney's German Reader; Fouqué's Undine; Lessing's Minna von Barnhelm; Schiller's Wilhelm Tell.

Mental philosophy and logic.—Porter's Elements of Intellectual Science; Jevons's Logic.

English.—Shaw's Manual of English Literature; original compositions.

Moral philosophy and evidences of christianity.—Haven's Moral Philosophy; Butler's Analogy.

Political philosophy.—Perry's Political Economy; Woolsey's International Law.

Æsthetics.—Bascom's Elements of Beauty.

Instruction in book-keeping and in drawing and painting is given to those who desire it.

Instruction in articulation is given to those who desire it, and are found to possess such natural aptness for correct vocalization as seems to justify the great expenditure of time and labor essential to any satisfactory progress.

ILLUSTRATIVE APPARATUS.

During the past year the chemical laboratory has been removed from the small and inconvenient basement room formerly occupied, and has been fitted up with improved apparatus, so that the lectures on chemistry are now illustrated more fully by experiments, and students have greater opportunity of laboratory practice. Most of the new apparatus was purchased with the money presented by Edward Owen, esq., of which mention was made in our last report. The resources of the college in the way of illustration have also been increased by a gift from Professor Spencer of chemical and philosophical apparatus, of about $75 in value.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

The commencement exercises on the eighth anniversary of the college were held Wednesday, June 26, in the hall of the institution. The address to the graduating class was delivered by the honorable Secretary of the Interior. His earnest friendly words will not soon be forgotten

* Optional.

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by those to whom they were addressed. Eight students, having completed the full course of instruction, including the studies enumerated above, received the degree of bachelor of arts. We present here the orations of the three members of the class who stood highest in scholarship throughout the whole college course:

FICTION.

By JOHN W. SCOTT, *of Pennsylvania.*

Fiction is older than any literature. Long before written languages existed the narration of fictitious tales was a source of amusement to the rude inhabitants of the world. In the less civilized nations, and among the uneducated everywhere, oral tales are still common. Arabs and sailors are as famous for story-telling as English and American people of education are for story-reading.

In the Bible, fiction is employed with the greatest effect in illustrating and enforcing its truths.

The mythology of the ancients was fiction—fiction so beautiful, so artistic, so marvelous, that it will never be entirely forgotten. It was the offspring of a combination of ignorance and intelligence—of a want of light and a desperate effort of a growing and grasping intellect to supply it.

In written language, however, fiction everywhere abounds. The Greek and Latin, centuries ago, contained the finest epics and dramas, and much of the history written in them consisted of fabulous legendary lore.

The literature of feudal times, written in the romance languages—that is, the romantic dialects which sprung from the Latin—consisted of metrical tales, in which were sung the adventures of knights and the graces of their ladies. As forming the body of those languages, such tales have obtained the name of romances; and hence, also, we have the epithet "romantic."

Chaucer, the first note-worthy writer of English fiction, wrote chiefly in verse. Among the earliest instances of prose fiction, we have one of the Canterbury Tales, and the Arcadia of Sir Philip Sidney. Later, we have the works of Bunyan and Defoe. Hallam calls Bunyan "the father of our English novelists;" others give Defoe the honor, while allowing that Samuel Richardson originated the romance of private life. Godwin, Fielding, Smollett, Swift, Sterne, Goldsmith, Thackeray, Dickens, and a host of recent writers have made novels a common thing. We have them of every variety, and illustrating every phase of human life.

Having filled so large a place in past time, and forming a large part of the reading of the present generation, the influence of works of this kind becomes an interesting subject of inquiry. The universal prevalence of fiction would seem to prove that it satisfies a want felt by mankind in all ages. That it has its uses, and on the other hand its misuses, is certainly true. We shall now consider some of these uses, and then advert to the abuses to which it is liable.

The main use of novels is to afford amusement and relaxation. Humorous novels, such as those of Hook, Sterne, Dickens, Lever, and others, certainly do this; indeed, all novels must, or they will not be read. It is this quality which gives them their influence and power over men, both for good and evil.

Novels afford certain kinds of culture. Those which set forth the life, manners, and character of the people among whom their plot is laid, when the scene is a foreign country, introduce us into a new social world; and, while history gives us an account of wars and political changes, standard novels like those of William Godwin, Miss Edgeworth, Charlotte Bronte, Miss Austin and others, open to the reader's view the social world of the past, and should possess as much interest to us as the historical novels of Scott and Bulwer do. In time, our own novels will teach our descendants what we were, and how we lived.

Such elegant writers as Goldsmith and Hawthorne exert a refining influence upon all who read their works. Moreover, fiction is freely used in inculcating moral and religious truth. Swift, D'Israeli, and others have used it in politics, and we all remember Uncle Tom's Cabin. Again, the interesting nature of fiction leads persons to read such works who will read no other books. Novels contain many miscellaneous facts, new to the majority of their readers, which are picked up and stored away, until at length something of an education is acquired. If at first the reader's taste leads him to prefer works of lower order of merit, in time he is led to read those of a higher order, and at length even to abandon novels altogether for sounder books.

Novels induce social sympathy. The poor either excite the pity of the rich, or, from the humorous presentation of the characters, awaken interest and fellow-feeling. One witty Irishman makes us look on the whole Irish race as witty; one sailor dancing gaily on ship-board, or spending his money with a lavish hand in port, leads us to

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think of all sailors as like him. In short, fiction throws the halo of romance around the poor, removes their defects, and elevates them in the eyes of those in better circumstances.

Novels also excite ambition. A bad one may excite a bad ambition, especially in the mind of the ignorant; but the general effect of novel reading is simply to render the character ambitious, to stir it to higher action. To satisfy this ambition, the reader chooses the way most open to him, and, if successful in his endeavors, he fills a higher sphere in life than he would have done if he had not read novels.

But still there are influences exerted by fiction which are deleterious, and for this reason, novels have many violent opponents. One has even gone so far as, on their account, to call a circulating library "an evergreen tree of diabolical knowledge."

One of the strongest arguments against novels is that the ambition excited by a bad book leads to crime; and, where such a book does not induce actual crime, it still corrupts the moral nature of the reader. Novels which are not true to nature, which exaggerate everything, and give us false views of life, and throw the halo of romance around vice, cannot be too much censured.

The intensely interesting nature of fiction often leads novel-readers to waste their time—in other words, their lives. They become too fond of reading; they neglect their business and higher culture, and often selfishly allow or compel others to do their work. Novel-reading, carried to excess, makes the mind light and imaginative, unfitting it for severe intellectual work, and for the serious duties of life. In short it leads to sentimentalism. Owing to the exciting nature of some novels, novel-reading is also often injurious to health; the feelings being kept constantly excited without any accompanying action on the part of the reader, are at length worn out. Insanity has even been known to result.

While novel-reading has these dangers against which we must guard, yet it must be remembered that, when properly used, fiction is a powerful agent in accomplishing good, and affords a pleasant means of relaxation and culture. But, while fiction has its uses, we should all remember that life itself is no fiction; that we are now in its arena, and have our work and our duties, and that on the faithful or unfaithful discharge of these duties depend our character and our destiny for time and eternity.

PROGRESS OF MORAL SENTIMENT AS AN ELEMENT OF POLITICAL POWER.

By Amos G. Draper, *of Illinois.*

When we contemplate the aspect of ancient civilization one feature stands forth in bold relief. It is the universal resort to force as an arbiter in all disputes. The terrible unanimity with which men engaged in war is remarkable. Ancient literature consists in great part of a record of the warlike exploits of men. In respect both to the extent of the writings and the genius of the writers, this department will be found largely to preponderate over all others. History is little more than a journal of the crimes, the fortunes, and the ravages of war; poetry but prolongs the mournful reverberations. Bodily prowess was the chief excellence, mortal combat the prime means of settling public and private differences, the path to battle almost the only avenue of preferment. Even in ancient Greece one man of every four was a warrior.

We have not far to seek for the reasons of this condition. There was grinding tyranny, no correct moral standard, little mental culture, and less sympathy for it where it happened to exist. Men necessarily resorted to the exertion of their lower powers in order to gratify their particular ambitions. The king sought dominion in war; and by war the priest sought his proselytes, the general his reputation, the lover the favor of his mistress, and the soldier his fortunes.

But this deplorable uniformity was not absolutely universal. Here and there a single mind rose above the chaos and brutality of the times, and, dissatisfied with its own condition, discontented with its surroundings, driven in upon itself by utter lack of sympathy, began to ponder the tremendous problem of the moral. Hence have come down to us, among others, the names of Buddha, Confucius, and from later, though not from less disheartening scenes, Antoninus. What is there in the dolorous pages of history more sad than the solitude of these high spirits? What in its brighter records more sublime than the patience, energy, and courage with which they struggled, alone and unguided, to free their minds from the general dominion of passion? It is the one spotless thread running through the stained fabric of events. It is like the single perfumed flower growing in far Siberia.

Though we see this moral sentiment but slowly waxing brighter and larger with the lapse of time, yet we cannot doubt its power or its vitality, for we measure these by the severity of its struggles to maintain its place. "Providence," exclaims Guizot, "upon all occasions, in order to accomplish its designs, is prodigal of virtues, courage, sacri-

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fices; finally, of man; and it is only after a vast number of unknown attempts apparently in vain, after a host of noble hearts have fallen into despair, convinced that their cause was lost, that it triumphs."

Passing now to later times, we find that, although the former pretexts still existed, many wars were those of opinion and of religion. Here, in our modern civilization men first began to stand upon the only common ground that exists for humanity—the moral. Conflicts were no longer mere raids of rapine and of "glory," so called. It became possible for every man to sympathize with every other man; for all to be united by a single purpose, and that purpose fundamentally ennobling—a purpose based upon moral distinctions, and pursued with the avowed intention of promoting their claims. There was inspiration in the motive. In the kindling of the divine spark brought by the humble Nazarene lay a sustaining force such as the despairing Buddhist, the sensuous Greek, and the brutal Roman never knew. Though the believers in the principles it revealed were often beaten down, they were never subjugated; though silenced, yet soon, with redoubled voice and numbers, would they

"Lift the cry of progress,
Treading on from sphere to sphere."

Before speaking of the wars of our own generation, let us note some changes in our habits of thought, which are due, as we believe, to the development of the moral sentiment.

We must confess that many of the provocations to war lie in human nature itself "Man is a fighting animal," asserts the apologist for war, "and his nature changes not." Men do indeed delight in contention, and we find little evidence from age to age of any radical change in human nature. But it is here that the educated moral sense intervenes. By it we are impelled, not to change our natures, but *to govern them*. It not only points out to man as within his power, but lays him under imperative obligations to attempt, a conquest which demands enthusiasm, effort, constancy, in an unequaled degree; a conquest which may never be perfectly made, yet in which progress is always, and for every one, possible; a conquest which holds out to him the promise of inestimable present and future rewards, and compared with which mere triumph over other men becomes a trivial thing. It is the conquest of himself. "He that ruleth his own spirit is greater than he that taketh a city." We smile with amusement when we read of the seneschal of Hainault traveling through France purposely to fight at stated times and places, whoever chose to meet him. The memory of Philip Sidney dwells in our minds, star-like, apart from all his contemporaries. And why? Is it not solely because his conduct illustrated virtues the lack of which characterized his time as compared with our own? We think of him standing solitarily among throngs of haughty and turbulent characters—

"Divinely mild, a spirit without spot"—

and we hasten to render him the homage due to so bright an exemplar of all that is noblest in man.

A modern prince, who, without just cause, involves his people in war, not only assumes a fearful responsibility, but places himself beyond the sympathy of the best part of his countrymen. Now, as never before,

"There is no solitude on earth so deep
As that where man decrees that man shall weep."

Napoleon III defied the moral sentiment of the age; and he passed, almost in a day, from the proudest throne to obscurity.

But we have illustrious instances of princes who have hearkened in time to this silently advancing power. Nicholas of Russia was wiser than his ministers when he told them, "We must proceed to the reform of the laws regulating servitude. If the reform does not come from above, it will come from below."

The contrary case, of this moral power made effective through the people, is much more common. The popular sentiment is nowhere disregarded. No administration would now think of undertaking a war without reckoning its place and its weight in the struggle. "It is," says Mr. Woolsey, "a considerable and increasing force: it enters the recesses of cabinets and palaces, and speaks in threatening tones against gross wrongs."

We see, in our own time, the natural and necessary results of the development of moral sentiment as a political power, first in a lessening of the pretext for war, and next in direct endeavors to prevent war altogether. Men have learned that, though opinion may be defended, it cannot be propagated by the sword; by common consent it seeks to extend itself only by its own free expression, and

"The wear and waste of clashing creeds
Now end in words and not in deeds,
And no one suffers loss, or bleeds
For thoughts that men call heresies."

There is hardly more than one pretext upon which wars can be waged in our day—

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the violation of rights expressly recognized by international law, or of rights fairly to be understood from the spirit of that law. And it is on all hands agreed that this law "presupposes a universal morality;" is, indeed, the outgrowth of humane, that is, of moral sentiment.

The modern mind reluctates at the spirit of conquest. A war to maintain the balance of power is a declaration against it. Unhappy France is almost alone among the nations in cherishing this baneful spirit. "Glory," in its ancient sense, has been her watch-word. It is the Moloch before which she has wantonly assailed her neighbors and led her children to sacrifice. Even one of her own sons, De Tocqueville, is forced to exclaim, "Did there ever appear on earth another nation more under the dominion of passion, less ruled by principle; now below the level of humanity, now far above it; qualified for every pursuit, yet excelling in nothing but war, * * * till it becomes at last a mystery to itself and is as much astonished as strangers at the sight of what it has done." France, to-day, in the pursuit of this obsolete idea, lies half-wrecked upon the waters of time, a spectacle for the pity of the nations more than for their sympathy.

And wherein has lain the greatest triumph of Prussia? To vanquish demoralized France was an easy task. It was but to repeat the old, old formula of slaughter. Was not the victory rather in the self-restraint with which, having France at her feet, she forebore from taking any unjust advantage? Doing otherwise, she must, equally with her adversary, have forfeited our sympathy.

Further than this there now exist in all civilized countries what are called "peace parties." Some have sought to stigmatize them as ignoble and visionary. But it is the simple fact of their existence which speaks. The influence of an organized and increasing party, composed entirely of men of high intelligence, working and giving constantly for pure "hope of nobler time to come," cannot be overlooked, nor despised, nor underrated.

Still further, we see the most advanced nations earnestly endeavoring to prevent war by submitting their differences to the judgment of disinterested arbitrators. The United States has already thus settled five cases, any one of which might otherwise have led to war. And there is pending between England and the United States a case of arbitration which, if successful in settling the matters in controversy, is destined to work an incalculable advance in international law. History records no grander spectacle than this, of two of the foremost nations of the earth meeting, with the fullest approbation of the subjects, to settle their differences by right reason, and in such a spirit of concession as will admit of no bar to the progress of the negotiations save imperiled honor.

There is one stage already passed which we should not fail to notice. Here in the United States we have planted the farthest outpost in this mighty advance. This republic, in being foremost in these grand reforms, is only faithful to that spirit of brotherhood upon which it is founded. It has embodied in its Constitution, and put in actual working, a principle akin to that which may yet rule the world. Mr. Mill in his essay on "representative government," remarks upon the significant fact that the Supreme Court decides disputes between States; and he goes so far as to speak of it, though we think somewhat erroneously, as "the first great example of what is now one of the most prominent wants of civilized society—a real international tribunal."

We have spoken of the gradual displacement of war by moral force, because in this connection the triumphs of the latter are most conspicuous. But in all the lines of progress that go to make up civilization, its elevating influence has been constant and vital; in none more than in those endeavors which take direct hold on the future—in the various methods of education, nearly all of which aim to develop the moral sense, both as a means and an end—to produce a race of self-governing beings capable of ruling by moral power alone.

And this opens a view with the presentation of which we may well close our subject. If we take any enlarged retrospect of human events, we cannot fail to be struck with these indications that the stream of time is veering into new channels—is about to enter moral regions distinct from any that it has ever traversed. A chief duty becomes at once evident: We should prepare ourselves worthily to occupy those regions. Our individual improvement must precede all other improvement. We should find at such a time, with such an outlook, high and peculiar inducement to set up for ourselves an elevated standard of action and judgment; to aim at perfection of character; to cherish pure thoughts, ennobling aspirations, warm and wide sympathies.

He who is inspired with such motives, though he may never win any one of the prizes of life most esteemed by the multitude, will yet have fulfilled a great destiny—will have made a grand contribution to the welfare of humanity.

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THE INFLUENCE OF GOVERNMENT ON THE CHARACTER OF A PEOPLE.

By WILL LOUET HILL, *of Massachusetts.*

Civil government is a natural institution. The necessity of it arises from human imperfection. Man is weak and dependent. So long as he maintains an isolated existence he fails to enter upon that career of progress and power marked out for him by the Great Designer of events. Accordingly, the Author of man's nature has implanted within him strong associative tendencies. These sway his mind, and society is sought. But society is not formed until man's instinctive idea of government becomes effect; until certain fundamental rules are adopted, which prescribe the rights and regulate the conduct of the members of the body-politic. Thus government presides at the birth of society, and protects its growth.

The innate principles of human nature now undergo further development. Social contact stimulates social activity. The reciprocity of relations between the government and the people occasions an influence of each on the other, and the character of this influence determines the condition and circumstances of both. These influences may often be indirect, but are none the less operative. Indirect influences, it has been well remarked, often accomplish their end with greater effectiveness than the more direct. They attain greater strength and efficiency by the very difficulties which they have to overcome. The ultimate effect of influences, whether direct or indirect, of government on the people, or of the people on government, is, thus, ever the same—to maintain in each a permanent impression of the character of the other. This impression, this indelible stamp of character, is implanted in every institution of the government, and in the very hearts of the people. It exists as the bond of union in society. It constantly keeps alive the feeling of a community of interests, and of a mutual dependence for individual progress, and individual progress is the germ of social greatness.

It has been said, with eminent truth, that to study a people's language is to study them. Might it not also be said, with equal force and propriety, that to study a people's government is to study them? Truly has one said, "language is the armory of the human mind, and at once contains the trophies of its past and the weapons of its future conquests." Language, "the pedigree of nations," is an imperishable monument of history. Antecedent, as it is, to all human records, time has sanctioned its authority and impressed upon it the seal of universal truth.

But the government of a people equally reflects their character, and is a never-failing source of instruction in regard to it. Let us turn to the history of the past. Let us enter this boundless field and there contemplate a few traits of character evidently generated by despotism or fostered by a wise and Christian rule.

In all ages and everywhere monarchy looms up an uncompromising foe to human rights. Originating in the patriarchal scheme, authority was gradually usurped, and all law and justice were made to depend on the irresponsible will of the one, the monarch. Absolute power is a dangerous thing. No one is to be intrusted with it, because no one knows how to exercise it rightly. The actual effects of absolute power afford incontestable evidence of this truth. Look at the rule of the Turk! Restrained only by a fear of revolt on the part of his oppressed subjects, the Sultan wields an undisputed sway. No property is secure. Industry is cramped and even extirpated, as men are deprived of all confidence in the enjoyment of its reward. A fertile country is left desolate. Constantinople is approached on the land side only by traveling through barren wastes. We may anticipate the character of a people thus circumstanced, and we accordingly find them servile, deceitful, thriftless.

In Asia mankind is doomed to perpetual infancy in the regions of perpetual pleasure. Immobility is the character of the moral and social life of the people. And why? Because every principle of liberty, every sentiment of self-respect has been crushed beneath the iron heel of despotism. In China the habits of the people are stationary. Improvement is sluggish, and they bend their weak and oppressed energies to the plow used in tillage ages ago. True, by them education is highly prized, and a certain refinement of manners is not unknown. But there is no advance and little effort to advance. Time rolls on, but man and his work stand still. Could the traveler of two or three hundred years ago revisit and compare the countries of the East with France, England, Germany, Italy, and Spain, what a tide of emotions would swell within his breast! In the former it would seem that the sun shone on but a single morrow; in the latter revolutions have marked the progress of time, and all is different. But these changes are not due to time alone. Governments change, and government changes all things.

When Homer said "The day that makes a man a slave takes away half his worth," he assuredly did not overestimate the debasing effects of slavery. "Who can view consequences of severity in parents upon the character of children, and mark its direct tendency to make them conceal, prevaricate, and even lie, without a conviction that the fear generated by despotic power necessarily makes its slaves false and base?"

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We observe more or less of this character in the natives of the East. We see it in the Greeks who were oppressed under Turkish sway. The Persians are utterly false. The difficulty of obtaining truth from native witnesses in the British courts of East India and Ceylon is a sad comment on the character of those people long subjected to all the evils of arbitrary rule.

The tendency to the abuse of power is inherent in the monarchical form of government. But in proportion as Christian principles sway the arm of power, the evil influences are greatly mitigated, and monarchy loses much of its repulsiveness. The present is a golden age to Russia, compared with the past. The mildness of her monarchy is reflected in the advancing civilization of her people, who are now entering upon a glorious career of progress. Newly-awakened hopes have infused into their hearts a yearning for education, and the advantages placed before them by a wise monarch are industriously improved. The arts and sciences are receiving an impetus, and the moral and social conditions for the existence of a great and enterprising people give the promise of a happy realization. Here, amid the snows of the north, humane feeling has triumphed over the vicious principle of monarchy, and society thus attains a rich development, even under a power as absolute as that which fetters the mind in the tropical plains of Egypt and of India.

Let us open the charmed pages of medieval history, but let us draw aside the bright veil which romance has so attractively drawn around this knightly age. "Feudalism," says Guizot, "was both cause and effect of the wretched state of society during the time it prevailed, and the benefits derived from the system must be taken with great qualifications. These benefits, however, are not to be lost sight of. Where can we open the history of this period without discovering a crowd of noble sentiments, of splendid achievements, of beautiful developments of humanity, evidently generated in the bosom of feudal life? It was feudalism which gave birth to that romantic thirst and fondness for all that is noble, generous, and faithful; to that sentiment of honor which raises its voice in favor of the system by which it was nursed." It is to feudal times that France, England, and Germany must direct their grateful eyes when they seek the source whence has flowed their precious wealth of intellectual lore, of poetry, and of literature. But let us not gaze on but a single side of feudalism. Taking our place in the ranks of the people, a shadow envelopes the side of the system upon which we now look. Individuals were the centers around which the system revolved. This individualism is of necessity opposed to general liberty—to social progress. Society is dismembered and isolated. That freedom of intercourse which begets a community of sympathy is restricted to the narrow precincts of the baronial courts. The contact of mind with mind, which awakens all the dormant powers of man to vigorous activity, is prevented, and the mass of the people toil on in hopeless ignorance and subjection

> "As base, ignoble slaves,
> Slaves to a horde
> Of petty tyrants, feudal despots, lords."

What has aristocracy been in every country, in every age, but a greater or less usurpation of the rights of man? The interests of aristocratic rulers continually clash with those of the people; the voice of the latter is heeded not in their councils. What Roman senator regarded the popular odium which the decrees of the senate raised up against it in the Marian and Syllan contests? What member of the Venetian great council cared for the imprecations of the people? What member of the British House of Lords has, till recently, taken very sorely to heart all that is at various times thrown out with scorn or ridicule or hatred against hereditary lawgivers? The natural consequence is that the people either bow in dull submission and deference, or else rise in desperate resistance against the enthralling power, as did the plebeians of Rome whose superstitious reverence for the established order was finally cast aside by their outraged sense of right.

No power, not even religion, has greater influence in forming the national mind than government. The gradual widening of the chasm which separated the characters of the Athenians and Spartans was a measure of the difference between the governments of Solon and Lycurgus. We may easily distinguish the Austrian from the Prussian, the Saxon from the Bohemian, the Scotchman from the Englishman, the Spaniard from the Portuguese, differences which proceed in part, though only in part, from the cause now in question. At the same time the similarity of the government of all has given to all a likeness in character, so great is the assimilating power of government.

Compare any of these with a citizen of republican America and the contrast is obvious, and easily recognizable. Wander in whatever land he may, amid the desolations of Syria, the classic ruins of Rome, or among the glories of England and France, he carries with him a *something* which ever proclaims him to be the denizen of a free commonwealth.

Time will permit us to advert to but one or two of the ways in which a free government, like ours, exerts a benign and salutary effect upon character. Our chief glory is a system which opens alike to all the path to wealth, dignity, and honor; which

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recognizes the social and political rights of the humblest citizen, and guarantees his voice an utterance and a hearing in his country's councils; which fosters education; which aims to develop both the intellectual and the physical resources existing within its domain; which perpetuates the spirit of liberty by inculcating its principles, and which in every way seeks the elevation of the people. What benefits which all enlightened governments have conferred upon the people, has not our Government conferred upon us? We need not go back to the splendid days when museums were founded by a Ptolemy, libraries by an Augustus, or learned societies by a Louis. For mental achievements, we need not revert to the proud days of the republic of Athens, which gave the people their activity of intellect, and fostered the genius which made them so pre-eminent in the arts and literature. In the time of its trial and danger the efforts of government in behalf of the people meet with a noble response. Men are vigilant when they fight for their own, and for instances of such devoted patriotism we have no need to go back to the Athenians, to the Spartans, or to the Romans, to the days of Marathon or of Thermopylæ, to the devoted valor of the Switzers perishing for liberty, or to the Hollanders, ready to banish themselves from Europe, if in Europe they could not live free. No, all these influences have been witnessed in the character of our people alone. All these results have attended the diffusion of liberty. Not a liberty dealt out by hereditary power, but a liberty propagated by liberty itself; not a democracy like that which disgraced the name in Athens, or like that to which England under another name pretends, but the true democracy of social equality and Christian brotherhood. The future of such a government is but the future of the true and the right. Its results will be the moral results of a knowledge that there is no safety where there is no strength, no strength without union, no union without justice, no justice where faith and truth are wanting. Its security will be in the moral instincts of the people who, rooted and grounded in the principles of Christianity, shall be led to a veneration of the true and the good, which will provide for their safety, power, and glory.

PURCHASE OF KENDALL GREEN.

An important event in the history of the institution was the appropriation by Congress, in June last, of $70,000, by means of which, upon the 1st of July, as will appear from the statement of receipts and disbursements in our report for next year, we were enabled to complete the purchase of the valuable estate adjoining the institution on two sides, and known as Kendall Green.

The reasons which made this purchase one of great importance, and almost of absolute necessity, to the institution were fully detailed in our thirteenth and fourteenth annual reports, and need not be repeated here. It is sufficient to say that the experience of the past two years, during which time we have had possession of the estate, has demonstrated the correctness of the reasons urged in favor of its purchase, and that the immense benefit resulting therefrom is made more and more apparent every day.

We now have an estate of one hundred acres, affording ample space for the gardening, farming, pasturage, play-grounds, lawns, road-ways, &c., essential to an institution of this kind. From the portion of the land that is under cultivation is raised a large part of the farm and garden produce consumed in the institution. The vegetables and fruit thus furnished during the past year were worth, at current market prices, $3,745.42. As the land receives further cultivation its productiveness will doubtless be increased, and we hope it will eventually supply all the vegetables needed for use in the institution.

This estate has an additional value in our eyes from the fact that it was formerly the property and home, and still bears the name, of the late Hon. Amos Kendall, the honored founder of our institution, to whose benevolence it was indebted for its first small piece of land and the little house which was the nucleus of the large and beautiful buildings now occupied.

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While the cost of this purchase, two years ago, was less than $800 an acre, it is estimated that its present value is more than double that amount.

In accordance with the proposal made by the board of directors several years ago, and renewed last year, Congress provided in the act of appropriation that the real estate now owned by the institution should be vested in the United States as trustee, for the sole use and purpose provided in the original act of incorporation of the institution and the several acts amendatory thereto. This has been done by proper deeds of conveyance, which were approved by the Attorney-General of the United States.

The appropriation for this purchase was made upon the recommendation of the honorable Secretary of the Interior, and after a careful personal examination of the premises by most of the members of the Appropriation Committees of the two Houses of Congress, and many other Senators and Representatives. While recording our high appreciation of the wise liberality of Congress in making this large appropriation, we desire also to express our gratitude to those benevolent gentlemen of several northern cities who, by their timely contributions, enabled the institution to provide for the first payments falling due upon the purchase. A list of their names and residences will be found appended to this report.

EXPENDITURES.

The receipts and disbursements, for the year now under review, will appear from the following detailed statements:

I. SUPPORT OF THE INSTITUTION.

Receipts.

Balance from old account	$389 40
Received from the Treasury of the United States	40,500 00
Received from board and tuition	6,924 28
Received from donation of Edward Owen	642 00
Received from sale of old building material	481 63
Received from students for books and stationery	444 04
Received from sale of live stock	109 00
Received from board of a horse	62 50
Received from work done in shop	57 10
Received from damage to grounds by stray cattle	7 75
Received from sale of grapes and flowers	7 50
Received from pupils for clothing	4 75
Received from sale of gas	38 00
Total	49,667 95

Disbursements.

Expended for salaries and wages	$24,465 82
Expended for groceries and feed	4,134 14
Expended for meats	3,919 70
Expended for household expenses, including vegetables	2,006 68
Expended for butter and eggs	1,709 00
Expended for fuel	1,645 40
Expended for bread	1,248 67
Expended for gas	1,179 72
Expended for clothing and dry-goods	732 43
Expended for illustrative apparatus	710 81
Expended for hardware and crockery	574 09
Expended for books	708 21
Expended for medical attendance	638 00
Expended for furniture	366 62
Expended for medicines and chemicals	316 52

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Expended for repairs on buildings	$331 72
Expended for printing	209 [illegible]
Expended for harness	92 [illegible]
Expended for cow and calf	[illegible]
Expended for implements and seeds	171 77
Expended for blacksmithing and general repairs	197 [illegible]
Expended for carriage-hire	51 [illegible]
Expended for stereopticon exhibition	2[illegible]
Expended for rent of safe in deposit bank	10 [illegible]
Transferred to Kendall Green account	4,134 [illegible]
Total	49,0[illegible]

II. ERECTION AND FITTING UP OF BUILDINGS.

Receipts.

Balance from old account	$8,3[illegible]
Received from Treasury of the United States	15,500 [illegible]
Total	23,8[illegible]

Disbursements.

Paid J. G. Naylor, on contracts	$14,036 4[illegible]
Paid for boiler and heating-apparatus	4,200 [illegible]
Paid for lumber and other building-materials	2,114 [illegible]
Paid for labor	1,[illegible]31 [illegible]
Paid for furniture	657 [illegible]
Paid for iron-work	343 41
Paid for plumbing and gas-fitting	339 [illegible]
Paid for paints and oils	301 1[illegible]
Paid for tin-work	65 [illegible]
Total	23,[illegible]

III. IMPROVEMENT OF GROUNDS.

Receipts.

Balance from old account	$2,302 01

Disbursements.

Paid for labor	$1,04[illegible] 41
Paid for grading	500 [illegible]
Paid for trees and shrubs	255 [illegible]
Paid for iron seats and vases	64 [illegible]
Paid for implements	49 [illegible]
Balance due the United States from disbursing agent	384 [illegible]
Total	2,302 01

ESTIMATE FOR NEXT YEAR.

The following estimate of the appropriation required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, is respectfully submitted:

For the support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, $48,000.

There is much need of additional building accommodations for students and officers, but in view of the large appropriation made by Congress last year for the purchase of the Kendall estate, we ask this year only for such a sum as is necessary for the maintenance of the institution. The amount of the above estimate is the same as that received from the United States for the same purpose during the current year.

All of which is respectfully submitted, by order of the board of directors.

EDWARD A. FAY,
Acting President.

Hon. COLUMBUS DELANO,
Secretary of the Interior.

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APPENDIX.

CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS AND PUPILS.

IN THE COLLEGE.

RESIDENT GRADUATES.

Melville Ballard, M. S.	Maine.
James Edwin Beller, B. A.	New York.
Amos Galusha Draper, B. A.	Illinois.
John Burton Hotchkiss, B. A.	Connecticut.
Joseph Griffin Parkinson, B. A.	New Hampshire.

SENIOR CLASS.

David Hougland Carroll	Ohio.
Volantine Holloway	Indiana.
David Shular Rogers	South Carolina.

JUNIOR CLASS.

Edward Lincoln Chapin	District of Columbia.
Edward Stretch	Indiana.
John Wilkinson	Massachusetts.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

William Major Allman	Michigan.
Orson Holloway Archibald	Indiana.
Elias Myers	Ohio.
James Martin Park	Ohio.
William Charles Pick	Rhode Island.
Albert Charles Powell	Ohio.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

Dudley Webster George	Kentucky.
Jasper Albertus Jamison	North Carolina.
William George Jones	New York.
Allie Washington Hamilton	Michigan.
Roscoe Gage Page	Maine.
George Moredock Teegarden	Iowa.

SELECTED COURSE.

James Curtis Balis	Wisconsin.
Daniel Webster Carey	Maine.
Frank Coolidge Davis	Massachusetts.
Jacob Henry Knoedler	Pennsylvania.

ADVANCED PREPARATORY CLASS.

John Emery Crane	Maine.
George Franklin Cutter	Vermont.
Samuel Davidson	Pennsylvania.
Martin Curran Fortescue	Pennsylvania.
Abram Stryker Gardner	Illinois.
Augustus Barney Greener	Ohio.
Lewis Lee James	Ohio.
Hugh Henry Blair McMaster	Pennsylvania.
William Marion Payne	Georgia.
Paxton Pollard	Virginia.
William Frank Pope	Tennessee.

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Wilbur Norris Sparrow	Massachusetts.
William Wesley Swartz	Pennsylvania.
Stanton Foy Wheeler	Massachusetts.

LOWER PREPARATORY CLASS.

Gorham Dummer Abbott	Connecticut.
Henry Augustus Chapman	Massachusetts.
Jerome Thaddeus Elwell	Pennsylvania.
Charles Frothingham Groesbeck	Texas.
Frank Caleb Holloway	Iowa.
John Christian Lentz	Pennsylvania.
James Wesley Kidd	Tennessee.
Gustave Levi	Iowa.
James Aaron Powers	Connecticut.
James Henry Purvis	District of Columbia.

IN THE PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

FEMALES.

Mary M. Barnes	District of Columbia.
Justina Bevan	Maryland.
Grace A. Freeman	Maryland.
Sarah A Gourley	Maryland.
Lydia Leitner	Maryland.
Caroline Mades	District of Columbia.
Elizabeth McCormick	Maryland.
Mary E. McDonald	District of Columbia.
Sarah E. Preston	Maryland.
Georgiana Pritchard	Maryland.
Amelia Riveaux	District of Columbia.
Margaret Ryan	District of Columbia.
Josephine Sardo	District of Columbia.
Sophia R. Weller	District of Columbia.

MALES.

Joseph Barnes	District of Columbia.
Wilbur Fish Bateman	District of Columbia.
John W. Blaine	Maryland.
Arthur D. Bryant	District of Columbia.
John E. Bull	Maryland.
Edward T. Burns	District of Columbia.
Elmer E. Butterbaugh	District of Columbia.
Edward Carter	District of Columbia.
Enoch G. Carroll	District of Columbia.
Edmund Clark	District of Columbia.
William A. Connolly	District of Columbia.
Douglas Craig	District of Columbia.
William F. Deeble	District of Columbia.
John W. Dechard	District of Columbia.
Alexander W. Denis	District of Columbia.
Abram Frantz	Pennsylvania.
Thomas Haggerty	District of Columbia.
Edward Humphrey	District of Columbia.
William Kohl	District of Columbia.
John A. Large	District of Columbia.
William H. Myers	District of Columbia.
William Moriarty	District of Columbia.
Moses Robinson	District of Columbia.
William H. Richards	District of Columbia.
Samuel H. Taylor	District of Columbia.
Henry Triesclmann, jr	Maryland.
John W. L. Unsworth	District of Columbia.
John C. Wagner	District of Columbia.
John Wesley	District of Columbia.
Nelson White	District of Columbia.
Louis Whittington	District of Columbia.

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REGULATIONS.

I. The academic year is divided into three terms, the first beginning on the last Thursday in September, and closing on the 24th of December; the second beginning the 2d of January, and closing the last Thursday before Easter; the third beginning the first Tuesday after Easter, and closing the last Wednesday in June.

II. The vacations are from the 24th of December to the 2d of January, and from the last Wednesday in June to the last Thursday in September.

III. There are holidays at Thanksgiving and Easter.

IV. The pupils may visit their homes during the regular vacations, and at the above named holidays, but at no other times, unless for some special, urgent reason, and then only by permission of the president.

V. The bills for the maintenance and tuition of pupils supported by their friends must be paid semi-annually, in advance.

VI. The charge for pay pupils is $150 each, per annum. This sum covers all expenses in the primary department, except clothing, and all in the college except clothing and books.

VII. The Government of the United States defrays the expenses of those who reside in the District of Columbia, or whose parents are in the Army or Navy, provided they are unable to pay for their education. To students from the States and Territories who have not the means of defraying all the expenses of the college course, the board of directors renders such assistance as circumstances seem to require as far as the means at its disposal for this object will allow.

VIII. It is expected that the friends of the pupils will provide them with clothing, and it is important that upon entering or returning to the institution they should be supplied with a sufficient amount for an entire year. All clothing should be plainly marked with the owner's name.

IX. All letters concerning pupils or applications for admission should be addressed to the president.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE KENDALL GREEN PURCHASE FUND.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Hon. A. E. Borie	$250 00
Clement Biddle, esq	250 00
J. Harrison, jr., esq	250 00
William Welsh, esq	250 00
A. J. Drexel, esq	250 00
M. Baird & Co	250 00
H. P. McKean, esq	250 00
Wm. Sellers & Co	250 00
Jay Cooke & Co	250 00
John Farnum, esq	100 00
Hon. Horace Binney	100 00
J. L. Claghorn, esq	100 00
Charles Wheeler, esq	100 00
Messrs. C. & H. Borie	100 00
Jacob P. Jones, esq	100 00
Samuel Welsh, esq	100 00
Thomas H. Powers, esq	100 00
H. Geiger, esq	50 00
J. M. Whitall, esq	50 00
L. A. Godey, esq	25 00
Charles Yarnall, esq	25 00
Total	3,200 00

FROM HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Edson Fessenden, esq	$1,000 00
Thomas Smith, esq	1,000 00
T. M. Allyn, esq	500 00
C. C. Lyman, esq	200 00
Total	2,700 00

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FROM BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

John Amory Lowell, esq	$500 00
H. P. Kidder, esq	250 00
Wm. T. Andrews, esq	250 00
B. E. Bates, esq	200 00
Geo. C. Richardson, esq	100 00
S. D. Warren, esq	100 00
William Claflin, esq	100 00
Amos A. Lawrence, esq	100 00
J. S. Ropes, esq	25 00
Percival L. Everett, esq	25 00
Nat. J. Bradler, esq	25 00
Total	1,675 00

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GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

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OFFICERS OF THE GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

NON-RESIDENT OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

VISITORS.

WILLIAM GUNTON, Esq., *President of the Board.*
JOSEPH HENRY, LL. D.
GEORGE S. GIDEON, Esq.
WALTER S. COX, Esq.
JOSEPH K. BARNES, M. D., U. S. A.
MOSES KELLY, Esq.
Hon. HENRY D. COOKE.
Gen. O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A.
JAMES C. PALMER, M. D., U. S. N.

EXECUTIVE AND FINANCIAL COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD.

Surgeon-General J. K. BARNES.
Governor HENRY D. COOKE.
General O. O. HOWARD.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. JOHN CHESTER, D. D.
Rev. A. FLORIDUS STEELE.
Rev. J. B. VAN METER.
Rev. FRANCIS E. BOYLE.
Rev. W. E. PARSON.
Rev. J. W. PARKER, D. D.

RESIDENT OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

CHARLES H. NICHOLS, A. M., M. D., *Superintendent and ex-officio Secretary of the Board of Visitors.*
BARNARD D. EASTMAN, M. D., *First Assistant Physician.*
WILLIAM H. MORRELL, M. D., *Second* "
WARREN G. HUTCHINS, M. D., *Third* "

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OPERATIONS

OF THE

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS AND SUPERINTENDENT OF CONSTRUCTION.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
Near Washington, D. C., October 31, 1872.

SIR: In behalf of the board of visitors the undersigned respectfully submit the seventeenth annual report of the "condition and wants of the institution."

The number of patients remaining under treatment on the 30th day of June, 1871, was—

From the Army, white males		145	
" " "	colored "	7	
" " "	white " (discharged)	117	
" " "	colored " "	3	
" " "	white " (civilian)	3	
" " "	colored " "	1	
" " "	white females "	3	
			279
From the Navy, white males		27	
" " "	" " (discharged)	2	
" " "	colored " "	1	
			30
			309
From civil life, white males		68	
" " "	" females	103	
			171
" " "	colored males	10	
" " "	" females	18	
			28
			199
Males, 384; females, 124; total			508

The number of patients admitted during the year ended June 30, 1872, was—

From the Army, white males		37	
" " "	colored "	2	
" " "	white " (discharged)	26	
			65
From the Navy, white males		13	
" " "	colored "	1	
" " "	white " (discharged)	1	
			15
			80

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From civil life, white males	51	
" " " " females	34	
		85
" " " colored males	10	
" " " " females	10	
		20
		105
Males, 141; females, 44; total		185

Three persons were re-admitted in the course of the year; consequently there were three less persons than cases under treatment.

The whole number of patients under treatment in the course of the year 1871–'72, was—

From the Army, white males	182	
" " " colored "	9	
" " " white " (discharged)	143	
" " " colored " "	3	
" " " white " (civilians)	3	
" " " colored " "	1	
" " " white females	3	
		344
From the Navy, white males	40	
" " " colored "	1	
" " " white " (discharged)	3	
" " " colored " "	1	
		45
		389
From civil life, white males	119	
" " " " females	137	
		256
" " " colored males	20	
" " " " females	28	
		48
		304
Males, 525; females, 168; total		693

The number of patients discharged in the course of the year was—

Recovered, from the Army, white males	16	
" " " " colored "	1	
" " " " white " (discharged)	2	
		19
" " " Navy, white males	4	
		23
" " civil life, white males	17	
" " " " " females	7	
		24
" " " " colored males	3	
" " " " " females	1	
		4
		28
		51
Improved, from the Army, white males	5	
" " " Navy, " "	1	
		6
" " civil life, white males	9	
" " " " " females	12	
		21

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Improved, from civil life, colored males	1		
" " " " " females	1		
		2	
			23
			29
Unimproved, from the Army, white males	3		
" " " Navy, " "	1		
		4	
" " civil life, white males	3		
" " " " " females	1		
		4	
			8
Males, 66; females, 22; total			88

The number of patients who died in the course of the year was—

From the Army, white males	7		
" " " colored "	2		
" " " white " (discharged)	15		
" " " colored " "	1		
		25	
From the Navy, white males	3		
			28
From civil life, white males	8		
" " " " females	7		
		15	
" " " colored males	1		
		16	
Males, 37; females, 7; total			44

The number of patients remaining under treatment on the 30th day of June, 1872, was—

From the Army, white males	151		
" " " colored "	6		
" " " white " (discharged)	126		
" " " colored " "	2		
" " " white " (civilians)	3		
" " " colored " "	1		
" " " white females "	3		
		292	
From the Navy white males	31		
" " " colored "	1		
" " " white " (discharged)	3		
" " " colored " "	1		
		36	
			328
From civil life, white males	82		
" " " " females	110		
		192	
" " " colored males	15		
" " " " females	26		
		41	
			233
Males, 422; females, 139; total			561

The use of the word "discharged" in the preceding tables designates persons formerly in the military or naval service of the country, and

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admitted by authority of the act of July 13, 1866; and those designated as "civilian" are civil employés of the Army, admitted by order of the Secretary of War, under authority of the same act.

PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THOSE WHO DIED.

Chronic, organic and functional degeneration of the brain, without complicative or supervenient disease before death	1
Chronic, organic, and functional degeneration of the brain, with phthisis	2
" " " " " " " " epilepsy	1
" " " " " " " " dysentery	1
" " " " " " " " diarrhœa	1
" " " " " " " " chronic diarrhœa	1
" " " " " " " " paralysis	1
" " " " " " " " apoplexy	1
" " " " " " " " dropsy	1
" " " " " " " " pulmonary congestion	1
Acute maniacal exhaustion	2
Total	11

MENTAL CONDITION.

Acute mania	2
Chronic "	1
Chronic dementia	8
Total	11

DURATION OF MENTAL DISEASE.

One month	1
Six "	1
One year	4
Two "	1
Three "	1
Four "	1
Five "	1
Six "	1
Seven "	1
Eight "	3
Nine "	2
Ten "	1
Eleven "	1
Fifteen "	1
Twenty-seven years	1
Twenty-nine "	1
Thirty-eight "	1
	11

As nearly as could be ascertained, the patients admitted during the year had been insane at the time of admission—

One to three months, from the Army, white males	9
" " " " colored "	1
" " " " white " (discharged)	3
" " " Navy, " "	5
" " " " colored "	1
" " " civil life, white males	9
" " " " " " females	1
" " " " " colored males	1
" " " " " " females	1
	31

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Three to six months, from the Army, white males		16
" " " " " " (discharged)		4
" " " Navy, " "		1
" " " civil life " "		6
" " " " " " females		3
" " " " " colored male		1
" " " " " " female		1
		32
One year from the Army, white males		4
" " " " " " (discharged)		5
" " " " " colored " "		1
" " " Navy, white "		6
" " " civil life, " "		4
" " " " " " females		4
" " " " " colored male		1
" " " " " " female		1
		26
Two years, from the Army, white males		3
" " " " " " (discharged)		6
" " " " Navy, " "		1
" " " " " " (discharged)		1
" " " civil life " "		2
" " " " " females		3
" " " " " colored male		1
" " " " " " female		1
		18
Three years, from the Army, white males		3
" " " " " " (discharged)		1
" " " civil life " "		1
" " " " " female		1
" " " " " colored "		1
		7
Four years, from the Army, white males, (discharged)		2
Five " " civil life, " "		2
" " " " " colored "		1
" " " " " females		2
		5
Six years, from the Army, white male, (discharged)		1
" " civil life, " "		1
" " " " colored "		1
		3
Seven years, from the Army, white male, (discharged)		1
" " civil life, colored female		1
		2
Eight years, from the Army, white males, (discharged)		2
Ten years, " " " " "		2
" " civil life, " "		4
" " " " " females		3
		9
Eleven years, from the Army, white male, (discharged)		1
Fifteen years, " civil life, " "		1
" " " " " female		1
" " " " colored male		1
" " " " " female		1
		4
Seventeen years, from civil life, white female		1
Eighteen " " " " " male		1
Twenty-eight " " " " " "		1
Total		185

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Tabular statement of the time of life at which the 3,181 *persons treated since the opening of the institution became insane.*

Under 10 years	[illegible]
Between 10 and 15 years	[illegible]
" 15 and 20 "	[illegible]
" 20 and 25 "	[illegible]
" 25 and 30 "	[illegible]
" 30 and 35 "	[illegible]
" 35 and 40 "	[illegible]
" 40 and 45 "	[illegible]
" 45 and 50 "	[illegible]
" 50 and 60 "	[illegible]
" 60 and 70 "	[illegible]
" 70 and 80 "	[illegible]
Unknown	[illegible]
Total	3,181

Table showing the nativity, as far as it could be ascertained, of the 3,181 *persons treated.*

NATIVE BORN.		FOREIGN BORN.	
District of Columbia	290	Ireland	[illegible]
New York	238	Germany	[illegible]
Maryland	183	England	[illegible]
Virginia	179	France	[illegible]
Pennsylvania	178	Canada	[illegible]
Ohio	82	Scotland	[illegible]
Massachusetts	76	Italy	[illegible]
Maine	32	Switzerland	[illegible]
Illinois	34	Sweden	[illegible]
New Hampshire	29	Norway	[illegible]
Kentucky	24	Denmark	[illegible]
Indiana	24	Poland	[illegible]
New Jersey	24	Russia	[illegible]
Connecticut	23	Spain	[illegible]
Michigan	17	Holland	[illegible]
Vermont	15	Wales	[illegible]
Tennessee	15	Portugal	[illegible]
Wisconsin	15	Nova Scotia	[illegible]
Missouri	15	Hungary	[illegible]
Rhode Island	11	Mexico	[illegible]
Delaware	8	Austria	[illegible]
North Carolina	6	Malta	[illegible]
Iowa	4	Buenos Ayres	[illegible]
Alabama	4	Costa Rica	[illegible]
Louisiana	3	Sicily	[illegible]
South Carolina	3	Belgium	[illegible]
Georgia	2	British Columbia	[illegible]
Mississippi	2	East Indies, (British)	[illegible]
Arkansas	1	West Indies, (British)	[illegible]
Colorado	1	West Indies, (Hayti)	[illegible]
Florida	1	New Brunswick	[illegible]
Texas	1		
West Virginia	1		
Choctaw Nation	1		

Native born	[illegible]
Foreign	[illegible]
Unknown	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

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Table showing the form of disease under which the cases received since the institution was opened labored at the time of admission.

MANIA.

Acute, simple	1,159	
" dipsoic	139	
" periodic	68	
" febrile	39	
" epileptic	31	
" suicidal	26	
" homicidal	17	
" puerperal	17	
" paralytic	9	
" hysterical	8	
" cataleptic	5	
" erotic	2	
" typhomania, (Bell's disease)	2	
" suicidal and homicidal	2	
" kleptoic	1	
		1,525
Chronic, simple	281	
" periodic	36	
" dipsoic	33	
" epileptic	15	
" paralytic	8	
" puerperal	7	
" homicidal	6	
" suicidal	5	
" hysterical	2	
" cataleptic	1	
" dipsoic and epileptic	1	
" homicidal and epileptic	1	
" " " hysterical	1	
" " " suicidal	1	
		398

MONOMANIA.

Acute, simple	6	
Chronic, "	14	
		20

MELANCHOLIA.

Acute, simple	143	
" suicidal	34	
" nostalgic	25	
" homicidal	2	
" periodic	2	
" epileptic	1	
		207
Chronic, simple	54	
" suicidal	4	
" periodic	1	
		59

DEMENTIA.

Acute, simple	236	
" paralytic	15	
" epileptic	11	
" suicidal	7	
" periodic	3	
" general paralysis	3	
" senile	1	
		276
Chronic, simple	520	
" epileptic	89	
" paralytic	42	
" senile	24	
" dipsoic	18	
" general paralysis	20	
" suicidal	6	

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Chronic, periodic	3	
" paralytic and epileptic	3	
" epileptic and suicidal	1	
" paralytic and suicidal	1	
		727

IMBECILITY.

Chronic, simple	15	
" epileptic	2	
		17
Opium-eater		1
Not insane		1
Whole number of cases treated		3,231
Number of re-admissions		50
Number of persons treated		3,181

INDEPENDENT OR PAY PATIENTS.

There were of this class, at the beginning of the year, 11 males, 16 females	27		
Admitted during the year 22 males, 16 females	38		
Whole number under treatment 33 males, 32 females		65	
Discharged during the year 11 males, 15 females		26	
Remaining at the end of the year, males, 22; females, 17; total			39
Males, 22; females, 17.			

PUBLIC PATIENTS REMAINING AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

From the Army	292		
From the Navy	36		
		328	
From civil life		194	
			522
Males, 422; females, 139; total			561

The admissions in the course of the year were 185, and the whole number of patients under treatment was 693. The recoveries were 58 + per cent. of the discharges, and 39 — per cent. of the discharges and deaths. The deaths were 6 + per cent. of the whole number under treatment. These are thought to be favorable ratios, in view of the fact that a large proportion both of the inmates of the hospital at any one time, and of the current admissions, are chronic cases that generally remain in the institution during life..

It will be recollected that intermittent fever prevailed more generally over the country during the autumn of 1871, than it had before done for many years. It is said to have visited elevated northern districts in which it never appeared before; and here, for the first time since the hospital was opened in 1855, a number of patients and employés suffered from fever and ague, which they must have contracted in the wards and adjacent grounds. The affection was mild and in most cases easily controlled. It must have been due to an influence that pervaded the entire land, for years of exertion to that end have, it is believed, put the hospital edifices and the grounds immediately surrounding them in as perfect a sanitary condition as it is practicable to attain. The cellars and wards of the institution are clean, dry, and thoroughly ventilated. The immediate site of the hospital is thoroughly drained, and no vegetable nor animal matter is permitted to decay above the earth's surface. Portions of the exercise grounds distant from the hospital buildings, which are never visited by the female patients, who suffered as much as the

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men, still need improving. Under the same conditions, not a case of malarial disease of local origin has occurred in the house this autumn; nor has there been the slightest indication that the disease is likely to re-appear here.

No suicide or other serious accident occurred among the patients in the course of the year.

In the course of the last session much interest was manifested in Congress in the recommendation relating to the treatment of inebriates contained in the last report from the hospital, and favorably referred to in the annual report from the Department, but no act was passed to carry that project into effect. The failure to pass such an act seemed to arise chiefly from lack of time to mature a novel legislative measure in the midst of an extraordinary pressure of business of unusual moment; and as the necessity of an efficient special provision for the restraint and treatment of District inebriates is, if possible, more urgent than it was a year ago, the recommendation under consideration is very respectfully but earnestly renewed.

The large number of determinedly homicidal and suicidal cases has been mentioned as one of the specialties of the year's experience. Another somewhat peculiar experience of the year was the unusual number and the troublesome character of that class of patients, the marked characteristic of whose ante-hospital history was the intemperate use of intoxicating drinks. Except those that are penal in their character, this is the only institution in the District that is authorized to keep its inmates in custody against their will, and the only one that can afford more than the most temporary relief in cases of inebriety, unless it be coupled with a criminal charge. Under the circumstances, it will not be strange if the most respectable physicians of the District should sometimes seem to strain a point in granting certificates of insanity in these cases; and the same motives that may have led physicians to give some inebriates the "benefit of a doubt," have induced us to abstain from everything like hypercriticism in distinguishing between temporary mental disturbances from drink, and that more prolonged and deeper mental alienation called insanity. But how far soever a disposition to relieve the distress of families, and to endeavor to restore an unfortunate man or woman to self-control, and usefulness, and happiness, may have carried us in the direction indicated, in a few cases, it is our strong conviction, as it is the often reiterated opinion of all those who have had an experience similar to ours, that simple inebriates should not be restrained in the same building, much less in the same wards, with ordinary lunatics; and that while cases of real insanity, that are chiefly characterized by a frequent or total abandonment to extreme indulgence in intoxicating drinks, regardless of the most sacred claims and pledges, and by more or less impairment of the moral and intellectual faculties, should, in common with all other forms of mental disease, whatever be their complications, be restrained and treated in hospitals or asylums for the insane, they should, like epileptics, occupy separate wards by themselves. The insane and inebriates disdain each other's company. Each feels degraded by association with the other. However obvious it may be to others that the thinnest partition separates the inebriate from downright insanity, he rarely exhibits any sympathy for the insane, but, on the contrary, he is prone to play upon their delusions and mental weaknesses, and to harass them in every way. Skilled in deception by long practice, and devoted to self-indulgence, the inebriate, in spite of the interposition of authority and the vigilance of attendants, almost always drives the lunatic to the wall, and secures all the little prizes of their associated life. It will be rightly inferred that we regard the care of inebriates in this hospital as a perversion of the express objects of its establishment and maintenance, and in a subsequent part of this report we shall show that the existing hospital edifices are inadequate to accommodate the insane now under care, much more to accommodate the prospective increase in number. It should not be inferred, however, that, either as a board or as individuals, we are indifferent to the very urgent need there is of a provision for the restraint and reformation of the inebriates of this District; and we suggest to the benevolent gentlemen who have recently conferred with us upon the subject, as the readiest, least expensive, and altogether most feasible way in which the inebriates of the District can receive the benefits of restraint and treatment, that Congress be asked to pass an act authorizing the sending of them to one or more of the existing public institutions for that class of persons, the selection of the institutions in which they may be placed to be made by the Secretary of the Interior, and to make a small appropriation for the maintenance of those who are unable to defray their own expenses. As the management of inebriate asylums, and their success in reforming persons addicted to drink, must still be re-

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garded as in the stage of experiment, the course recommended may be thought more prudent than an immediate attempt to incur all the expense of establishing an institution in this District. The boarding by the Government of prisoners and poor blind children, and formerly of the insane of the District, in appropriate State institutions, affords ample precedent for a like course in the case of inebriates.

There were 27 private or pay-patients at the beginning of the year; 38 were admitted; 26 were discharged; and 39 remained under treatment. In the course of the year 19 paid the full cost of their board and treatment; 11 barely paid their expenses, and 35 paid less than was expended in their behalf. Those who paid less than the actual cost of their board and treatment were District patients in moderate circumstances; and under existing laws, which are thought to be not less just and necessary than they are humane and liberal, the alternative in these cases of accepting what their friends felt able to pay, was their admission to the entirely free list. Congress makes no grant of money for any purpose that, in proportion to its amount, is productive of greater or more gratefully-appreciated benefits than the provision it generously makes for the care and treatment of cases of insanity arising in District families whose circumstances are limited, but that have never accepted public aid until overtaken by that peculiar sickness, which is most humanely, as well as skillfully and efficiently, administered to by strangers and away from home.

The expenditures and receipts in the year were:

EXPENDITURES.

Expended for	flour, meal, and crackers	$10,602 29
"	butter and cheese	7,441 45
"	meats, including hams	14,943 98
"	poultry and eggs	432 24
"	fish	2,651 70
"	groceries and ice	11,443 87
"	potatoes and vegetables	1,885 00
"	feed for stock	6,210 40
"	agricultural implements, seeds, and fertilizers; also, fruit-trees, vines, and shrubs	2,503 46
"	stock	2,840 80
"	repairs and improvements on buildings, cooking, heating, and lighting apparatus, water-supply, farm and garden lands and roads,	9,071 29
"	repairs to carriages, harness, &c	869 60
"	furniture, glass, china, and hardware	3,288 20
"	boots, shoes, findings, &c	2,228 66
"	bedding	960 57
"	dry-goods	8,648 82
"	books, stationery, and printing	715 46
"	fuel and lights	6,069 15
"	money refunded to private patients	582 55
"	return of eloped patients	108 92
"	postage	151 58
"	salaries and wages	40,604 12
"	medicines, surgical instruments, and liquors	2,325 03
"	recreations and amusements	804 36
"	miscellaneous supplies	458 39
	Total	137,843 22

RECEIPTS.

From	the Treasurer of the United States	$125,000 00
"	private patients for board	11,198 65
"	pigs, hides, rags, &c., sold	1,644 57
	Total	137,843 22

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The entire expenditures on account of the support of the establishment were $137,843.22. The receipts from all sources were the same. Twenty-seven thousand one hundred and five weeks' board and medical and moral treatment were furnished to patients in the course of the year, at an average cost, including clothing, repairs, and improvements, and extraordinary but re-imbursed expenditures on account of pay-patients, of $5.08½ per week. Deducting $15,530.25 from the gross expenditures on account of the support of the institution, which is the estimated cost of goods purchased but not issued in the year, and of repairs and improvements of a lasting character, and the average cost of the board, medical, and moral treatment, and clothing of each patient, was 4.50\frac{8}{10}$ per week, or eight-tenths of one cent in excess of the estimated cost to the Government of supporting each patient, submitted in our last report. With this average outlay, in addition to the products of the farm, the patients have been made physically comfortable, and it is believed that their medical and moral treatment embraced every attention and appliance substantially necessary to their recovery or improvement; but it is not probable that the most enlightened and progressive care of the insane which is demanded of the institution under your supervision, by every consideration of science, Christian philanthropy, and patriotic duty and pride, can be attained at the present rates of wages and prices of supplies, for an expenditure of much, if any, less per individual than that of the past year.

The most costly and useful improvement in the year is a steam-cooking-range of six double or "jacketed" kettles, fitted up in the most complete and substantial manner. Each kettle holds fifty gallons, and the whole range is capable of doing the steam-cooking for one thousand persons. The most peculiar and valuable feature of these kettles is their seamlessness, and the limitation of the steam-space to the bottom and to the lower third of the sides of the kettles. The kettle and jacket, or the concentric double parts of the kettle, are a single, continuous casting, and of course cannot leak unless actually broken. The limitation of the steam-space to the lower portion of the kettle gives the greatest efficiency in cooking in proportion to the consumption of steam.

The systematic work of grading, under-draining, and fertilizing the agricultural lands and of improving the farm-stock, has been continued. The productive value of this work is well shown in an increase of 4,029¾ gallons of milk over the yield of the year before, on the same area of mowing and pasturage.

Besides the expenditures for the support of the institution, appropriations amounting to $28,000 were disbursed for repairs and improvements in the west wing, (longest occupied and most worn and out of repair,) for a river-wall, and for fencing the Shepherd farm.

The special appropriations asked in the last report were granted, except that $10,000, to enable you to purchase a tract of land for the use of the hospital, was substituted for the estimates, amounting to $11,000, for the erection of several agricultural buildings and the improvement of the exercise grounds.

The following is a statement of the quantities and estimated values of the products of the farm and garden which were consumed in the house.

This estimate does not include considerable quantities of various fruits gathered by the patients and eaten on their walks.

Asparagus, 694 bunches, at 10 cents	$69 40
Apples, 100 bushels, at $1	100 00

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Apples, (green,) 78 bushels, at 50 cents	$39 00
Beans, (string,) 8½ bushels, at $2	17 00
" lima, 276 bushels, at $3.25	897 00
Blackberries, 24 quarts, at 10 cents	2 40
Beef, fresh, 3,242 pounds, at 12 cents	389 04
Beets, 33¾ bushels, at $1	33 75
Chickens, 239, at 50 cents	119 50
Cabbages, 8,155 heads, at 6 cents	489 30
Carrots, 28½ bushels, at 75 cents	21 37
Cucumbers, 11¾ bushels, at $1	11 75
Corn, (sweet,) 615 dozen ears, at 12 cents	73 80
Cantaleups, 2,041, at 8 cents	163 28
Cauliflowers, 20 heads, at 10 cents	2 00
Cherries, 36¼ bushels, at $2.50	91 25
Ducks, 84, at 50 cents	42 00
Eggs, 483 dozen, at 32 cents	154 56
Egg-plants, 41 dozen, at 5 cents	2 05
Figs, 6 bushels, at $2	12 00
Geese-eggs, 8 dozen, at 50 cents	4 00
Grapes, 6,842 pounds, at 10 cents	584 20
Honey, 200 pounds, at 35 cents	70 00
Lettuce, 1,036 heads, at 2½ cents	25 90
Lard, 3,448 pounds, at 18 cents	620 64
Milk, 10,128¼ gallons, at 40 cents	4,051 30
Onions, 41 bushels, at $2	82 00
Pease, 12½ bushels, at $2	25 00
Potatoes, (Irish,) 606 bushels, at 75 cents	454 50
" (sweet,) 930½ bushels, at $1.50	1,395 75
Parsnips, 2 bushels, at $1	2 00
Peaches, 68 bushels, at 75 cents	51 00
Pigeons, 118, at 25 cents	29 50
Pork, fresh, 4,422 pounds, at 12 cents	530 64
Quinces, 28 bushels, at $2	56 00
Radishes, 275 bunches, at 3 cents	8 25
Raspberries, 148 quarts, at 15 cents	22 20
Squashes, 895, at 10 cents	89 50
Strawberries, 42 quarts, at 10 cents	4 20
Turnips, 16½ bushels, at $1.50	24 75
Tomatoes, 359 bushels, at $1	359 00
Turkeys, 127, at $1.75	222 25
Veal, 1,126 pounds, at 12 cents	135 12
Water-melons, 2,235, at 10 cents	223 60
Pigs, (sold alive)	247 50
Hides and grease sold from beeves bought 1,102 24	
" " " " raised	53 60
Old iron and barrels sold	357 23
Keeping 6 horses for hospital use	1,250 00
	13,810 08

The following agricultural products of the year are not included in the preceding list, their estimated value having been credited to the farm and garden principally in milk, meats, and the keeping of horses for hospital uses:

Hay, 90 tons, at $32	$2,880 00
Oats, (in straw,) 30 tons, at $32	960 00
Rye, (in straw,) 20 tons, at $30	600 00
Mangel-wurzel, 494 bushels, at 70 cents	345 80
Beets, (sugar,) 151 bushels, at 70 cents	105 70
Cabbages, 30,000 heads, at 3 cents	900 00
Total	5,791 50

Besides the meats raised on the farm, 66,663 pounds of beef, 19,259 pounds of pork, and 2,371 pounds of mutton, purchased on the hoof, were slaughtered at the hospital for consumption in the institution.

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The live-stock, farm, and garden implements, stable furniture, and other personal property, mostly used for agricultural purposes, on hand June 30, 1872, and their estimated cash values were as follows:

LIVE-STOCK.

42 cows, (Jerseys and grades,) at $70 each	$2,940 00
10 heifers, (Jerseys and grades,) at $50 each	500 00
11 calves, (Jerseys and grades,) at $25 each	275 00
4 bulls, (Jerseys,) at $125 each	500 00
8 oxen, at $75 each	600 00
Total	4,815 00

Horses and mules.

12 horses, at $175 each	$2,100 00
7 mules, at $125 each	875 00
2 asses, at $35 each	70 00
	3,045 00

Swine.

50 sows, at $20 each	$1,000 00
2 boars, at $20 each	40 00
35 barrows, at $15 each	525 00
80 pigs, at $2.50 each	200 00
	1,765 00

Poultry.

20 turkeys, at $1.75	$35 00
18 geese, at $1.75	31 50
200 ducks, at 50 cents	100 00
200 fowls, (barn-door,) at 50 cents	100 00
2 swans, at $10	20 00
2 pea-fowls, at $5	10 00
3 swarms of bees, at $6	18 00
12 guinea-fowls, at 50 cents	6 00
	320 00

FARM AND GARDEN IMPLEMENTS.

3 mowing-machines, at $75	$225 00
1 " (lawn,) at $15	15 00
1 horse-rake, at $20	20 00
8 hand-rakes, (wood,) at 40 cents	3 20
4 " (iron,) at 75 cents	3 00
10 plows, at $8	80 00
2 " (sulky,) at $35	70 00
4 cultivators, at $8	32 00
5 harrows, at $8	40 00
2 rollers, 1 at $310 and 1 at $15	325 00
1 roller, (stone,) at $25	25 00
1 harrow, (pulverizing,) at $20	20 00
8 wheelbarrows, at $3	24 00
2 scrapers, (road,) at $3.50	7 00
2 augers, at $1	2 00
2 hammers, (stone,) at $1	2 00
3 axes, at $1	3 00
1 saw, (cross-cut,) at $5	5 00
2 pulley-blocks, (heavy iron,) at $5	10 00
5 " (wood,) at $5	10 00
1 grapple, at $2	2 00
1 chain, (long,) at $15	15 00
4 scythes and snaths, at $1.50	6 00
6 picks, at $1	6 00
4 grub-axes, at 50 cents	2 00
20 shovels and spades, at $1	20 00

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13 hoes, at 50 cents	$6 50
24 forks, at $1	24 00
2 paving-mauls, at $1	2 00
2 hatchets, at $1	2 00
1 hammer, (sledge,) at $1.50	1 50
3 boats, at $115	345 00
1 scow, (new,) at $400	400 00
1 beef-tree, at $1.50	1 50
1 rope, (200 feet,) at $10	10 00
1 pruning-saw, at $1	1 00
6 bee-hives, at $2.50	15 00
	1,780 70

STABLE FURNITURE.

12 beds, (complete,) at $8	96 00
1 lamp-stand, at $1	1 00
4 chairs, at 75 cents	3 00
4 buckets, (fire,) at 75 cents	3 00
6 " (water,) at 50 cents	3 00
4 stoves, at $3.50	14 00
2 jacks, (wheel,) at $1.50	3 00
7 lanterns, at 50 cents	3 50
1 boiler, at $10	10 00
1 kettle, at $1	1 00
12 curry-combs, at 25 cents	3 00
12 brushes, at 50 cents	6 00
1 corn-mill, at $50	50 00
1 cider-mill, at $20	20 00
1 thrashing-mill, at $10	10 00
1 winnowing-mill, at $5	5 00
1 corn-cracker, at $8	8 00
1 hay-cutter, at $10	10 00
1 root-cutter, at $2.50	2 50
1 seed-sower, at $1	1 00
1 hose-pipe, at 50 cents	50
1 hen-coop, (iron,) at $5	5 00
8 hen-coops, (wood,) at 50 cents	4 00
1 hen-coop, (nests,) (iron,) at $2	2 00
1 book and writing case, at $10	10 00
	274 50

CARRIAGES, CARTS, AND WAGONS.

1 carriage (visitors,) at $400	400 00
1 " " (old,) at $10	10 00
1 " (Germantown,) at $200	200 00
1 " (Rockaway,) at $150	150 00
2 carts, (4-ox,) at $100	200 00
3 " mule, at $75	225 00
1 " milk, at $75	75 00
1 " water, at $75	75 00
1 " stone, (ox,) at $25	25 00
1 " vegetable, (donkey,) at $30	30 00
2 wagons, 4-horse, spring, at $275	550 00
5 " " farm, at $50	250 00
1 " 2-horse, spring, at $200	200 00
2 " 1-horse, spring, at $50	120 00
1 " stone, at $30	30 00
1 buggy, (top,) at $300	300 00
	2,840 00

HARNESS, YOKES, AND APPURTENANCES.

3 sets, harness, double, at $40	120 00
3 " " plow, at $15	45 00
3 " " buggy, at $30	90 00

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3	sets harness, light, at $30	$90 00
2	" " 4-horse, 1 at $300 and 1 at $75	375 00
4	" " cart, at $20	80 00
1	" " hoisting, at $10	10 00
36	halters and chains, at $2.50	90 00
2	yokes, pole, at $1.50	3 00
2	horse-nets, at $1	2 00
2	buffalo robes, at $2	4 00
1	saddle and bridle, at $5	5 00
6	yokes, (ox,) at $5	30 00
5	chains, at $4	20 00
		964 00

RECAPITULATION.

Live-stock	9,945 50
Farm and garden implements	1,780 70
Stable furniture	274 50
Carriages, carts, and wagons	2,840 00
Harness, yokes, &c	964 00
	15,804 70

Estimate of appropriations needed for the support of the hospital and for sundry repairs and improvements for the year ending June 30, 1874.

1. For the support, clothing, and medical and moral treatment of the insane of the Army and Navy, revenue-cutter service, and the late volunteers of the Army and Navy, who may have become insane since their entry into the service of the United States, and of the indigent insane of the District of Columbia, in the Government Hospital for the Insane, including $500 for books, stationery, and incidental expenses, $130,500.

2. For repairs and improvements, $20,000.

3. For the erection of a stock-barn on one of the outlying farms, and a hay-barn on the other, and of a poultry-house within the hospital inclosure, $9,000.

4. For the completion of the roads and walks in the exercise-grounds of the patients, $2,000.

5. For the erection, lighting, heating, and furnishing of a detached building to contain tailors', shoemakers', and mattress-makers' shops and store-rooms, and dormitories for mechanics and farm-laborers, without families, $10,000.

6. For removing, repairing, and building cottages for the employés of the hospital having families, $5,712.22.

The first and principal item in the foregoing estimates is based upon the expectation that the average number of patients that, under the operation of existing laws, the hospital will be required to support and treat during the year ending June 30, 1874, will be 550, and that the current cost to the Government of the support and treatment of each patient will be not less than $4.50 per week, which is a few mills per week less than the cost last year.

The amount of the second item is required to maintain the hospital at a high standard of usefulness, and to preserve the Government property.

The improvements for which the third item is submitted are necessary to carry on the agricultural operations of the institution with facility, economy, and profit.

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The large number of patients now under the care of the hospital render the fourth item a sanitary necessity, as under-drained, dry, and healthful walks are much too limited to enable the patients to derive the advantage from exercise in the open air to which they are entitled.

The fifth item contemplates the erection of a substitute for the present use of the basement story of the extension of 1870–'71, which will vacate excellent rooms for thirty-five patients of the quiet chronic class, at a cost of only $285.71 per patient. The additional accommodations are much needed, and the contemplated change will promote the comfort and privacy of the patients, and facilitate the proper police of the establishment.

The sixth item submitted is, in effect, asking for the re-appropriation of the same amount, for substantially the same purpose, which was appropriated by Congress at the session of 1864–'65. The expenditure of this appropriation was twice postponed on account of the prospect, subsequently realized, of acquiring two tracts of land for the use of the hospital which were not owned by the United States when the appropriation was made, and upon which, should they be acquired, it was deemed desirable to move and rebuild the cottages in question; and when the act of July 12, 1870, prohibited the use of unexpended balances of appropriations made in previous years, work under this appropriation was being prosecuted, but only $287.78 had actually been expended. The amount of the appropriation was $6,000.

In April last Dr. Thomas M. Franklin, who had served the institution with much ability, usefulness, and credit for nearly seven years, resigned the position of an assistant physician of the institution, and the vacancy created by his resignation was filled by the appointment of Dr. William H. Morrell, who had been one of the assistant physicians of the Ohio State Lunatic Asylum, at Columbus, for several years, and at an earlier period a medical assistant at the Retreat for the Insane in Hartford, Connecticut, and who came to us highly recommended by the trustees and superintendent of the former institution. Later, in June last, Dr. Hutchins was compelled by ill-health to relinquish his position in the medical staff of the hospital. During his short connection with the institution Dr. Hutchins sustained the favorable reputation with which he entered upon his duties, and we much regretted the necessity of his leaving us.

In the first month of the current year (July) Dr. Eastman left us, to take charge of the Massachusetts State Lunatic Hospital at Worcester. Dr. Eastman served the hospital through all the grades of assistant physician for a period of upward of seven years with steadily increasing capacity, zeal, and fidelity, and though we much regretted to lose his valuable services here, we thought it due to him to recommend his promotion to the distinguished position he has attained.

The vacancies occasioned by the retirement of Drs. Eastman and Hutchins have been filled by the appointment of Drs. Francis M. Hamlin and Robert H. Chase. Both of these gentleman have enjoyed the advantage of a thorough general and professional education, and of some experience in the care of the insane; and after a short but unusually successful career in the general practice of medicine, chose to devote themselves to the psychological specialty of the healing art.

The chaplains have discharged their duties with the ability and judgment that should justly be expected of gentlemen of their eminence in their sacred calling; and the clerk, housekeeper, apothecary, supervisors, farm and house stewards, and other heads of divisions of the hospital service, and especially the attendants upon the insane, have

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with few exceptions merited our thanks for the self-denial and devotion with which they have discharged their respective duties.

We again have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

W. GUNTON,
President of the Board.
C. H. NICHOLS,
Superintendent, and ex-officio Secretary of the Board.

Hon. COLUMBUS DELANO,
Secretary of the Interior.

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COLUMBIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND LYING-IN ASYLUM.

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REPORT

OF THE

COLUMBIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., ——— —, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the seventh annual report of the Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in-Asylum, with a *résumé* of the operations of the institution from its commencement, in March, 1866, to the end of June, 1872.

I cannot permit this opportunity to pass without congratulating most cordially the directors upon the prosperity of an institution they have labored to establish upon its present basis, and to rejoice with them in the consciousness that the hospital is free from debt, its buildings and grounds are paid for, and its future support secured by the fostering care of a beneficent Government.

At this important epoch in our existence as a corporation, it may be well briefly to review the history of the hospital, and the efforts made for its establishment from the time when its necessity became apparent, and its inauguration fully determined upon.

The year 1861 found the city of Washington, the capital of the United States, with a population of over 100,000 souls, without a civil hospital or dispensary to which the poor of its resident or floating population could apply for medical assistance in disease or accident. Such a condition of things constituted an anomaly in the history of municipalities.

Large numbers of females were attracted to this region during the war in search of relatives and friends, or for information in the Departments. Anxiety and fatigue, as a natural consequence, caused suffering and disease, and hundreds of women, prostrated by sickness and without means, were thrown upon the charities of the residents of Washington and the Representatives from the different States to which they belonged. With the perseverance and zeal characteristic of their order, the Sisters of Charity succeeded in opening Providence Hospital, which took the place of the old infirmary, previously consumed by fire; but, although its accommodations were strained to their utmost capacity, they proved vastly inadequate to the demand.*

The absolute want of a hospital exclusively for women was apparent, but the exigencies of the war were so vast, and the demands upon private resources so great, that it was deemed inexpedient to attempt its establishment until the fall of 1865. In November of that year I laid my plans before the Rev. Drs. A. D. Gillette and C. H. Hall, and Moses Kelly, esq., whom I invited to unite in the enterprise. They rendered their valuable influence and services most promptly, and upon consultation with Surgeon-General Barnes, it was decided to submit our plans

* I find, by reference to the statistics of Providence Hospital, that the credit of its establishment is due to Doctor J. M. Toner, of this city, one of the most energetic and public-spirited members of the medical profession.

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to Hon. E. M. Stanton, then Secretary of War. His comprehensive mind required no argument to convince him that such an institution was needed, and to be successful must be fostered by the Government, as nine-tenths of its beneficiaries must necessarily be wards of the nation, coming as they did and still do, from all portions of the country, becoming temporarily residents here, but still claiming citizenship in the respective States from which they came. With characteristic promptness he unhesitatingly authorized the Surgeon-General to furnish fifty beds, and to issue a full supply of medicines and medical stores, insisting, however, that twenty of the beds should be used exclusively for the wives and widows of soldiers of the United States Army.

Liberal contributions from Messrs. Charles Knap, H. D. Cooke, Philp & Solomons, and others, enabled us to lease the Hill mansion and grounds on the corner of Fourteenth street and Massachusetts avenue, into the possession and occupancy of which we entered in the month of February, 1866.

Mrs. A. J. Brown, foremost in every charitable enterprise, became warmly interested in behalf of the institution, and by her personal efforts secured donations sufficient to furnish the parlor and executive portion of the building. A board of directors was organized, of which the Rev. Dr. Gillette was president, C. H. Hall, D. D., vice-president, and the Rev. J. N. Coombs, secretary, and on the 4th day of March, 1866, the Columbia Hospital opened its doors for the reception of patients, with a heartfelt prayer that God would bless and prosper the undertaking.

Application was made to Congress for a charter, which was granted and approved June 1, 1866. In the same year Congress appropriated $10,000 to assist in the support of the institution, and each year since that time to the present the appropriation has been increased in proportion to the growing demands of the hospital. At the expiration of the lease of the Hill mansion, the proprietor disposed of the building and grounds, and we were compelled to leave. The present hospital building was then leased from Dr. Maynard for two years, at the end of which lease a conditional purchase of the building and grounds was effected upon most advantageous terms to the hospital, the details of the negotiation having been conducted by Moses Kelly and A. S. Solomons, esquires.

At the last session of Congress we succeeded in securing a sum sufficiently large to enable us to complete the purchase and deed the property to the United States, in accordance with the conditions accompanying the appropriation.

Thus, after six years of untiring effort, we have accomplished what all have so earnestly desired, "the permanent organization in Washington of a hospital devoted exclusively to the treatment of diseases peculiar to women."

Accompanying the appropriation for the purchase was one for repairs and alterations, which with the amount in the hands of the treasurer, is sufficient to provide for the present alterations. These when completed will give an abundance of room for the accommodation of free patients, and provide a number of private rooms for pay-patients.

The committee appointed to carry out these repairs and alterations consists of General J. K. Barnes, chairman, J. T. Mitchell, esq., and the Hon. George Taylor. They have secured the services of Mr. Clark, Architect of the Capitol Extension, who has generously taken charge of the work gratuitously.

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The design for the alterations was made by General Barnes, and is comprehensive and eminently practical. The objectionable features of the building have been removed; valuable additions been made; thorough ventilation and sewerage secured; and, when all shall be completed, we will possess a building of which we may be justly proud.

Much has been said by the enemies of the District as to the unwillingness of the people to support their poor, and render proper aid to such charitable institutions as have sprung up in their midst, designed to benefit that unfortunate class of the population, but our experience has proved the contrary disposition. The old city government and the present District government have done their full share toward the support of such of the inmates of this institution as were properly chargeable to the District, and have made the necessary appropriations, promptly and generously, never appealing to the General Government for the support of the local poor.

By comparing the reports of this institution for the last two years, with those of similar institutions in other parts of the country, it will be found that, in proportion to our fixed population, medical and surgical relief is gratuitously furnished to at least 20 per cent. more patients than are relieved at the hospitals in New York, Philadelphia, and other large cities.

The deaths that have occurred in the hospital are very much below the average, and during the last four years not one single death has occurred ascribable to, or as the result of, surgical interference, although, during that time, a large number of very important operations have been performed.

The lying-in wards of this hospital have been free from any epidemic disease during the whole period of their occupancy, and not one death has occurred from difficult or natural labor where the patient has been under observation for a reasonable time prior to parturition.

The number of patients treated at the hospital during the last year has exceeded by more than double that of the former year, and is about equal to the aggregate of the four preceding years.

The number of patients under treatment on June 30, 1871, was	166
Number admitted during the year ended June 30, 1872, as out-door patients	4,109
Number of in-door patients	300
Total	4,576
Number of prescriptions compounded	8,165

RESULTS.

Number cured	3,708	Number under treatment	150
Number relieved	561		
Number died	21	Total	4,576
Number incurable	35		
Number results unknown	101		

NATIVITY.

American	3,236	Canadian	1
English	13	Scotch	22
Irish	1,080	West Indian	3
German	212		
French	3	Total	4,576
Spanish	5		
Russian	1		

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STATES AND TERRITORIES REPRESENTED.

District of Columbia	2,312	New York	4
Virginia	1,018	Michigan	[illegible]
Maryland	946	Indiana	21
Texas	5	New Jersey	[illegible]
Ohio	13	Delaware	[illegible]
Massachusetts	26	Unknown	[illegible]
Maine	12		
Vermont	2	Total	4,35[illegible]
Connecticut	7		
Illinois	15		

Summary of the entire operations of the hospital from March, 1866, to June 30, 1872.

Total number of patients admitted 11,45[illegible]

RESULTS.

Number cured	9,457	Number under treatment June 30, 1872	15
Number relieved	1,081		
Number incurable	257		
Number died	81	Total	11,4[illegible]
Number sent to insane asylum	7		
Number results unknown	422		

NATIVITY.

American	8,116	Mexican	[illegible]
Irish	2,132	Russian	1
German	899	Hungarian	[illegible]
Scotch	109	West Indian	[illegible]
English	147	Canadian	1
French	17		
Spanish	14	Total	11,[illegible]
Austrian	7		

STATES AND TERRITORIES REPRESENTED.

District of Columbia	4,917	Delaware	[illegible]
Virginia	2,216	Michigan	[illegible]
Maryland	2,106	Vermont	[illegible]
New York	392	Maine	[illegible]
Pennsylvania	227	Texas	[illegible]
Massachusetts	174	Illinois	[illegible]
North Carolina	127	Florida	[illegible]
South Carolina	126	New Hampshire	[illegible]
New Jersey	104	Kentucky	[illegible]
Ohio	86	Rhode Island	[illegible]
Iowa	62	Unknown	[illegible]
Indiana	68		
Missouri	43	Total	11,[illegible]
Connecticut	49		

I would recommend that the following estimate be submitted for the ensuing fiscal year:

For the support of the institution, over and above the probable amount which may be received from pay-patients	$[illegible]
For microscope and appliances	[illegible]
For new furniture for wards	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

By a continued observance of the same economy that has marked the expenditures of this institution from its commencement to the pre-

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ent date, the above sums will be sufficient to cover the regular and contingent expenses.

In accordance with your request I have prepared a detailed report of all the important operations performed by me in the hospital since its commencement, accompanied, when practicable, by chromo-photographic illustrations of the cases, and wood-cuts.

The microscopical appearances of morbid growths, the removal of which is herein reported, have been faithfully traced from slides furnished by Dr. Woodward, of the United States Army Medical Museum, who has conducted all the microscopical investigations, and to whom I am indebted for much valuable assistance in the preparation of this report, particularly as to the bibliography and pathology of the more uncommon diseases.

The report from the out-door department contains a large amount of information valuable to the profession, and some of the statistics furnished therewith will be of unusual interest to the practitioner of medicine.

Of the promptness and efficiency which has characterized the services of the medical gentlemen who for several years past have filled the different chairs in the out-door department of this hospital, too much cannot be affirmed. Without pay or reward, other than that received by the consciousness of relief afforded the suffering poor under their charge, and the knowledge of great benefits conferred by their agency upon the community, they have toiled on from day to day, in the prosecution of their professional labors, until they have completed a record of which they may justly be proud.

Very respectfully,

J. HARRY THOMPSON,
Surgeon-in-Chief.

Hon. COLUMBUS DELANO,
Secretary of the Interior.

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REPORT OF THE BOARD OF METROPOLITAN POLICE.

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BOARD OF POLICE.

WILLIAM J. MURTAGH, *President.*

W. H. CHASE, *Vice-President.*
DE VERE BURR, *Treasurer.*
CHARLES H. CRAGIN.
D. F. HAMLINK.
H. D. COOKE, *Governor of the District of Columbia, ex-officio.*

THOMAS A. LAZENBY, *Secretary of the Board of Police.*
A. C. RICHARDS, *Major and Superintendent of Police.*
W. G. BROCK, *Captain and Inspector of Police.*
GEO. R. HERRICK, *Property Clerk of the District.*
S. E. ARNOLD,
A. D. V. BURR,
B. M. REED,
Clerks.

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ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF METROPOLITAN POLICE.

DEPARTMENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE,
OFFICE OF THE BOARD, No. 482 LOUISIANA AVENUE,
Washington, D. C., October 31, 1872.

To the Honorable Secretary of the Interior:

In accordance with the twenty-fourth section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to create a Metropolitan police district of the District of Columbia, and to establish a police therefor," approved August 6, 1861, the board of police of the said District respectfully submit their eleventh annual report of the condition of the police for the year ended September 30, 1872.

While no serious popular disturbance or formidable riotous demonstrations have occurred within this District during the past year, yet felonious homicides and violent assaults upon the person have been more frequent than during any similar period since the close of the late war. Noticeably common have resistance to, and assaults upon, police officers in the discharge of their official duties become within the past few months.

It is improbable that this anomalous state of society during the year is owing entirely to usual and irremediable causes. To admit that such a state of society is inevitable is to admit our inability to repress crime and properly regulate human society. It is to further admit that criminal laws, both common and statutory, so complete and effective in their sphere in the past, have measurably out-lived their usefulness, and are gradually becoming inoperative and void. Nor is the cause attributable to a failure on the part of the proper officers to discover and arrest the perpetrators of crime, for it is a noteworthy fact that not a single homicide or serious felonious assault has been committed in the District during the past year that the criminal has not been promptly discovered and arrested. Some other cause than those already named must account for the defect in question. May not the cause be traced, to a certain extent at least, to the fact that there are now in our jail some ten or eleven persons accused of murder, only two or three of whom have been tried for the crimes with which they stand charged? In most of the cases months have elapsed since the murders were committed and the accused arrested.

While it is not intended to charge or insinuate that the officers whose duty it was to prosecute these criminals have been derelict in duty, yet it may be confidently stated, and in fact it is universally admitted, that the highest salutary effect in the administration of criminal law consists in its certain and speedy execution. Delays in the trial of persons

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accused of crime usually result in an acquittal. Where trials are not speedy, witnesses are usually tampered with and frequently disappear.

A just and proper sympathy for the victim and those who suffer through him is dissipated by time, and is almost surely made to give place to a morbid sympathy for the criminal. The scales of justice, though nicely and evenly poised in the freshness of the view of violated law, weary of delay and corrode through the lapse of time. Were the object held in view in the punishment of criminals simply expiatory, then, indeed, would the results of delays in their trials be less pernicious. But the principal object in their punishment being to deter the vicious classes from the exercise of their criminal propensities, it becomes a matter of the highest importance that those guilty of crime be speedily and surely punished. If the effect upon the criminally disposed be disregarded and lost in the execution of penal laws, then the punishment of criminals rises little above the custom which demands "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth."

There can be no doubt that punishment following quickly and surely upon the commission of crime exerts a restraining and salutary influence upon persons disposed to commit crime.

STATION-HOUSES.

Five new station-houses are needed at once. In the first, second, fifth, sixth, and seventh precincts immediate provisions in this respect should be made for the comfort of the men doing duty therein. The cells or prisons at each of these stations are entirely unfit for the detention of prisoners, being small, necessarily filthy, on account of the manner of their construction, and without proper ventilation. In the summer they are most of them mere ovens, as they are but one story in height, with low ceilings, and when the sun is beating down upon their roofs with a temperature at 90° and above, it is inhuman, and dangerous to life to confine unfortunate human beings in them. Frequently persons are brought to the stations exhausted from intoxication or other causes, and to confine them in cells as hot as these frequently are would produce almost certain death. In winter the condition of these cells is little better, for the reason they cannot be comfortably heated. And what is true in regard to the accommodation of prisoners is also true in regard to the arrangements for the comfort of the men detailed for duty at these station-houses, though perhaps in a somewhat less degree.

Humanity, as well as the efficiency of the police service, demands that some immediate action be taken to remedy the evil in question.

Policemen, on coming in from a tour of duty, should have accommodations for warming, rest, and drying their clothing after exposure to storms of rain and snow, otherwise sickness and loss of time will necessarily follow. The amount of efficient service and discipline to be obtained from the force must necessarily be dependent largely upon the provisions for their comfort and rest at the several station-houses while on reserve duty. The board has under contemplation availing themselves of the powers conferred upon them in the fifteenth section of the act of Congress approved August 6, 1861, creating the present police organization. The board is now awaiting the opinion of the Attorney-General in reference to their powers under the section above named, and if such opinion, when given, shall be favorable, it will not hesitate to immediately cause to be provided such accommodations as the exigencies of the service require.

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THE FORCE.

The regular force, as at present constituted, consists of 238 men, as follows, viz:

Major and superintendent	1
Captain and inspector	1
Lieutenants	10
Sergeants	20
Privates or patrolmen	200
Detectives	6
Total	238

There are also in the employment of the board, under authority of law, the following officers, viz:

Secretary of the board	1
Property clerk	1
Clerks	3
Surgeons	3
Messengers	2

The board has also commissioned, as provided by law, 47 persons as additional privates, to do duty at various localities, at the expense of the parties making application for their appointment.

DISPOSITION OF THE FORCE.

At the central office, with duties extending throughout the entire District, the following officers are assigned, viz:

The major and superintendent	1
The captain and inspector	1
One lieutenant in charge and six detectives	7
One lieutenant in charge and ten sanitary officers	11

For more perfect and thorough police surveillance, the district is divided into eight precincts, to each of which is assigned a lieutenant, sergeants, and privates, as follows:

First precinct.—One lieutenant, three sergeants, and twenty-two privates	26
Second precinct.—One lieutenant, one sergeant, and twenty-one privates	23
Third precinct.—One lieutenant, two sergeants and twenty-one privates	24
Fourth precinct.—One lieutenant, three sergeants, and twenty-one privates	25
Fifth precinct.—One lieutenant, three sergeants, and twenty-seven privates	31
Sixth precinct.—One lieutenant, two sergeants, and twenty-two privates	25
Seventh precinct.—One lieutenant, three sergeants, and thirty privates	34
Eight precinct.—One lieutenant, three sergeants, and twenty-six privates	30
Total	238

INCREASE OF THE FORCE.

The board would again urge the pressing necessity for an increase of the number of men now authorized by law to be employed upon the force. From ten to eighty squares or blocks are now necessarily assigned to a single man to guard and patrol. It is utterly impossible for a police officer to adequately protect so large an area. Broils and disorderly conduct will occur upon the beats of policemen having seven or eight miles in extent to walk over in making a single round without such scenes coming under the notice of the officer. It is remarkable that vastly more complaints arising from these circumstances are not brought to the attention of the board. Extensive improvements in our public

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reservations are now being made which, when complete, will require the constant surveillance of the police to protect the trees, shrubbery, and ornaments from vandalism. Considerable complaint has been made during the past year of acts of lawlessness in public squares and reservations already improved and ornamented. A police officer should be in constant attendance at each one of these places to protect them during the day-time from the acts of lawless persons, and during the night from desecration by dissolute and abandoned characters. Not less than fifty privates and twelve sergeants should be at once employed in addition to the number now provided for by law. Such an increase would bring the force up to a standard of three hundred, including officers and men, a number quite small enough for the service at present required of the force.

LICENSES FOR THE SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

There have been presented for the approval of the board 400 applications to retail intoxicating liquors, of which number 354 were approved and 46 were disapproved. Of those approved 25 have been transferred to a second party by the sanction of the board. The number of applications is 49 more than last year, and the number of approvals is 50 more than last year. The board again urges that more summary and stringent laws be enacted for the punishment of persons engaged in illicit sale of intoxicating liquors.

SYNOPSIS OF WORK DONE BY POLICE TELEGRAPH DURING THE PAST YEAR.

Number of dispatches sent from and received at the central office	[illegible]
Number of dead animals reported	[illegible]
Number of animals reported stolen and description telegraphed	[illegible]
Number of vehicles reported stolen and description telegraphed	[illegible]
Number of animals reported recovered	[illegible]
Number of vehicles reported recovered	[illegible]
Number of lost children restored to parents	14
Number of times coroner notified	[illegible]
Number of alarms of fire reported	[illegible]
Number of small-pox cases reported to board of health	[illegible]
Number of dead animals reported to board of health	[illegible]

New and improved telegraphic instruments have been placed in the different station-houses and at the central office, which are working with entire satisfaction. A large portion of the wire has been in use since the lines were first erected, nearly ten years ago, and should be replaced by new wire, as that in use has become so much corroded as to seriously reduce its conducting capacity.

DETECTIVE CORPS.

The following is a summary of such of the operations of this force as can be made a matter of record:

Number of robberies reported	[illegible]
Number of arrests made	[illegible]
Amount of property reported lost or stolen	$40,219 [illegible]
Amount of property recovered	25,9[illegible]
Amount of property turned over to property clerk	3,4[illegible]
Amount of property taken from persons and returned to same	[illegible]
Amount of property turned over to owners	[illegible]

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In addition to the amount of lost or stolen property reported above as recovered by detectives, $170 were recovered by precinct officers and $3,481 were recovered by the owners.*

For a statement of the operations of the force in detail, reference is made to the documents appended hereto, viz:

1. Report of the major and superintendent.
2. Report of Lieutenant Noonan, in charge of sanitary company.
3. Treasurer's report.
4. Property clerk's report.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. J. MURTAGH,
President of the Board.

DEPARTMENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE,
OFFICE OF MAJOR AND SUPERINTENDENT,
Washington, D. C., October 31, 1872.

GENTLEMEN: I herewith respectfully submit my report of the operations of the police force for the year ended September 30, 1872, comprising such statistical and tabular information as is required by law.

A. C. RICHARDS,
Major and Superintendent.

The Hon. BOARD OF METROPOLITAN POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

No. 1.—*Table showing the disposition of the force.*

Precinct.	Major and superintendent.	Captain and inspector.	Lieutenants.	Sergeants.	Privates.	Detailed.	Total.
First			1	3	23		27
Second			1	1	21		23
Third			1	2	21	1	25
Fourth			1	2	23		26
Fifth			1	3	24	3	31
Sixth			1	4	20		25
Seventh			1	3	29	3	36
Eighth			1	2	26	1	30
	1						1
		1					1
Detectives			1	6			7
Sanitary			1	5			6
Total	1	1	10	20	198	8	238

* Large amounts of money and property have been recovered, the loss of which was never reported.

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No. 2.—*Table showing time lost by sickness and other causes.*

Precincts.	Sick.	With permission.	Without permission.	Total number of days
First	396	189	7	
Second	298	116	10	
Third	546	124	4	
Fourth	414	124	10	
Fifth	692	118	1	
Sixth	393	134	34	
Seventh	695½	227	13	
Eighth	711	266		
Detectives	86	15		
Sanitary	39	26		
Total	4,250½	1,339		

No. 3.—*Table showing number of arrests in each precinct.*

Precincts.	Males.	Females.	Total.
First	1,119	156	
Second	865	210	
Third	1,050	124	
Fourth	982	184	
Fifth	1,924	346	
Sixth	818		
Seventh	1,610	274	
Eighth	740	115	
Sanitary	106	19	
Detectives	234	32	
Total	9,448	1,458	

No. 4.—*Table showing the ages of the males arrested, classified.*

Precincts.	From 10 to 20.	From 20 to 30.	From 30 to 40.	40 and over.	Total.
First	264	390	246	210	
Second	238	327	158	142	
Third	128	369	326	227	
Fourth	225	290	264	203	
Fifth	340	771	487	326	
Sixth	204	292	173	149	
Seventh	286	597	435	292	
Eighth	197	257	181	105	
Sanitary	7	23	43	33	
Detectives	86	97	40	11	
Total	1,975	3,422	2,353	1,698	

No. 5.—*Table showing the ages of the females arrested, classified.*

Precincts.	From 10 to 20.	From 20 to 30.	From 30 to 40.	40 and over.	Total.
First	98	220	75	61	
Second	57	82	36	33	
Third	13	52	31	27	
Fourth	22	71	36	25	
Fifth	79	178	53	36	
Sixth	31	32	20	15	
Seventh	54	90	78	52	
Eighth	27	48	26	12	
Detectives	15	11	4	4	
Sanitary	1	5	4	3	
Total	397	789	387	295	

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No. 6.—*Recapitulation of offenses, classified.*

Offenses against the person.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Adultery	1		1
Assault	76	17	93
Assault and battery	1,246	263	1,509
Assault and battery with intent to kill	67	8	75
Assault on policemen	66	2	68
Attempt at rape	10		10
Accessory to murder	2		2
Bigamy	3		3
Bastardy	23	1	24
Contempt of court	36	30	66
Disorderly conduct	1,195	330	1,525
Deserters	30		30
Fast riding or driving	65		65
Fighting in the street	150	7	157
Fugitives	28	3	31
Habitual drunkenness	5	1	6
Intoxication	1,989	227	2,216
Intoxication and disorderly	916	272	1,188
Insanity	27	5	32
Indecent exposure of the person	53	1	54
Interfering with policemen	9	1	10
Keeping disorderly house	12	6	18
Keeping bawdy-house	4	21	25
Keeping gambling house	20		20
Miscellaneous misdemeanors	97	31	128
Murder	17	2	19
Perjury	2		2
Profanity	3	1	4
Rape	3		3
Prostitution		1	1
Rioting	76		76
Resisting officers	57	2	59
Threats of violence	216	95	311
Vagrancy	166	63	229
Witnesses to murder confined in default of security	15	9	24
Total	6,685	1,399	8,084

No. 7.—*Recapitulation of offenses, classified.*

Offenses against property.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Arson	5		5
Attempt at burglary	1	0	1
Attempt to steal	7	1	8
Burglary	23	1	24
Cruelty to animals	48	0	48
Embezzlement	2		2
Forgery	9		9
Fraud	1		1
Grand larceny	116	20	136
Gambling	4		4
Malicious mischief	42	10	52
Obtaining goods or money under false pretenses	26	3	29
Passing counterfeit money	2		2
Petit larceny	620	153	773
Pickpockets	5		5
Robbery	30	1	31
Receiving stolen goods	15	2	17
Suspicion	249	42	291
Violation of District ordinances	1,531	217	1,748
Trespass	24	8	32
Vagrancy	1		1
Forcible entry	2	1	3
Total	2,763	459	3,222

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No. 8.—*Nativity of those arrested, classified.*

Nativity.	Number.	Nativity.	Number.
United States, white	4,577	Greece	1
United States, colored	4,478	Poland	1
Ireland	1,451	Wales	1
Germany	555	Austria	1
England	119	Holland	1
France	32	Norway	1
Scotland	35	Turkey	1
Italy	21	Sweden	1
Spain	9	Mexico	1
Canada	8		
Russia	4	Total	11,[illegible]

No. 9.—*Table showing trades and callings of persons arrested.*

Trades.	Number.	Trades.	Number.
Apprentices	35	Hucksters	[illegible]
Auctioneers	2	House-keepers	[illegible]
Actors	10	Horse-farriers	[illegible]
Agents	85	Hostlers	[illegible]
Boatmen	67	Harness-makers	[illegible]
Barbers	72	Inspector	1
Bar-keepers	88	Jewelers	[illegible]
Blacksmiths	94	Junk-shop keepers	1
Bricklayers	117	Laborers	[illegible]
Brick-makers	16	Lawyers	[illegible]
Butchers	110	Livery-stable keepers	[illegible]
Bakers	49	Lamp-lighters	[illegible]
Bookbinders	16	Miners	[illegible]
Brewers	4	Mechanics	[illegible]
Broom-makers	4	Merchants	[illegible]
Boiler-makers	5	Machinists	[illegible]
Brokers	2	Musicians	[illegible]
Bill-poster	1	Millers	[illegible]
Block and pump makers	10	Messengers	[illegible]
Carpenters	234	Magistrate	[illegible]
Clerks	446	Marines	[illegible]
Cigar-makers	24	Molders	[illegible]
Confectioners	7	Masons	[illegible]
Contractors	123	Naval officer	[illegible]
Coach-makers	13	Newsboys	[illegible]
Cabinet-makers	25	Occupation unknown	[illegible]
Cartmen	343	Oystermen	[illegible]
County constables	6	Plumbers	[illegible]
Coopers	2	Photographers	[illegible]
Clock-maker	1	Paper-hangers	[illegible]
Chair-makers	3	Peddlers	[illegible]
Calker	1	Printers	[illegible]
Cooks	14	Physicians	[illegible]
Conductors	4	Plasterers	[illegible]
Dancing-masters	2	Prostitutes	[illegible]
Draughtsmen	5	Painters	[illegible]
Dress-makers	2	Pavers	[illegible]
Dentist	1	Pawnbrokers	[illegible]
Dairymen	18	Police-officers	[illegible]
Drovers	7	Pickpockets	[illegible]
Druggists	11	Porters	[illegible]
Editors	3	Restaurant-keepers	[illegible]
Engineers	18	Rag-pickers	[illegible]
Engravers	2	Reporters	[illegible]
Expressman	1	Store-keepers	[illegible]
Foremen	2	Superintendent	[illegible]
Feed-dealer	1	Soldiers	[illegible]
Fishermen	23	Servants	[illegible]
Farmers	158	Shoemakers	[illegible]
Firemen	19	Stone-cutters	[illegible]
Garbage collector	1	Schoolmasters	[illegible]
Grocers	84	Sailors	[illegible]
Gardeners	33	Scissors-grinders	[illegible]
Gamblers	19	Saddlers	[illegible]
Groggery-keepers	4	Students	[illegible]
Gas-fitters	21	Shoe-blacks	[illegible]
Hackmen	170	Scavengers	[illegible]
Hatters	4	Seamstresses	[illegible]
Hotel-keepers	13	Stewards	[illegible]

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No. 9—*Table showing trades and callings of persons arrested*—Continued.

Trades.	Number.	Trades.	Number.
Silversmiths	3	Upholsterers	18
Tailors	49	Vagrant	55
Teamsters	272	Whitewasher	1
Tinners	62	Washerwomen	7
Tobacconists	3	Wheelwrights	23
Telegraphists	4	Watchmen	22
Tanners	4	Wagon-masters	2
Thieves	453	Weavers	3
Tavern-keepers	3		
Undertakers	3	Total	11,306

RECAPITULATION.

The following is a recapitulation of the work done by the police force during the year ended September 30, 1872, a more extended exhibit of which will be gathered from the foregoing tables.

The whole number of arrests during the year has been 11,306; of which 9,448 were males; 1,858 females; 4,528 were married; 6,778 were single; 7,007 could read and write; 4,299 could not read and write.

The offenses may be classified as follows: Offenses against the person, 6,685 males; 1,399 females. Offenses against property, 2,763 males; 459 females.

Of the cases reported, the following dispositions have been made: 4,562 were dismissed; 21 were turned over to the military; 720 were sent to jail; 931 have been committed to the work-house; 187 gave security to keep the peace; 60 gave bail for court; 64 were sent to the reform-school; 65 not disposed of; and in 700 cases, various light punishments have been inflicted, and they have been classed under the head of miscellaneous.

Fines have been imposed in 3,996 cases, amounting in all to $31,469.15, as follows, viz:

In District of Columbia cases	$17,310 15
In United States cases	6,929 00
In District of Columbia cases appealed	5,677 00
In United States cases appealed	1,553 00
	31,469 15

INCIDENTAL DUTIES.

The number of destitute persons furnished with lodgings, has been, during the year	4,838
Lost children restored to parents	144
Sick or disabled persons assisted or taken to hospitals	522
Horses, cattle, and vehicles found astray and restored to owners	315
Doors found open and secured by the police	184
Fires occurring in the District	142
Inquests held	59
Accidents reported	79
Dead and abandoned infants found	40
Friendless persons buried on orders given by the governor	284
Persons found dead	17
Small-pox cases reported	68
Dead animals removed	1,660

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DEPARTMENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE,
Sanitary Office, Washington, D. C., September 30, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report for the year ended September 30, 1872, embracing, as will be seen, the number of nuisances reported and abated, the number of sick and destitute persons removed to hospitals and asylums, the condition of steam-boilers and slaughter-houses within the District; also the number and condition of steamboats and ferry-boats plying to and from the ports of Washington and Georgetown.

Since my last annual report the health of the city has not improved; and I regret to state that many of our citizens have become victims of the prevailing disease, small-pox, which increased to an alarming extent during the summer months, and which still continues to germinate and diffuse its loathsome poisons among our people. Its spread has been attributed to many causes, but, to my mind, the filthy and overcrowded condition of tenement-houses, occupied by some of the poorer class of the population, is one of the principal reasons for its continuance.

It is observed also, that malarial diseases have been prevailing in our midst to a considerable degree, and many of our citizens have been suffering from their influence. No doubt the numerous excavations for the construction of sewers, and the extensive transformation of streets, have added considerably toward engendering disease. But there is good reason to hope that, ere long, the noxious exhalations heretofore so prevalent in certain localities will disappear before the stupendous improvements now progressing, and which are destined to make our national capital not only the most salubrious, but the most magnificent city on this continent.

Many bitter complaints have been made by individuals during the past summer of inaction on the part of those having charge of the removal of garbage from premises. In many instances the offal has been suffered to remain for several days, and even weeks, until it became so offensive as to necessitate its removal at the expense of the owners, and not infrequently has been cast into the streets and open lots to avoid its deleterious effects. Similar complaints have been made of scavengers neglecting to remove night-soil after having received due notification. As the law now stands, scavenger's fees are paid in advance of the work to be performed, and, consequently, the citizens are frequently either compelled to find out the scavenger and pay him, or have recourse to the health officers, before the nuisance on their premises can be abated. This state of things demonstrates the necessity for the enactment by our legislature of a new code of sanitary laws, and of again organizing the sanitary company attached to this department.

In behalf of the public health, and in view of the possible approach of epidemics, I respectfully suggest the propriety of filling up the company to its full strength.

It is well known to our citizens that uniformed sanitary officers of this department, acting under the orders of the board of police, and subject to its discipline, can accomplish more in the removal of nuisances than double the number acting independently of the authority of the board.

It may be said that the sanitary company cannot afford scientific, medical, and other experts to perform the duties as sanitary officers, but it cannot be denied that they have satisfactorily performed the duties intrusted to them.

Since the reduction in December last of the sanitary force to four active members, they have been principally employed in the removal of sick and destitute persons to hospitals and asylums, and the procuring

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of burial for deceased persons; and while laboring under many disadvantages, they have performed this unpleasant duty with promptitude and fidelity.

In former reports I have suggested the necessity of providing a horse and light ambulance for these headquarters, to be used in the removal of sick and destitute persons to hospitals and asylums. Such a conveyance would save the District considerable expense, and facilitate the removal of suffering humanity. In this connection I have observed that, in conveying sick and injured persons from the streets to the station-houses, the officers are, of necessity, compelled to place the patients in hand-carts and other vehicles totally unsuited to the comfort of the patients and the emergency demanded on such occasions. It is therefore respectfully suggested that a stretcher, such as is used by the Army, be furnished each station-house for the speedy and more convenient removal of such cases.

Before closing these remarks there is one subject to which I would call attention. Since my connection with the sanitary company of this department, it has been my lot on many occasions to have been called on to visit the bed-side of deceased inebriates, and to procure burial for them. Many of this class of poor deluded humanity have been once ornaments of the best society and fulfilling various honorable occupations. But having been tempted by the fatal cup, and fallen under its terrible influence, they are disregarded and cast off by their best friends, and finally the noblest attributes of man give way to the demon of intemperance and vice, ending in insanity or horrible death. This certainly is a terrible fact, but had we an inebriate institution for their reformation, and extend to them the hand of friendship in place of the jail or work-house, they would, in ninety out of one hundred cases, be restored to their families and friends.

It is gratifying to see the philanthropic spirit manifested by our general and local governments in the erection within the city of magnificent institutions for educational and humane purposes; but could they have seen the haggard face of the wife of the depraved drunkard and hear her woful tale within her cheerless home in the presence of her deserted and suffering children, the evil complained of would be speedily removed.

By the erection of a general hospital and asylum for the reception of inebriates, temporarily insane, and abandoned persons, many criminals now within the iron bars of our jails, charged with the most terrible crimes known to the law, would have never heard the terrible sentence pronounced against them.

Respectfully submitted.

CORNELIUS NOONAN,
Lieutenant.

A. C. RICHARDS,
Major and Superintendent.

Statistical record of nuisances for the year ended September 30, 1872.

Number of nuisances reported at central office by officers	3,097
Number of nuisances reported at central office by citizens	121
Total	3,218
Number of written notices served	548
Number of nuisances abated on verbal notice by the officers	2,670
Total	3,218

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Those nuisances for which written notices have been served may be classified as follows, viz:

Number of filthy and leaky privies	16
Number of stables in filthy condition	2
Number of premises in filthy condition	2
Number of hog-pens in filthy condition	41
Number of lots in filthy condition	6
Number of yards in filthy condition	19
Number of gutters in filthy condition	2
Number of streets in filthy condition	11
Number of alleys in filthy condition	21
Number of dwelling-houses without privies	5
Number of dwelling-houses with dilapidated privies	7
Number of cellars with standing and stagnated water	9
Number of buildings and walls in unsafe condition	10
Number of lots with stagnant water	21
Number of leaky hydrants and street-washers	23
Number of defective drains from premises	36
Number of dangerous chimneys	19
Number of dangerous wells	11
Number of dangerous excavations	15
Number of dangerous cellar-doors	4
Number of dangerous trees	4
Number of side-walks in unsafe condition	6
Number of wood-pile in unsafe condition	1
Number of crossings in dangerous condition	3
Number of boilers and engines in unsafe condition	2
Number of stove-pipes in unsafe condition	1
Number of hog-pens contrary to law	4
Number of frame-buildings erected contrary to law	2
Number of alleys obstructed	1
Number of side-walks obstructed	3
Number of yards with standing and stagnant water	6
Total	54

Number of nuisances abated during the year	3,19
Number of nuisances abated by order of the department	5
Number of nuisances abated on verbal notice by officers	2,6
Number of nuisances unabated	2

Those nuisances abated by order of the Department may be classified as follows, viz:

Number of filthy and leaky privies	10
Number of filthy yards	1
Number of filthy stables	2
Number of filthy hog-pens	2
Number of filthy premises	1
Number of gutters in filthy condition	2
Number of streets in filthy condition	1
Number of alleys in filthy condition	1
Number of dwellings without suitable privies	5
Number of dwellings without privies	3
Number of cellars with standing and stagnant water	3
Number of buildings and walls in unsafe condition	1
Number of lots with standing and stagnant water	1
Number of leaky street-washers and hydrants	2
Number of defective drains from premises	3
Number of lots in filthy condition	6
Number of chimneys in unsafe condition	1
Number of wells in unsafe condition	4
Number of dangerous excavations	1
Number of dangerous cellar-doors	4
Number of sidewalks in a dangerous condition	1
Number of trees in a dangerous condition	4
Number of street-crossings in unsafe condition	

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Number of boilers and engines in unsafe condition	2
Number of stove-pipes in unsafe condition	18
Number of hog-pens contrary to law	4
Number of frame buildings erected contrary to law	2
Number of alleys obstructed	11
Number of sidewalks obstructed	3
Number of lots below grade	7
Number of yards with standing and stagnant water	6
Total	525

Number of broken pumps, hydrants, and dangerous excavations reported to board of public works	161

The number of sick and destitute persons taken to hospitals and asylums by the sanitary company during the year ended September 30, 1872, was as follows, viz:

To the Washington Asylum	142
To the Freedman's Hospital	23
To the Government Asylum for Insane	55
To the Providence Hospital	68
To the Columbia Hospital	10
To the small-pox hospital	3
To the Saint Ann's Asylum	1
To the Industrial Home-School	1
To the Saint Mary's Industrial School, Maryland	1
To Mount Hope Retreat, Maryland	1
Total	305

The nativity of persons sent to the hospitals and asylums is as follows, viz:

United States	236
Ireland	41
Germany	19
England	5
France	2
Poland	1
Malta	1

Miscellaneous duty performed by the sanitary company during the year is as follows, viz:

Number of persons buried on orders given on governor	259
Number of friendless persons buried	23
Number of small-pox cases reported to the board of health	99
Number of helpless persons assisted	35
Number of lost children restored to parents	14
Number of inquests attended	17
Number of fires attended	20
Number of dead animals removed	1,660
Number of abandoned infants found by officers	23

Sixteen hundred pounds of unsound meat and a large quantity of other provisions were condemned and removed.

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Statistical record of slaughter-houses.

Police precinct.	Number.	Condition.		Number of beeves slaughtered.	Number of calves and sheep slaughtered.	Number of swine slaughtered.	Total.	Remarks.
		Good.	Bad.					
First	6	4	2	2,392	2,860	2,756	8,008	The number of slaughter-houses has increased since last report, and many of them are found to be in bad condition.
Second	36	22	14	7,270	20,858	20,906	49,034	
Third	24	24		5,937	19,672	1,730	27,339	
Fourth	3	3		772	772	2,502	4,046	
Fifth								
Sixth								
Seventh	4	4		96	480	3,420	3,996	
Eighth	10	9	1	2,054	7,992	2,033	12,079	
Total	83	66	17	18,521	52,634	33,347	104,502	

Return of steam-boilers.

Police precinct.	Number.	Condition.		Horse-power.	Remarks.
		Good.	Bad.		
First	9	9		124	An increase of forty-two steam-boilers has been noticed since last year's report.
Second					
Third	13	13		228	
Fourth	29	39		374	
Fifth	38	35	3	496	
Sixth	1	1		6	
Seventh	30	27	3	242	
Eighth	26	26		391	
Total	146	140	6	1,861	

Bone and fat-boiling establishments, and hide and tallow warehouses.

Police precinct.	Number.	Bone and fat-boiling establishments.	Hide and tallow warehouses.	Condition.		Remarks.
				Good.	Bad.	
First	2	1	1	1	1	Those establishments have increased, and there is no improvement perceptible in them.
Second	1		1	1		
Third						
Fourth						
Fifth	2	1	1	2		
Sixth						
Seventh	2	1	1	2		
Eighth						
Total	7	3	4	6	1	

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Return of steamboats plying to and from the ports of Washington and Georgetown.

Name of steamer.	Name of captain.	Condition.	Tonnage.	Remarks.
City of Washington	W. A. Poor.	Good	326	Freight and passenger boat.
City of Alexandria	J. R. Sprancey	do	326	Do.
C. Vanderbilt	J. D. Dawes	do	585	Do.
Keyport	Quinn	do	490	Do.
Express	Talbott	do	557	Do.
Arrow	Holingshead	do	173	Do.
Lady of the Lake	Partridge	do	716	Do.
Georgianna	Fields	do	739	Do.
Wawasett	Fowkes	do	329	Do.
Columbia	Harper	do	738	Do.
Ironsides	Carter	do	676	Do.
Zaidee	Mitchell	do	140	Do.
Alaska	Atkinson	do	60	Freight.
Cathcart	Hilton	do	87	Do.
National	Gregg	do	62	Do.
Prince William	Ballock	do	80	Do.
R. W. Castleman	Castleman	do	95	Do.
Minnesota	Ritter	do	55	Do.
E. C. Knight	Tull	do	421	Steamship.
John Gibson	Winters	do	444	Do.
Valley City		do	318	Do.
Gov. Curtin	Bell	do	44	Steam-tug.
Mary Lewis	Bell	do	24	Do.
Susie Molineaux	Steen	do	15	Do.
Zeta	Haney	do	30	Do.
Etta	Vanderwerkin	do	6	Do.
Ariel		do	33	Do.
Hiram M. Green	Green	do	15	Do.
Dr. R. R. Rodgers	Bennett	do	8	Do.
Potomac	Bell	do	44	Do.
Julia	Nourse	do	12	Do.
E. G. Wheeler	Passino	do	9	Do.

DEPARTMENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE,
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER, 482 LOUISIANA AVENUE,
Washington, October 17, 1872.

GENTLEMEN: Herewith is a statement of the accounts of this office with the United States for the fiscal year ended on the 30th day of June last.

Very repectfully,

DE VERE BURR,
Treasurer.

To the BOARD OF POLICE,
Metropolitan Police District, D. C.

The United States in account with De Vere Burr, treasurer board of Metropolitan Police, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1872.

DR.			CR.	
Month and year.	Disbursements for the United States.	Amount.	Advances from the Treasury.	Amount.
July, 1871	Expenditures	$16,715 74	Requisition	$20,000 00
August, 1871	do	16,662 68	do	18,000 00
September, 1871	do	16,695 77	do	20,000 00
October, 1871	do	17,217 66	do	18,000 00
November, 1871	do	16,937 84	do	16,000 00
December, 1871	do	17,126 66	do	17,000 00
January, 1872	do	17,357 90	do	17,000 00
February, 1872	do	17,414 89	do	17,000 00
March, 1872	do	16,830 44	do	17,000 00
April, 1872	do	17,209 27	do	17,000 00
May, 1872	do	17,071 32	do	17,000 00
June, 1872	do	18,359 61	do	13,870 00
	Unexpended balance	2,270 22		
	Total	207,870 00	Total	207,870 00

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DEPARTMENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE,
Property-Rooms, Washington, October 1, 1872.

SIR: During the year ended the 30th ultimo there have been received at this office property and money of the value of $17,451.17. Of this amount $12,952.23 was returned from the several precincts and sanitary company, and $4,498.84 from the detective corps.

There has been delivered from the office, upon evidence of ownership and orders of courts, during the same period, property valued at $15,156.14. (See statement A, herewith.)

Statement B shows the value of property recovered by the Metropolitan Police, but turned over to owners or others than this office, to have been $117,936.17. This exhibit is compiled from the weekly precinct property-reports.

The total reported property operations of the department has, therefore, been the recovery of $135,387.34. During the year property of the value of $133,092.31 has been restored to its owners.

The net proceeds of the sale of unclaimed and abandoned property during the year, and amounting to $213.91, has been paid over to the treasurer for the "policemen's fund."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. R. HERRICK,
Property-Clerk.

WILLIAM J. MURTAGH, Esq.,
President Board of Police.

A.—*Statement of the estimated value of property and money received at and delivered from the office of the property-clerk during the year ended September* 30, 1872.

Months when received.	Amount.	Months when delivered.	Amount.
October, 1871	$904 50	October, 1871	$916 5
November, 1871	1,817 68	November, 1871	57[illegible]
December, 1871	1,364 25	December, 1871	2,7[illegible]
January, 1872	2,933 79	January, 1872	2,934 [illegible]
February, 1872	1,644 28	February, 1872	1,34[illegible]
March, 1872	1,430 25	March, 1872	1,0[illegible]
April, 1872	1,244 56	April, 1872	1,4[illegible]
May, 1872	1,296 27	May, 1872	90[illegible]
June, 1872	916 40	June, 1872	1,3[illegible]
July, 1872	2,126 00	July, 1872	1,4[illegible]
August, 1872	931 32	August, 1872	31[illegible]
September, 1872	841 87	September, 1872	53 [illegible]
Total	17,451 17	Total	15,156 14

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B.—*Property and money estimated of the following values taken into the possession of the Metropolitan Police are reported to have been delivered at the several stations to owners, or other than the property-clerk, during the year ended September 30, 1872.*

Date.	PRECINCTS.								Detective corps.	Sanitary company.	Total amounts.
	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth.	Seventh.	Eighth.			
October, 1871	$528 90	$533 91	$2,162 32	$306 57	$1,775 32	$574 87	$1,976 23	$863 75	$2,144 25	$10 00	$10,806 12
November, 1871	689 75	706 16	1,138 58	1,107 10	1,719 02	899 17	201 58	1,187 20	10,946 08	250 00	18,844 64
December, 1871	798 10	970 62	1,119 95	520 39	1,459 06	385 62	645 77	834 84	374 10		7,099 45
January, 1872	377 47	735 73	781 21	960 79	844 24	343 07	1,640 92	326 98	5,490 21	30 00	11,530 62
February, 1872	244 50	197 29	577 16	325 82	1,102 77	715 74	1,157 58	300 06	1,262 60	25 85	5,909 37
March, 1872	762 35	192 38	990 61	141 75	1,497 97	806 38	841 13	494 30	105 00	8 00	5,839 87
April, 1872	501 17	1,236 58	854 39	82 95	1,148 23	215 83	954 02	371 10	561 55	175 00	6,100 80
May, 1872	595 81	251 74	813 93	126 45	851 20	394 65	902 13	494 92	380 50	2 00	4,812 33
June, 1872	504 25	1,413 07	1,188 30	164 45	2,025 54	408 13	948 65	1,083 45	224 00	36 35	7,996 19
July, 1872	1,687 40	1,471 44	1,280 44	577 45	1,374 11	926 71	510 14	1,567 05	755 00	159 58	10,309 32
August, 1872	820 96	708 52	1,929 37	383 48	3,082 25	350 42	480 77	2,122 41	132 30	203 00	10,213 48
September, 1872	1,799 50	990 10	3,490 89	544 50	5,201 53	1,286 42	852 12	2,900 90	1,031 09	317 00	18,473 98
Total	9,310 16	9,406 52	16,327 08	5,241 70	22,072 24	7,237 01	11,111 04	12,606 96	23,406 68	1,216 78	117,936 17

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